# ELEMENTS OF - - HINDU ICONOGRAPHY



# RAMA VARMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, TRICHUR, COCHIN STATE.

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OF

# HINDU ICONOGRAPHY

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Vol. II-Part II.

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Sadasivamurti and Mahasadasivamurti, Panchabrahmas or Isanadayah, Mahesamurti, Ekadasa Rudras, Vidyesvaras, Murtyashtaka and Local Legends and Images based upon Mahatmyas.



(i) SADĀŚIVAMŪRTI AND MAHĀSADĀŚIVAMŪRTI.

THE idea implied in the positing of the two gods, the Sadāśivamūrti and the Mahāsadāśivamūrti contains within it the whole philosophy of the Śuddha-Śaiva school of Śaivaism, without an adequate understanding of which it is not possible to appreciate why Sadāśiva is held in the highest estimation by the Śaivas. It is therefore

unavoidable to give a very short summary of the philosophical aspect of these two deities as gathered from the Vātuļašuddhāgama. According to the Śaiva-siddhāntins there are three tatvas (realities) called Śiva, Sadāśiva and Mahēśa and these are said to be respectively the nishkalā, the sakalā-nishkalā and the sakalā<sup>(1)</sup> aspects of god: the word kalā is often used in philosophy to imply the idea of limbs, members or form; we have to understand, for instance, the term nishkalā to mean

Also sükshma, sthüla-sükshma and sthüla, and tatva, prabhāra and mūrti.

that which has no form or limbs; in other words, an undifferentiated formless entity. Now the Sivatatva mentioned above is identified with the nishkalā aspect of the Supreme god, because in this state all created beings merge their bodies, which they had obtained for the purpose of the enjoyment of actions of the pure and impure kinds, in the primeval cause, and therein suppress all activities. In the mishkala state the Supreme Being bas no beginning, no limit or boundary and is pervading everywhere, is indestructible, incomparable, extremely subtle and supreme, and is unknowable by any mode of proof. At the end of an aeonic destruction, (samhara) for the purpose of creating the suddha-taivas, the suddha-bhuvanas, and for the removal of dirt (mala) from Yogis, five Saktis evolve as follows: when Siva in his boundless mercy wills, a thousandth part of his self emerges out of him as Paräšakti; from a thousandth part of this Parāśakti comes out Ādiśakti, a thousandth part of Adi-sakti gives rise to Ichchhāśakti; from this latter are produced in a similar manner Jňānašakti and Kriyāšakti. These five Šaktis are also known as

> Parašakti—Šāntyātītašakti, Ādišakti—Šāntišakti, Ichchhāšakti—Vidyašakti.

Jñānaśakti—Pratishthāśakti and Kriyāśakti—Nivrittišakti

in the technology of the Saiva philosophy. Because it produces the faculty in souls of the enjoyment of karmas (good and bad actions) the Kriyāśakti is called nivritti; because it yokes to the purusha tatvas which are naturally inert and supremely subtle, the Janasakti is called pratishtha; because it understands māyā, the objects ushered into existence by the maya and the distinction of the soul from the above two, the Ichchhāśakti is called vidyā : because it destroys mala, māyā and karma, the Ādiśakti is called śānti ; and because it is the source through which souls attain the knowledge of the sat-chit-ananda svarupa of the Supreme Being, the Parasakti is called śantyatita.(1) From the five Saktis mentioned just now appear the five different Sadaśiva-tatvas as follows :-

> From a tenth of Parāšakti comes the first Sadāšiva-tatva, Šivasādākhya, known also by the name of Sadāšiva; because it is born of Parāšakti and is pure, it is called Šiva; and it exists everywhere as a subtle divine light, bright as the

See also verse 27, Chap. 14 of the Yojña-khanda of the Sūta-samhitā and the commentary thereon.

lightning and pervading the space in the universe;

- 2. from a tenth portion of Ādiśakti is evolved the second Sadāśiva-tatva, Amūrtta-sādākhya, known also as Īśāna. Because Ādiśakti, like Parāśakti, is also formless, this second tatva is called the amūrtta; that is, this is also nishkalā. This sādākhya exists as a luminous pillar whose lustre is equal to that of a crore of suns put together. This pillar is called the Divya-linga or the Mūla-stambha. As everything takes its origin from the mūla-stambha and ends finally in it, it was called the linga; (1)
- 3. from a tenth of Iohchhāśakti is produced the third Sadāśivatatva, Mūrttasādākhya, known also as Brahmā. Because this tatva has form it is called mūrtta; in other words it is sakalā. This tatva exists in the form of a Divyalinga with the brightness of fire and having flames of fire playing round it. On the top of

सर्व गण्डान्त मृतानि संहारे निखकं यतः। स्टिकाने पुनस्टिहिस्समानिकसुराहतम् ॥

this lings there is a figure with a beautiful face having three eyes, four arms and all other limbs. It carries in two out of its four hands the parašu and the mrigs and the remaining hands are held in the varads and the abhaya poses;

- 4. from a tenth part of Jñanaéakti proceeded the fourth tatva, Kartrisadakhya, otherwise Tsvara. Because Jfiana is the characteristic of the karta (doer) this tatva received the name Kartrisadakhva. Usually it is believed to exist in the form of a Divyalinga of immeasurable lengh and girth : the characteristic quality of this linga is its crystal clearness. On this linga resides Siva, the origin of all existence, in the form of a figure having four faces, twelve eyes, eight ears and arms, and two legs. the right hands of this figure are sula, parašu, khadga and abhaya, whereas in the left ones are pasa, sarpa, ghanta and varada and is adorned with all ornaments; and similarly
- from a tenth part of Kriyāśakti emerged the fifth tatva, Karmasādākhya, known

also as Iśāna. (1) It is called karma because it is of the nature of kriyā. This tatva exists as the linga set upon the pīţha. As the act (karma) of the conjunction of these two objects is the condition precedent to creation, the tatva received the name of Karmasādākhya.

Each one of these tatvas is dependant upon its immediate predecessor; for example, the amurttasāda depends upon the śivasāda, the mūrtta on the amūrtta and so on. Therefore, the Karmasādatatva is to be taken as containing in it all the five sādākhyas. The deity Išāna representing the Karmasāda has a perfectly white body resembling the flower of the kunda (a kind of jasmine) or the full moon; having five heads adorned with jaṭāmakuṭas; bearing on each face three eyes, ten arms and two legs. He is standing on a padmāsana and keeps in his right hands the śūla, parašu, khadga, vajra and abhaya and in the left ones the nāga, pāša, ankuša, ghanţa, and agni. He is beautiful

<sup>(1)</sup> The names of these five aspects corresponding to the five sādākhyas are usually known as Vāmadēva (-Īśa), Tatpurusha (-Īśāna), Aghōra (-Īśvara), Sadyōjāta (-Brahmā) and Īśāna (-Sadāśiva) and they face the north, east, south, west and the top respectively.

adorned with all ornaments, draped in fine clothes and is with a smiling countenance full of peacefulness. The significance of the articles in the hands of all these deities have already been explained in the Chapter on "Ayudhapurushas" in Vol. I of this work. Of the five faces of this deity, the one facing the east is that of Iśana; that facing the south, of Iśvara; the west, of Brahmā; the north, of Iśa and the top of Sadāśiva. All ceremonials, such as installation (sthāpana), should be done only for the Iśāna face and not for the other faces. The other faces are meant for the meditation of those who have attained perfection in yōga, mantra-siddhi, etc. It is from these five faces the Śaivāgamas were given out to the world. From a thousandth part of this

those by the Vamadeva face are:-

<sup>(1)</sup> The Agamas that were proclaimed to the world by the Sadvoiāta face are:—

<sup>1.</sup> Kamikagama,

<sup>2.</sup> Yögajágama,

<sup>3.</sup> Chintyagama,

<sup>4.</sup> Karanagama and

<sup>5.</sup> Ajitāgama;

<sup>1.</sup> Dîptăgama,

<sup>2.</sup> Bükshmägama,

<sup>3.</sup> Sabasrāgama,

<sup>4.</sup> Améumanagama and

Suprabhēdāgama;

Karmēśa, there came into existence Mahēśamūrti, who is the direct agent in the acts of srishţi (creation), sthiti (protection) and laya (reabsorption): (1) he must therefore be understood as a

#### those by the Aghora face are:-

- I. Vijayagema,
- 2. Nisvāsagama,
- 3. Sváyambhuvágama.
- 4. Analagama and
- 5. Viragama :

#### those by the Tatpurusha face are :-

- 1. Rauravagama,
- 2. Makujágama,
- 3. Vimalagama,
- 4. Chandrajfianagama and
- Mukhabimbāgama;

#### and those by the Isans face are:-

- 1. Prodgitagama,
- 2. Lalitāgama,
- 3. Siddhagama,
- 4. Santānāgama,
- Narasimbāgama,
- 6. Pāramosvarāgama,
- 7. Kiraņāgama and
- 8. Vātuļāgams,

#### making in all twenty-sight in number.

 In connection with the five aspects of Siva, it is interesting to compare the Saktimaya-vyüha of Vaishpavaism given on pp. 235—237. Vol. I, as also the five Bödhisatvas, namely,

sakala-mūrti. It is this Mahēśamūrti that manifests himself to the devotees in different forms, performing several sports (līlās) as seated or standing, dancing or riding upon vehicles, as terrific (ugra) or pacific (saumya) and so on. This Mahēśa has one face set with three eyes, the head adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa, four arms, and is standing on a padmāsana. In two of his hands are the mṛiga and the paraśu and the remaining two hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses. The Lālāmūrtis of Mahēśa are twenty-five in number and they are:—

- 1. Chandraśēkharaműrti.
- 2. Umasahita M.
- 3. Vrishabhārūdha M.
- 4. Nritta M.
- 5. Kalyanasundara M.
- 6. Bhikshatana M.
- 7. Kāmadahana M.
- 8. Kālantaka M.
- 9. Tripurantaka M.
- 10. Jalandharavadha M.
- 11. Gajāri M.

Ratnapāņi, Vajrapāņi, Samantabhadra, Padmapāni and Višvapāņi, of the Bauddha Mahāyana philosophy, who also possess similar powers and functions as their parallels in the Saiva and Vaishņava philosophies.

- 12. Virabhadra M.
- 13. Śańkara-Nārāyana M.
- 14. Ardhanariśvara M.
- 15. Kirāta M.
- 16. Kańkala M.
- 17. Chandēśanugraha M.
- 18. Vishāpaharaņa M.
- 19. Chakradāna M.
- Vighnēśvarānugraha M.
- 21. Somäskands M.
- 22. Ekapada M.
- 23. Sukhāsana M.
- 24. Dakshinamurti and
- Lingödbhavamürti.

Again, from Mahēśvara were produced the following: Rudradēva who is a thousandth portion of Mahēśa; Vishņu who is one part out of a crore of Rudra; Brahmā who is one part out of a crore of Vishņu and the three luminaries the sun, the moon and the fire, from the three eyes of Mahēśa; the wind from his nose; jñāna from his mouth; Gaṇēśa from his neck; Shaṇmukha from his chest; fifty crores (!) of divine beings from his navel; and several crores (!) of rishis from his hair. Such in short is the philosophy of the five sādākhyas, the five mūrtis and the tatvas of the Śaiva-siddhānta.

From the above we can very well understand that Sadasiva is the highest and the Supreme Being. formless, beyond the comprehension of any one. subtle, luminous and all pervading : not contaminated by any qualities (gunas) and above all actions (karmas). It is from this Supreme Being all else have their origin, being and end at his will. Sadāśiva-tatva is said to be sakala-nishakala, for this reason, namely :-- after a cosmic destruction, a cosmic evolution has to follow; for, those souls that have not been cleansed of their dirt of actions (karma-mala) should be made to undergo once again worldly bondage (samsara) thereby enabling them to rub down the effects of their bad karmas done in past births and accumulate in the present existence those of good karmas and finally be relieved of mundane existence. For the purpose of creation, the Supreme Being attempts to cause the movement of the bindu (sperm) and it is in this state that he is considered as sakala-nishkala. This abstruse conception of the Sadasivamurti, which the Agamas themselves declare cannot be comprehended by ordinary mortals has fortunately been idolised in a material form for the benefit of men and the description of this image is found in all Saivagamas.

The Uttara-kāmikāgama states that the colour of Sadšáivamūrti should be of white colour and be

standing upon a padmāsana. There should be five faces and the heads be adorned with jatamakutas, whose jatas are required to be of brown colour. Sadasiva should have ten arms; in the five right hands there should be the śakti, śūla, khatvānga, abhaya and prasada (?) and in the five left ones, the bhujanga (a snake), akshamala, damaru, milotpala and a fruit of the matulunga. Or, Sadasiva may be conceived as having only one face set with three eyes which represent the Ichchhasakti, the Jňanasakti and the Kriyasakti; with the Chandrakalā (the crescent moon), which stands as a symbol of jaana (wisdom), tucked up in the jatamakuta and adorned with all ornaments such as the yajñopavita. Manonmani, the Supreme goddess, should be standing by his side.

Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXII and Pl. CXV illustrate the description of Sadāśivamūrti. The seated figure has five heads each of which is adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa; it has ten arms; one of the right hands is held in the abhaya pose and a corresponding left one in the varada pose. The other hands carry the akshamālā, pāša, khadga, ṭaṅka (or parašu), kamanḍalu and other objects not quite clear in the photograph. The standing figure (fig. 2, Pl. CXII), also possesses five heads of which the topmost has tongues of flames playing round it;

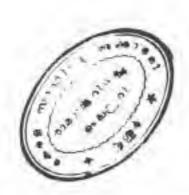






Fig. 2. Sadāšivamūrti : Bronze : Collection of Mr. K. Kay, Madras.



Fig. 1. Sathsivamurti: Bronze: Collection of Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Madras.



Fig. 2. Mahásadásívaműrti; Brick in Morbar; Valdhíšvaranköyil (Taujore Dk.).



Fig. I. Mahöśaműrti: Stone: Gokak Falls (Belgaum Dt.).



Saddáivamúrtí: Stone: Elephanta (from Viévakarma).

some of the faces have side-tusks and the figure is nude; all these are characteristic features of a terrific (or ugra) aspect of the deity. There are eighteen arms, the hands of which are seen to carry such objects as the śūla, pāśa, khadga, khētaka, musala, paraśu, ghanţa, kapāla and others. The figure is adorned with various necklaces of which one is long enough to descend as far as the ankle and is composed of tiny bells. Both these images appear to be modern.

The beautiful figure of Sadásivamūrti reproduced on Pl. CXV is said to have been discovered in Elephanta and is hadly damaged. Like all other pieces in the caves at Elephanta this one also is carved splendidly. The very well executed jaṭā-makuṭas adorned with finely wrought discs, the row of small curls of hair fringing the forehead (ushnīsha), the necklaces, the yajāōpavīta, the girdle round the loins are all very nicely worked out. The figure has four faces and since all its arms are broken, it is not possible to say how many it originally possessed.

Mahasadāśivamūrti is conceived as having

Mahasadasiva twenty-five heads and fifty arms
hearing as many objects in their
hands. The five heads of Sadāśivamūrti which represent the five aspects of Śiva (the Pañchabrahmās).

who are the lords of creation, protection, etc., are each substituted by five heads, making on the whole twenty-five; which stand for twenty-five tatvas of philosophy. The Manasara states that Mahāsadāśiva should be represented with twentyfive faces, having on the whole seventy-five eyes and fifty arms. The heads should be adorned with jata-makutas and the cars with kundalas, and there should be a number of snake ornaments (sarpālankāra). One of the hands should be held in the abhaya and another in the varada pose respectively. A representation such as this is rarely found portrayed in sculpture; one instance is found in Vaittiśvaranköyil (Tanjore District) made of brick in mortar. In this, one other peculiarity is also observable, namely the heads are arranged in tiers in arithmetical progression. The topmost tier has only one head, the next one below has three, the next five and so on till the last tier has nine heads. Only those heads which are on the borders of this triangle of heads could be adorned with jatamakutas and they alone are actually ornamented with these in the sculpture. Surrounding the image are two flower garlands so put on as to represent a sort of prabhavali. Out of the large number of hands, one is held in the abhaya and another in the varada poses.

#### (ii) PAÑCHABBAHMĀS OR ĪŚANĀDAYAH.

The five aspects of Siva known collectively as the Paüchabrahmäs and whose individual names are Iśāna, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta are, as we have already said, emanations from the nishkala-Śiva (the formless, unmanifested Parabrahma of the Vēdāntins and Vāsudeva of the same state of existence according to the Vaishnavāgamas).

The Padmapurāņa also states that Rudra when he cried to Brahmā to give him (Rudra) names, the latter conferred upon him the eight names Bhava, Śarva, Iśāna, Śiva, Paśupati, Bhīma, Ugra and Mahādēva. These eight aspects of Rudra became the presiding deities over the sun, the water, the fire, the earth, the air, the ether (ākāśa), the brāhmaṇas who had performed sacrifices and the moon respectively. The names of the consorts corresponding to these eight aspects of Śiva are Suvarchalā, Uahā, Vikēśī, Śivā, Svāhā, Diśā, Dīkshā and Rōhiṇī and those of their sons, Sanaiśchara, Śukra, Lōhitāṅga (Mars), Manōjava, Sarga, Śunda, Santāna and Budha.

The figures representing these five aspects are described in the Agamas, the Vishmudharmöttara and the Rūpamandana. The descriptions of these according to the Agamas have already been given

in the summary of the Saiva philosophy added at the beginning of this chapter.

The Vishnudharmöttara states that these aspects should have each five faces and ten arms: it omits describing one aspect, which is perhaps the Isana considered to be above all the other four. The colours of Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, according to this authority should be white, yellow, black and red respectively and they may also be considered to belong to the four varnas (castes) namely, the Brāhmaṇa, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya and the Sūdra. They should keep in their hands the khadga, khēṭaka, dhanus, bāṇa, kamaṇḍālu, akshamālā, varada, abhaya, śāla and padma.

Isana, according to the Rupamandana, should have the colour as pure as that of the crystal; his head should be adorned with a jatāmakuta ornamented with the crescent moon and his hands should have the akshamālā, trišūla, kapāla and abhaya. The colour of the garment and the yajñāpavīta of Tatpurusha is to be yellow and in his left hand there is to be a mātuļunga fruit and in the right one an akshamālā. The face of Aghōra should be of terrific look, set with three yellow coloured eyes and the mouth having side tusks; on the head there should be a garland

of human skulls and a snake, and snake ornaments everywhere; two snakes serving as the ear-rings, two others as keyūras, one as hara, yajnopavita, one as katisūtra (the one as waist-zone), the snakes Taksha and Pushtika as anklets, and so on; there should also be a garland composed of scorpions (vrischika). The colour of the body of Aghora should be blue like the nilötpala, and that of the jatas, yellow, and these should be adorned with the crescent moon. The general look of this aspect of Siva should resemble that of Kala (the god of death) and appear as though terrifying a host of enemies. The left hands should bear in them the khatvanga the kapāla, the khētaka and the pāśa while the right ones, the trisula, the parasu, the khadga and the danda. The colour of the body, the eyes, garments. the head-gear, the yajñopavita, the garland, the sandal-paste and ear-ornament of Vamadeva should be red. As usual, the crescent moon should be adorning the jatāmakuţa of this deity also. He should have three eyes and a prominent nose, be decorated with all ornaments and carry in his hands the khadga and the khātaka. The colour of the body, garland, sandal-paste and the garments of Sadyōjāta should be white. His head should be adorned with a jatamakuta, ornamented with the

crescent moon. He should have a good-looking face expressive of joy, three eyes and two arms; the two hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses.

The Sritatvanidhi gives somewhat different descriptions of the Paüchabrahmās. For Išana there should be, according to this work, five faces, and four for each of the rest; each of these faces should have three eyes; the colour of Isana, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, are respectively white, golden-yellow, blue, red and white. They ought to face the top, east, south, north and west respectively. Isana should have in his hands abhaya, varada (?) (ishta in the original), ankuša, paša, tankā, kapāla, dhakka (a musical instrument), akshamāla and šūla. In two out of the four hands of Tatpurusha there should be kuthara (a sort of axe) and vidyā (jāāna-mudrā or a book) and the remaining two should be held in the abhaya and the varada poses; whereas there should be the parašu, vēda (a book?), ankuša, pāša šūla, kapāla, dhakka and akskamālā in the hands of Aghōra. Two of Vāmadēva's hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses and the two remaining ones should hold in them the akshamala and the tanka; while similarly two of those of Sadyöjāta are to be held in the varada and abhaya

poses and the two remaining ones keep the vēdas and the akshamālā. But Sadyōjāta is distinctly required to be sculptured so as to appear of greater importance than the rest.

#### (iii) MAHRSAMURTI.

Mahēśamūrti, we have been told by the Saivāgamas, is the fully manifested Supreme Siva and is the cause of creation, protection and destruction. The figure of this deity is described at some length in the Suprabhādāgama. It is stated therein that Mahēśa should have five heads, the faces of four of which alone should be visible; each of these faces should possess three eyes besides a mouth, a nose and a pair of ears and should be placed above a neck each. Mahesa should have two legs and ten arms; two of his hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining four right ones should keep the śūla, paraśu, vajra and khadga; and the remaining left ones the khētaka, ankusa, pasa and ghanta. The complexion of this aspect of Siva should be crystal clear, having the lustre of the sun, but cool as the dew or the moon; Mahēśa must be clothed in white garments and should wear a white yajñopavita and should be adorned with all ornaments.

By his side should be the figure of Sakti also. It should have three eyes, and four arms. On the

head there should be a karanda-makuta and on the person all ornaments appropriate to women. The waist of the figure should be slender, and the pelvis broad; similarly there should be two well-developed high breasts on the chest. Two of the hands should each hold a nilotpala and an akshamala, while the other two should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses. The figure must be clothed in silk garments and must be standing on the same seat and under the same prabhāvaļi as Mahēśa on his left side.

Four photographs are reproduced in illustration of the Mahēśa aspect of Siva: the first, Pl. CXVI, is a beautiful figure of stone lying in a field opposite a ruined Siva temple at Mělcheri near Kaverippakkam in the N. Arcot District. It has suffered damage at the hands of the Mussalmans during the troublous days of the contest for the succession to the Nabobship of the Karnatic. It has, as required, four faces, three of which are visible in the photograph. On the crown of the left face could be distinctly seen a big human skull and just below it is the hood of a cobra, whereas the middle head has a beautifully tied up jatamakuta ornamented with jewelled discs, flower garlands and the inevitable crescent moon; at the base of this makuta may be noticed a row of five or six spherical



Mahēéamūrti: Stone: Kāyēripākkam.



Mahēšamūrti (wrongly called Trimūrti) : Stone : Elephanta.

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Mahosamurti: Stone: Chitorgarh (Cdaipur, Marwar).



Fig. 2. Siva as a sow suckling its young ones: Stone: Tirupparankunyan.



Fig. 1. Ekspidamirti: Stone: Jambukösvara (Sriralgam island),

objects which appear to be the skulls composing a garland. The third eye is very clearly marked on the forehead of the central face. There are as usual haras, udarabandha and yajñopavita. Close to the neck is also a hara composed of a snake. In the unbroken right hand is visible the damaru; one other hand seems to have held a long sword whose upper part is visible on the crown, near the human skull; this latter itself appears to be the head of the khatvanga held by the image in one of its right hands; for, it might be noticed that there is a base attached to the skull; and this base is the capital of the handle of the khatvanga. (See fig. 10, Pl. II, Vol. I.) Perhaps one hand was held in the abhaya pose; it is impossible to say what the remaining two other hands might have held: in the unbroken left hands are to be seen the pasa, the khētaka, a kapala and something which resembles a fruit. One of the left hands should also have carried a long handled object-perhaps a trikūla or parašu (?). There are also two legs as described in our authority. The image is seated in a comparatively rare posture. The right and the left faces are pacific, while the middle face is terrific. Its circular eyes, surmounted with a pair of knitted eye-brows, its wide mouth having side tusks-all these indicate, according to the rules

of the agamas, the terrific (ugra) aspect, which, in this instance, is that of the Aghōra face of the Mahēśa. This fine piece of sculpture belongs to the later Pallava period, perhaps to the reign of Nandivarman, son of Dantivarman (about A. D. eighth century).

The figure of Mahēśamūrti whose photograph is shown on Pl. CXIV as fig. I is found near the Gokak Falls in the Belgaum district. It is seated in the yōgāsana posture and has four faces (of which three are visible) and six arms. The front face is of the terrific aspect and the two side ones are pacific. The hands carry the śūla, akshamālā, damaru, a fruit and some other objects not clear from the photograph.

The next illustration is the celebrated "Trimurti" of the famous Elephanta Cave. (See Pl. CXVII.) I am of opinion that it is unmistakeably the representation of Mahēśamūrti and not of Trimurti. My reasons therefor are:—

- (1) There are no texts to be found in the whole of the Agamic or the Pauranic literature which agree with this piece of sculpture.
- (2) The three heads bear only jaţāmakuţas which are the characteristic head-gears of Śiva and Brahmā only. Vishņu should, under no circumstances, wear a jaţāmakuţa, his appropriate

head dress being a kirita-makuta. Hence, even if it is supposed that two out of the three faces are those of Brahmā and Śiva, because they wear the jatāmakutas, the third cannot be identified with that of Vishņu for the very reason that its head bears a jatāmakuta.

- (3) Brahmā is nowhere as he is under no circumstances represented in sculpture or even in literature as possessing only one head. His figure should always be sculptured with four heads. So, the supposition that one of the heads is that of Brahmā is also clearly untenable.
- (4) The descriptions of Trimurti as found are very clearly different from these sculptured representations and have a number of material illustrations in corroboration of the description given of them in the agamas. (See under Trimurti or Ekapādamurti below.)
- (5) The central position occupied by this sculpture in the cave-temple with reference to the other manifestations of Siva (the Mamurtis), such as those of Arddhanārisvara, Kalyāṇasundara, Rāvaṇānugraha, Gaṅgādhara and other mūrtis, found surrounding him, bear incontrovertible evidence to the conclusion that the sculpture represents only the Mahēsa or the most important aspect of Siva.

Now, the face on the left side has a severe look on its countenance, with cruel eyes, curling moustaches and a beard and a jatāmakuta serving as an abode for several snakes, which are seen wriggling through the jatās. The human skull ornament is also seen on the jatamakuta: the ear belonging to this face has a sarpa-kundala, the hood of a cobra constituting it being visible. This is certainly the face that represents Aghoramurti. The central face is calm and dignified. In the ears belonging to this face are to be seen makara-kundalas. This is perhaps the face representing Sadyojāta. The face on the right side is also a calm and pacific one. In its car there appears to have been a sankha-patra which is broken, but a sufficient portion of it still remains for it to be recognized. The three different kinds of ear-ornaments are sufficient proof against the sculpture being that of Trimurti. There are only six arms represented in the sculpture, that is, as many pairs as there are faces visible. One of the right hands carries a cobra which has its hood widened out, the hand holding it being also kept in the sarpa-mudra pose; another hand appears to have been held in the abhaya pose or to have kept an akshamala, but it is badly broken; the front left hand is seen keeping a matulunga. It is not possible to say

what other objects are held in the other hands. Copies of this piece of sculpture are to be seen in one or two other caves at Ellora and other places. A personal study of more than one such sculpture will settle once for all the question of the identity of this image.

The next illustration comes from Chitorgarh, in the Udaipur State, Marwar (Pl. CXVIII). Though it is not a good specimen of art, it is very valuable in settling definitely the question of the nature of the image in favour of my hypothesis. In this also there are three faces, the one on the left and the central one being of a pacific and that on the right of a terrific type. The third eye is clearly visible in the centre of the forehead of all the three faces, a fact that gives the direct contradiction to the hypothesis that such figures are representations of the Trimurtis, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. All three heads bear on them jatamakutas, but that of the right head is composed of a large number of ringlets in which are seen snakes and a skull. The eyes of this face are oblique and staring and its mouth is gaping. This is surely the face of Aghöra. In this sculpture, one of the right hands is held in the sarpamudra pose, another keeps something resembling a book (?) and the third an akshamala; whereas the left hands carry a matulunga, a kapala and a sarpa.

A comparison of this piece of sculpture with the magnificent carving at Elephanta gives the clue to the objects that should have been held by the now broken hands of the latter sculpture.

# (iv) ERADASA RUDRAS.

We have already seen how Rudra was produced from the frown of Brahmā (or Vishņu), and how he divided into eleven minor Rudras, who went by the collective name of the Ekādaśa-Rudras. The names of these eleven emanations of Rudra, according to the Amśumadbhēdāgama, are

- 1. Mahādēva,
- 2. Sive,
- 3. Sankara,
- 4. Nilalõhita,
- 5. Iśāna,
- 6. Vijaya,
- 7. Bhima.
- 8. Dēvadēva,
- 9. Bhayodbhaya,
- 10. Rudra, and
  - 11. Kapāliśa.

The general characteristics of the images of these deities are first given in the authority quoted above and in the Śulparatna. It is stated in these works that the images of all these aspects of Śivashould have three eyes, four arms, jatāmakuţas and

be of white colour; they should be draped also in white clothes and be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapitha. They should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and they should keep their front right hand in the abhaya and the front left hand in the varada poses, while they should carry in the back right hand the parasu and in the back left hand the mriga.

The enumeration of the names of the Rudras are quite different in the Viśvakarma-śilpa and the Rūpamandana. In the former the names are given as

- 1. Aja,
- 2. Ekapāda,
- 3. Ahirbudhnya,
- Virūpāksha,
- 5. Rēvata,
- 3. Hara,
- 7. Bahurūpa,
- 8. Tryambaka,
  - 9. Surēšvara,
- 10. Jayanta, and
  - 11. Aparājita.

Whereas, the latter gives the following as the list of the names of these deities:—

- 1. Tatpurusha,
- 2. Aghōra,

- 3. Isana.
  - 4. Vāmadēva,
- 5. Sadyōjāta,
- 6. Mrityunjaya.
- 7. Kiranāksha,
- 8. Śrikantha,
- 9. Ahirbudhnya,
- Virūpāksha,
- 11. Bahurūpa, and
- 12. Tryambaka.

The two works give the descriptions of the images of each of these eleven deities. According to the Viśvakarma-śilpa, Aja has sixteen arms. In the right hands he keeps the śūla, ankuśa, kapāla, damaru, sarpa, mudgara, akshamālā and sudaršana (chakra); of the left hands, one is held in the tarjanī pose, while the others carry the gadā, khaṭvānga, paṭṭiśa (a sharp edged iron rod), ghanṭa, śakti, parašu and kamandalu.

Ekapāda keeps in his left hand the khaţvānga, bāṇa, chakra, ḍamaru, mudgara, varada, akshamālā, and tūla; while the right hands keep the dhanus, ghaṇṭa, kapāla, kaumudi (ardha-chandra?), tarjanī, ghaṭa, paratu and chakra (śakti?). It is stated that the worship of this deity secures to the votary all material enjoyments.

Ahirbudhnya keeps in his right hands the gadā, chakra, khadga, damaru, mudgara, šūla, ankuša and akshamālā; and in the left hands the tōmara (an iron club), paţţiśa, kavacha (shield), kapala, tarjam, ghaţa, śakti and paraśu; or, there may be in one of the left hands a sword as in the right hand.

Virūpāksha holds in his right hands the khadga, šūla, damaru, ankuša, sarpa, chakra, gadā and akshamālā; and in the left hands, the khēţaka, khaṭvānga, šakti, parašu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, ghaṇṭa, and kapāla.

Rēvata carries in the right hands the dhanus, khadga, śūla, gadā, sarpa, chakra, ankuśa und akshamālā; aud in the left hands the dhanus (?), khētaka, khatvānga, ghanta, tarjanī, parašu, pattiša and pātra. This aspect of Rudra grants, like Sūrya, all the goods of the world to his worshippers.

Hara bears in his right hands the mudgara, damaru, śūla, ankuśa, gadā, sarpa and akshamālā, (the object in the remaining hand is not mentioned); and in the left hands, paţţiśa, tōmara, śakti, paraśu, tarjanī, ghaţa, khaţvānga and paţţikā (?).

Bahurūpa keeps in the right hands the damaru, chakra, sarpa, šūla, ankula, kaumudi and akshamālā (the eighth object is not mentioned);

and in the left hands the ghanta, kapāla, khatvānga, tarjanī, kamandalu, dhanus, parašu and pattiša.

Tryambaka carries in his right hands the chakra, damaru, mudgara, bāṇa, śūla, ankuśa, sarpa and akshamālā; and in the left ones, the gadā, khaṭvāṅga, pātra, dhanus, tarjanī, ghaṭa, parašu and paṭṭiśa.

Surēśvara holds in his right hands the damaru, chakra, śūla, ankuśa, bāṇa, mudgara and dhanus (the object in the eighth hand is not mentioned) and in the left hands the padma, paraśu, ghanţa, patţiśa, tarjanī, dhanus, khaṭvānga and pātra.

Jayanta keeps in his right hands the ankuša, chakra, mudgara, šūla, sarpa, damaru, bāṇa and akshamālā; and in the left ones the gadā, khaţvānga, parašu, kapāla, šakti, tarjanī, dhanus and kamandalu.

And Aparājita carries in his right hands the tomara, khadga, ankuśa, śula, sarpa, chakra, damaru and akshamālā; and in the left hands the śakti, khēţaka, gadā, pātra, tarjanī, paṭṭīka, padma and ghanţa.

The objects mentioned as being held in the hands of the various deities are required to be held in the order in which they are mentioned, beginning from the topmost hand to the lowest.

Five of the eleven Rudras enumerated in the Rupamandana have already been described under the head Panchabrahmas. Descriptions of the sixth, seventh and the eighth are also given in this work, but not of the remaining three others.

Mṛityunjaya, the sixth Rudra, should wear a garland of skulls on his head, be of white complexion, clad in garments made of tiger's skin, and carrying in two out of three of his right hands the trisūla and the akshamālā, and of the left hands two should hold the kapāla and the kamandalu while the remaining right hand and the left hand should be kept in the yōga-mudrā pose.

Kiranaksha, the seventh Rudra, has four arms and three eyes. One of his hands is held in the abhaya pose, and the others carry the suklapāda (white light-rays?), an akshamālā and a book.

Śrikaniha should be clad in embroidered clothes (chitravastra), and ornamented with all ornaments including an yajñōpavīta of superior workmanship (chitra-yajñōpavīta) and must be very good looking. He has four arms and only one face. In his hands he should be carrying the khadga, the dhanus, the bāṇa and the khetaka.

As has already been stated above, the three remaining Rudras are not described.

## (v) VIDYESVARAS.

Just as the weaver is the efficient cause (nimittakārana), the Nishkalā-Siva is the efficient cause of the universe composed of the moveable and immoveable objects. The immoveable objects consist of such things as the mountains, and the moveable, of things like pasu (here used in the technical sense of animals endowed with souls; man covered with ignorance). Souls have sūkshma-šarīras (subtle bodies) and bhuvana sariras (material regional bodies). The bhuvanas or regions are of two kinds. namely, the suddha (pure) and the asuddha (impure) bhuvanas. These bhuvanas and kalas and their residents are appended below in the foot note (1). The bhuvanas or the regions have been created by Paramasiva for the enjoyment of the pasus or embodied souls. The souls that live in the pure regions are pure in their nature and those that live in the impure regions are impure. The pasus are

<sup>(1)</sup> An abstract of the kalā, tatva, bhaccaa, varņa, pada and mastra of the Śaiva-śāstrae which are interdependent upon each other are tabulated below for the information of these who are curious about this system of philosophy which has not yet obtained that amount of publicity which it deserves:—

divided into three classes: vis., the vijnanakalas, the pralayakalas and the sakalas. Those that are enveloped

Kalās,	Tatvas.	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
(a) Santyatitakala.	i. Śuddha-tatvas. / 1. Śivatatva	10	Anašrita, Anatha, Ananta Vyčmarūpiņi, Vyšpini Urdhvagāmani, Mo- chikā, Rochikā, Dipikā and Indhikā. (Five of those are Sākta-bhuva- nas and the remaining five Nādōrdhva-bhuva-
(g)	2. Śakti-tatvo	á	nas. Śantyatita, Śanti, Vidya,
113	Total	15	Prahishta, and Nivritti. (These are called the
Santikalā.	S. Sadāśivatatva     4. Iśvarożatva	8	Baindavapuras). Sadašivabhuvana. Šikhandi, Šrūkantha, Trimūrti, Ēkanētra, Šivētama, Sūkshma
3 (9)	5. Suddhavidya-	9	and Ananta. Manonmani, Sarvabbūta-
	tatva. Total	18	damant, Balaprama- thant, Balavikarant,
	li, Éudáhösuddha- taivas.		Kalavikarani, Kali, Raudri, Jyështhë and Vamë.
(c) Vidya-kala.	6. Māyā	8	Angushibamātra, Išāna, Ēkēkshaņa, Ēkapingala Udhbava, Bhava, Vāmedēva and Mahā- dyuti.
(a) VI	7. Kāla 8. Kalā 9. Vidyā	2 2 2	Sikbāša and Ekavīra. Panehāntaka and Sūra. Piùga and Jyōti.

by that kind of ignorance known as mala only are called the vijnanakalas; those with mala and maya

Kalās.	Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
(c) Vidya-	10. Niyali 11. Raga	***	2 5	Samvarta and Krödha. Ekssiva, Ananta, Aja, Umāpati and Pra-
kala.	12. Purusha	***	6	chanda. Éksvíra, Išána, Bhava Isa, Ugea, Bhima and
	Total	44	27	Váma,
- (	III. Aśuddhatatva	V		the state of the s
	13. Prakçiti	79	8	Srikantha, Auma, Kaumara, Vaishnava, Brahma, Bhairava, Krita and Akrita.
	14. Buddhi	***	6	Brāhma, Prajēša, Saumya, Aindra, Gandharva, Yakuha, Bākshasa and Piššoba.
ākniā.	15. Ahankara 16. Manas 17. Srötra	ï	1	Sthaicsvara.
(d) Pratishthākalā.	18. Tvak - 19. Chakshus 20. Jihvā 21. Nési 22. Vāk	1	1	Sthülēśvara.
29	23. Pāṇi 24. Pāda 25. Pāyu 26. Upasths 27. Sabda	-	1	Śańkukarpa.
	28. Sparsa 29. Rúpa 30. Rasa 31. Gaudha	}	- 6	Kālaūjara, Maņdalēšvara. Mākēta, Drāviņda and Obbakalāņda.

are called the pralayakalas and those with all three kinds of ignorance, mala, maya and karma are called

Kalas.	Tatyas.	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanes.
	SS. Ākāśa	8	Sthānu, Svarņāksha, Bhadrakarņa, Gökarņa Mahālaya, Avimukta, Rudrakēti and Vastra-
(d) Pratishthakala.	33. Všyu	8	Dipāda. Bhīmēšvara, Mahēndra. Aķķabāsa, Vimalēša
	34. Tējas	(1) (8,7)	Nala, Nākala, Kuruk- shētra and Gayā. Bhairava, Kēdāra, Mahā- kāla, Madhyamēša,
8	101.6	100	Amrātaka, Jalpēša, Srīšaila and Haris-
	35. Jain	8	chandra. Lakuliša, Pārabhūti
2 0	Total	66	Dindi, Mundi, Vidhi, Pushkara, Naimisa,
(a) Niv-	86. Prither	108	Prabbāsa and Amarēša. From Bhadrakāli to Kālāgni (!)
	Grand Total	224	

<sup>(1)</sup> In the Ustara-Kāmikāgama the bhuvanas are enumerated as follows:—

कपालीहादवः प्राच्यामभिकादगोऽनले । याम्याद्या दक्षिणे भागे निर्मुखाद्यात्र नैर्म्हते ॥ बलाद्या दारुगे भागे शीष्ट्राचा दायुगोचरे । उत्तरे तु निर्धाद्याद्य देशे विद्यापिपादयः ॥ युवादयस्त्वभीभागे शम्भुनुष्ट्या नमोगताः । भुवनानां वतं नाष्टाधिकमेवं तु विन्यसेत् ॥

the sakalas. The mala envelope, if in the stage of leaving the person, is said to have undergone paripakva. The vijňānakala souls that have their mala in a high state of paripakva are those of the eight Vidyeśvaras and next to them come the Mantrēśvaras. Having been given pure body, deeds, bhuvanas and enjoyments (śuddha tanu, karana, bhuvana, bhōga), these slowly get rid of their mala, by the destructive action of Śiva. These Vidyēśvaras are the beings through whom the lower order of beings should attain higher evolutionary stages. They are eight in number and

Besides Kalā, Tatva and Bhuvans, there are three more entities, namely, Varna, Pada and Mantra. All these six are dependent on one another: thus, tatva depends upon kalā, bhuvana on tatva and so on. It is said in the Siddhānta-tārāvaļi that the tatvas from Prithvi (No. 36) to Māyā (No. 6) are called Ātma-tatvas; those from Suddhavidyā (No. 5) to Sadāšivatatva (No. 3) are Vidyātatvas and the remaining, Sakti and Siva tatvas are Siva-tatvas. Analysing the above we get,

Mantrus are in number		11		
Padas	**	44	81	
Varpas	**	14	51	
Bhuyanas			224	
Tatvas	**		36	and
Kalūs			5	

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

have different colours. Their names and colours are given below in a tabular form.

No.	Name.	Colour.		
1	Anantôfa	Blood-red.		
2	Säkshma	White.		
3	Sivottama	Blue.		
4	Ékanésra	Yellow.		
5	Ekarudra	Black.		
6	Trimürti	Orlmson.		
7	Srikantha Another kind of red			
8	Sikhandi.	Dark-brown.		

Their figures should have each one face set with three eyes, adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa, yajñōpavīta and all other ornaments. According to the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama they should carry in their back hands the śūla and the ṭanka and keep their front ones in the varada and abhaya poses. But the Vishṇudharmōttara states that their front hands should be kept in the añjali pose, and the back ones should carry the bāṇa and the triśūla. Detailed descriptions of each of these Vidyēśvaras are found in the Amśumadbhēdāgama.

According to this authority, Ananta has a handsome, pacific appearance; a single face with three eyes in it; four arms; has the red colour of the shoe-flower; is adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments; he is to be standing upon a padmapitha and clothed in white garments. Two of his hands are held in the varada and abhaya poses and the other two keep in them the śūla and tanka.

Trimurti (Ekapāda), Ekanētra and Ekarudra are, (according to the Amsumadbledagama), alike and their description is given under Ekanetra below. A more elaborate description of Ekapada-Trimurti and other forms of Trimurtis is found in the Uttara-Karanagama. According to this Ekspāda-Trimūrti should be standing erect (samabhanga) with only one leg upon a padmapītha. This member of the class of Vidyāśvaras is also pacific. The colour of the deity is clear as the crystal and he has three eyes and four arms; the two front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two back hands keep the tanka and sula or mriga. His ears may be adorned with either ordinary kundalas or those set with pearls and his head with a jatamakuta and there should be all other ornaments in their appropriate places on the person of this deity.

From the right and left of this erect figure of Siva should be seen emerging those of Brahma and Vishnu respectively. In sculpture they ought to be shown above the waist and must have each a leg kept bent and held up above the ground level. Brahma, as usual, should have four faces and four arms. The two front hands should be shown as held in the aniali pose and the other two as carrying the sruk and the kamandalu. Similarly, Vishnu should have four arms of which the front two are folded and held in the anjali pose and the back hands should hold the śankha and the chakra. The head of Vishnu should be adorned with the kiritamakuta. The whole of this composite piece of sculpture should be surrounded by a single prabhamandala. It is stated in another Agama (Uttara-Kāmikāgama) that the figures of Brahmā and Vishnu should be sculptured according to the tālamāna (proportions) prescribed for female deities.

Another way in which Trimurti may be represented is this: Brahmā and Vishņu may be sculptured as issuing from either side of a large linga. Thirdly, they may be represented each one separately with all their characteristics and as standing side by side on three separate padma-pithas.

Fourthly, there may be three shrines in a temple each separated from the other and in these there may be set up in the middle shrine a linga and in the right and left the shrines for Brahmā and Vishņu respectively. Fifthly, in a temple consisting of three contiguous shrines (triforium) they may be set up as in the previous case. The central figure may be also Nritta or other forms of Śiva.

Illustrations are not wanting of the Ekapada-Trimurti. In all important Siya temples of S. India, we meet with this image in some place or other, at least carved upon pillars. An excellent specimen of it is found in the temple at Tiruvorriyur, whose photograph has been reproduced in the Introduction to Vol. I of this work. (See Pl. F. fig. 1.) Fig. 1, Pl. XCIX, is another piece of sculpture which is found in the Siva temple at Jambukēśvaram; this is almost identical with that of Tiruvorriyūr. In addition to the three mūrtis, Brahmā, Vishnu and Siva, we have in this instance the figures of a hansa, a bull and a Garuda, the vehicles respectively of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu. There is also the figure of a yogi standing on the right with a jatabandha on his head carrying in his left hand a danda and keeping his right

hand in the attitude of praising the Trimurti. For the third mode of representation of the Trimurtis see Pls. LXII, fig. 1 and LXXIV of Vol. I. Temples containing separate shrines for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are found in many parts of the Travancore State : for example there is the Valivachālai temple at Trivandram and the temple at Tiruvallam. The triforium temples are common features of the Chālukya-Hoysala style of architecture. As examples of this I may quote the splendid temple of Dakshinakēdārēśvara at Baligami, the temple at Somanathapura and the Kēdārēśvara temple at Halebidu. All these temples have their ground plan resembling roughly the ace of the "clubs" of the playing cards, the three circular portions representing the three shrines and the tail the front mandapa, which is common to all the three shrines. In these temples we generally see two lingas in two shrines and a figure of Vishnu in the remaining third shrine. One of the lingus represents Brahma and the other Siva, (See Epigraphia Carnatika, Vol. V, of Hassan District, for the photograph of the Kēdārēśvara temple):

Sükshma has a pacific appearance, is of blue complexion and has three eyes and four arms. He is clothed in garments embroidered with gold lace

and adorned with all ornaments. The front hands of Sükshma are held in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands carry the tanka and the tūla.

Śrikaniha has also four arms in two of which he carries the śūla and the ţanka and holds the others in the varada and abhaya poses: he is standing upon a padmapitha and is draped in red garments.

Šivottama is of white complexion, has four arms and two eyes, is adorned with a karanda-makuta and with other appropriate ornaments and is clothed in white garments. He bears on his chest a white yajnopavita. Keeping his front hands in the varada and abhaya poses, and carrying in his back hands the śūla and the paśa, he stands erect (samabhanga) on a padma-pītha.

Sikhandi of dark complexion is a pacific deity having four arms; he is adorned with a karandamakuta and all other ornaments and is draped in red clothes. His front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the back ones keep in them the khadga and the khētaka.

Ekanētra has three eyes and a pacific look and bears on his head a jaṭāmakuṭa. He is clothed in white silk garments and is adorned with all

ornaments. Two of his hands are in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two remaining ones are carrying the sula and the tanka.

Ekarudra resembles in all respects Ekanetra described above.

In conjunction with the Śaktis, Vāmā, Jyēshṭhā Baudri, Kāli, Kalavikaraṇi, Balavikaraṇi, Balapramathani and Sarvabhūtadamani, the Vidyēśvaras are made by Paramaśiva to create the universe. It may be noted that all these eight aspects of Śiva pacific in their nature and are residents of the pure regions (Śuddhabhuvanas).

## (vi). MÜRTYASHTAKA.

The eight forms of Siva which go by the names of Bhava, Sarva, Isana, Pasupati, Ugra, Rudra, Bhīma and Mahādēva are grouped under the collective name of the Mürtyashţaka. We have already seen how these names were received in succession by Siva when he was first produced by Prajāpati and how the eight aspects represented by the names given above became the lords of the various tatuas such as fire, air, earth, etc. (See also Vol. I, pp. 398-400.)

We learn from the Linga-purana that Siva is to the universe what clay and the potter are to the

pot, namely the upādāna kāraņa (material cause) and the nimitta kāraņa (instrumental or generative cause). Such a Being manifests himself in five different forms.

He who is the soul of the universe is called Iśāna. The illusory (māyā) material world is Tatpurusha; Buddhi with its eight components beginning from dharma is Aghōra; Vāmadēva pervades the whole of the universe in the form of ahankara and the manas-tatva (mind) is Sadyōjāta.

The Sūta-samhitā also conveys the same notion about the nature of the five aspects of Siva known as the Pancha-brahmās; it states that the universe is pervaded by the Pancha-brahmās and the man who is able to realise this attains liberation from bondage (samsara). Išāna is the ākāša, Tatpurusha air, Aghōra fire, Vāmadēva water, and Sadyōjāta earth. But Śrīkanthāśivāchārya views them somewhat differently; in his Brahma-mīmāmsa-bhāshya he tells us that Sadāśiva is sound (śabda), Išvara touch (sparša), Rudra form (rūpa), Vishņu taste (rasa) and Brahmā smell (gandha).

According to the Linga-purana, jñana, ichchhā and kṛiyā are the three eyes of Paramēśvara. The desire to create that first arose in the mind of Paramēśvara is called the Śiva-tatva, which is also

known as the ichchhā-śakti-tatva. When there are both the jñāna-śakti and the kriyāšakti blended in Paramēśvara he goes by the name of Sadāśiva when the former śakti is predominant and Mahēśvara when the latter śakti is predominant and Śuddha-vidyā when they are both equally balanced. When Iśvara absorbs in himself the universe he is known as the Purusha and Samsāri when he has manifested himself in the form of the gross material universe.

Thus, it is seen that the exact idea involved in viewing Maheevara as of five aspects is explained by each authority in its own way; however, the majority of them agree in taking the aspects as the manifestations of the Supreme doity in the elements of nature such as fire, air, earth, etc.

These eight deities are required to be represented in sculpture and set up in Siva temples. The general description of these images is found in the Vishnudharmöttara and the Pūrva-Kāranā-gama: the Amsumadbhēdāgama gives the separate descriptions of a few of the ashṭa-mūrtis. In the first authority the eight mūrtis are said to resemble Siva, wearing on their head jaṭāmakuṭas embellished with the crescent moon, adorned with appropriate ornaments and carrying in two of their hands

the khatvanga and the tritula and keeping the other hands in the varada and the abhaya poses. This description is amplified by the addition of a few more details by the Pūrva-Kāranāgama. It states that they should all have three eyes and be draped in red silk garments and that their colours are respectively white, black, red, krishna (a kind of blue, or slate colour), pale pink, dark-brown (as the colour of musk or kastūri), coral red and deep blue.

According to the Amsumadbhēdagama, Sarva should have the white colour of the sankha or of the moon and be of a pacific appearance. On his head there should be the jatamakuta in which is tied a crescent moon; the other parts of his body should be adorned with all the ornaments appropriate to them. In the back hands he should be carrying the khadga and the khëtaka and his front hands should be in the varada and abhaya poses and he should be standing upon a padmapitha. Bhīma is the terrific aspect among the eight martis of Siva. His complexion is deep red; his appearance must be frightful and there should also be side tusks. He should be clothed in white garments, adorned with a jata-makuta, and all other ornaments. His two hands must be carrying the śūla and the pāśa and the remaining two should be

held in the varada and the abhaya poses. It is stated that Mahādēva should be shaped like Paśupati; Paśupati should be sculptured like Śarva and set up in a temple. And Bhava's description is exactly similar to that of Bhīma, excepting that Bhava is a pacific aspect, and consequently has a calm, peaceful look and is without the side tusks, the criterion and concomitant of the ugra or terrific aspects; the descriptions of the other deities belonging to this group are not found in my copy of the Amśumadbhādāgama.

As far as it is known, there do not exist any sculptured representations of the groups, the Ekadaśa-Rudras, the Vidyēśvaras or the Mūrtyashṭaka, at least in any one of the South Indian temples and I do not know if in Northern India these are found anywhere, either receiving pūjā or not.

# (vii). LOCAL LEGENDS AND IMAGES BASED UPON STRALAMĀRĀTMYAS.

Besides the various aspects of Siva described in this and the previous chapters, which are common to the whole of India and are recognized by the Purāṇas, Itihāsas, etc., there are very many images which are met with in different temples and which are associated with certain legends peculiar to each of these temples. For instance, at Jambukēśvara

near Śrirangam, an elephant and a spider are said to have worshipped Siva in a grove of white jambu tree; we meet with sculptured representations of an elephant pouring with its trunk the water which it had brought from the river Kaveri on the head of a linga and a spider weaving its web in a corner to protect the linga from the rays of the sun. The legend in connection with Ekamranathasvamin of Kanchi is that the goddess Parvati made a penance to Siva standing on one leg, with hands uplifted on the head in the anjali pose; Siva being pleased with her devotions appeared to her under an amra (mango) tree. These pieces of soulpture peculiar to each place are the outcome of the sthalamākātmya written generally at some later period of the history of the temple and is usually based upon some imaginary event that had occurred in it. The one mahatmya that has contributed very largely to the multiplication of images of Siva is the Halasya-mahatmya or the one pertaining to the god Siva at Madura, the capital of the Pandyas. The god Sundarēśvara (the name of the God Siva enshrined in Madura) is said to have indulged in sixty-four little or sports, which are also narrated in later works such as Sivahlarnava. In all these hlas, Sive assumed human and other forms for the purpose of succouring help to some one in need of

it. For example, reference may be made to legends according to which he was once pleased to grant heaven to a pious crane; he taught the Mrityunjaya-mantra to a black-bird to protect itself and its species from the aggressions of stronger species; he once took pity upon a litter of motherless pigs and acted the part of their mother and eventually caused them to be re-born as the sons of a human being and bestowed upon them the office of the ministers of the Pandya king and so on. All these sports of Siva at Madura are materialised into stone sculptures which are to be seen everywhere in the extensive temple not only of Madura but also in temples situated in many places adjoining Madura. Since the local legends are so many and the sculptures representing these are numberless, it is practically impossible to deal with them in a work dealing with images which are of universal acceptance.

Two illustrations are however added to give the reader a notion about the nature of such representations. The first, figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXX, is one symbolising the legend connected with the Ekāmranāthasvāmin temple at Conjeevaram. Pārvatt, according to this legend, was doing penance on the bed of the river Vēgavatī; she

had set up a linga and was offering worship to it daily with intense piety. To disturb penance with a view to test her mental firmness, god Siva suddenly sent freshes in the river Vegavati so as to sweep away the lings and the other objects of worship set up by Parvati. When thus suddenly beset with difficulties, Parvati, not knowing how to avert them, hugged the linga to her bosom, so that if it was swept out, she might also perish with it. Siva, pleased with the firmness of devotion of Parvati, appeared to her in person under a mango tree (which stood singly, ēkāmmra) and was joined with his consort. In fig. 1, Pl. CXX, Parvati is seen doing penance and fig. 2 on the same plate shows her hugging passionately the linga symbol when it was threatened to be washed away in the flood.

The second illustration, fig. 2, Pl. CXIX, is of Siva who took the form of a sow to suckle a number of the young ones of a pig which was killed in a hunt and which were dying for want of succour. Here, Siva is represented with the usual four arms in two of which he is seen carrying the parašu and the mriga, while with two others he is seen hugging a number of little pigs, which are drinking lustily the milk from the teats of their foster-mother, while some are squeaking and rolling down on the earth

for drawing the attention of the foster-parent to their hungry condition. The photograph reproduced here is that of a piece of sculpture to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparankungam near Madura.



# SUBRAHMANYA.



## SUBRAHMANYA.

SUBRAHMANYA is almost exclusively a South Indian deity. There is not a village, however small, which does not possess a shrine for Subrahmanya. In fact the popularity of this deity with the South Indian is so great as to induce him to build shrines for him in all places such as towns, villages, gardens, mountain tops and other odd places. Strangely enough Subrahmanya is less known and less worshipped in Northern India; there are not many temples of this god in Northern India. In Bengal it is stated that he is worshipped by disreputable women on certain occasions, while in the Bombay Presidency no sumangali (a woman whose husband is alive) would visit the temple of Kärttikëyasvämin (Subrahmanya).

The birth of Karttikeya or Subrahmanya is given at some length in the Balakanda of the Ramayana. Siva, after he was married to Uma, began to indulge in gratifying his love towards her; a thousand years of the gods passed thus but no issue was born. The gods in the meanwhile

becoming alarmed that the offspring which might be born to Mahādēva would be of an extraordinary character, entreated him to practise austerity. Siva acceded to their prayer but inquired what would become of the seed which he had already discharged. The gods replied that this should be received by the earth and Agni and Vāyu should enter it. Agni accordingly entered it and produced a white mountain, where Kārttikēya was born. Out of gratitude, the gods worshipped Śiva; the consort of Śiva cursed the gods that their wives should become barren, because she was denied the pleasure of becoming a mother.

In another place in the same work the birth of Karttikëya is described differently. While Siva, the lord of the gods, was performing penance, the other gods went to Brahmā and asked him to provide them with a general in the place of Siva, their former commander, who had since taken to austerities. To this Brahmā replied that in consequence of the curse of Umā no sons could be born to the gods; but he suggested that Agni could beget a son on Gangā and that the offspring might become the general of the gods. In obedience to the advice of Brahmā, the gods went to the mount Kailāsa and appointed Agni to carry out their wish. Agni accordingly consorted with Gangā and begot Kārttikēya.

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The Vana-parvan of the Mahābhārata has another account of the birth of Karttikeva. Indra. whose army (dēvasēna) was defeated by the dānavas, was meditating upon his reverses, when he heard the cry of a female calling for help and invoking a husband to afford her protection. Indra seeing that she had been seized by the demon Kēśin remonstrated with him. But the asura did not heed it but hurled his club against Indra. Indra cut it off with his vajra and Kēśin was finally defeated and driven away. Indra then learnt from the woman he had rescued that she was called Devasena (the army of the gods) and that she had a sister named Daityasena (the army of the demons) and that they both were the daughters of Prajapati. She added that her sister liked Kēśin, but she herself did not; therefore she requested Indra to secure for her a proper husband who would be able to overcome all the enemies of the gods. Indra took Dēvasēna to Brahmā and desired him to provide her with a valorous husband; Brahma promised that the help-mate of Devasena would soon be born, under the circumstances described below.

Vasishtha and other rishis performed an yājāa to which the gods headed by Indra went to

receive oblations. Agni, being invoked, descended from the sun, entered the fire, received oblations of the rishis and presented them to the gods. he beheld the wives of the rishis and became perturbed by desires. His heart felt distressed because he failed to obtain the wives of these brahmanas; he therefore resolved to abandon his corporeal form and went away to the forest. Meanwhile, Svaha, the daughter of Daksha, who was loving Agni from her youth, discovering the cause of Agni's discomfiture resolved to take the forms of the wives of the rishis and to present herself to Agni. Assuming first the form of Siva, the wife of Angirasa, Svaha addressed Agni thus: "Agni, you ought to love me, who am troubled with love for you. I am the wife of the rishi Angirasa. If you will not do so, look upon me as dead ". Agni embraced her with joy and delighted her. Assuming the form of a Garadi bird to avoid detection, Svaha issued from the forest and beholding a white mountain surrounded by palisades of arrows, guarded by seven-hooded snakes and rakshasas and others, went quickly to its summit which was difficult of access and threw the seed into a golden receptacle. Thus did this goddess enjoy the company of Agni by assuming successively the forms of the wives of the rishis. But she could not take

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the divine form of Arundhati, the wife of Vasishtha, owing to the power of the latter's austerity and her obedience to her husband. Six times was the seed of Agni thrown by the enamoured Svaha into the receptacle from the pratipada day (the first day of a fortnight). The collected seed which was discharged (skanna) by Agni generated a son and gave to the child the character of Skanda. Kumara was born with six heads, twelve arms, ears, eyes and feet, one neck and one belly. He was made the commander of the army of the gods and Dēvasēna was married to him.

The wives of the six rishis who were discarded on suspicion by their husbands repaired to Skanda and complained to him that they were unjustly abandoned by their husbands and consequently became degraded from their former position and entreated him to secure for them heaven (svarga). Skanda granted them their desire and kept them with him. Svaha then approached Skanda and informed him that she was his genuine mother and then told him that from her childhood she loved Agni but that her love was unrequited by him and desired that she should somehow be made to live perpetually with Agni. Skanda conferred this boon upon her saying that whatever oblations of brahmanas was introduced by hymns, they

should always lift it and throw it in the fire saying 'Svaha' and that Agni should dwell continually with her.

Then Prajāpati asked Skanda to go to Mahādēva, the vexer of Tripura. Addressing Skanda as the unconquered, Prajāpati informed him that he had been produced for the good of the gods and of all the world by Rudra who had entered Agni and Umā who had entered into Svāhā. Skanda was received with due honour by the bull-bannered Rudra with his consort Umā.

It is stated about Skanda that because he was honoured by Rudra he was the son of Rudra. Again the brahmanas call Agni Rudra; consequently Karttikāya is the son of Rudra; the seed which was discharged by Rudra became a white mountain and this seed of Agni was formed by the Krittikās on the white mountain. Skanda, that most eminent deity, being born of Agni, who was Rudra and from Svāhā and the six wives of the rishis was the son of Rudra. Thus then it will be seen a sort of confusion arose about the real parentage of Skanda and attempts are made to establish the identity of Agni with Rudra. This identity is based upon the Vēdic assertions that Agni is the same as Rudra.

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Almost the same account is given in all the later works such as the Kumarasambhava, etc.

The agamas state that the temple for Subrahmanya may be constructed on all sides of a town except the east and it might face any direction. These temples may be built in capital cities, in towns, villages, on the tops of mountains, on the banks of rivers, in gardens, forests or under large They may stand separately as a svayampradhana temple or be attached to some others, such as that of Siva. Different kinds of central shrines are prescribed for the temple of Subrahmanya; these may contain from one to seven talas (storeys) and may be surrounded by wakaras or circuits and adorned with mandapas or pavilions, and other adjuncts. As usual the size of the shrine of this god is also determined with reference to the height of the image to be set up in it. The temples of Subrahmanya are to be adorned with either peacocks or elephants placed in the corners of the vimana, where generally Garuda or Nandi is seen in the temple of Vishnu or Siva respectively.

In a svayampradhāna temple of Subrahmaṇya there are required to be set up eight parivāradēvatas, namely, Yakshēndra, Rākshasēndra, Piśāchēndra, Bhūtarāt, Gandharva, Kinnara, Daityanāyaka and Dānavādhipa. The figures of these are to

be placed on the eight cardinal points of the prākāra; Yakshēndra being on the east, Rākshasēndra on the south-east and so on. These Parivāra-dēvatās are to be sculptured as having two or four arms and they should be of dark complexion and terrific look. If they have four arms, two of the hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining two should carry the khaqqa and the khēţaka. But if they have only two arms, the hands should keep the khaqqa and the khātaka.

Besides the parivara-dēvatās mentioned above, the temple of Subrahmanya is required to have eight karıra-pālakās or body-guards. They are named Shanmukha, Saktipani, Karttikeya, Guha, Skanda, Mayuravahana, Senani and Saktihastavan. They are also, like the parivara-devatas, required to be represented with four or two arms; if they have four arms, two hands out of the four should be held on the chest in the anjali pose and the remaining two are to keep in them the vajra and the padma. The sarira-palakas may have one or six faces and must be located on the eight cardinal points beginning from the east as in the case of the parivaradevatas, but perhaps in a second avarana. If they cannot be represented regularly by sculptured figures, at least pithas representing them must be

set up, with a peacock or an elephant kept in front of them.

The Kumāra-tantra mentions a much larger number of parivāra-dēvatās; eight, twelve, sixteen or thirty-two dēvatās are prescribed in it. If eight devatās are to be set up, we are told that on the east, facing the deity, should be the figure of an elephant that on the south-east, Śāsta; in the south, Brahmā; on the south-west, the Sapta-mātrikās; on the west, Jyēshṭhā; on the north-west Durgā; on the north, Kshētrapa and on the north-east, Sumitraka. The names of the parivāra-dēvatās\* of the groups of twelve, etc., are given in the foot-note below.

To make up the thirty-three parivara-dėvatas, the following are added to the above mentioned sixteen deities, namely, the Ashpa-dikpalakas, Sudėha, Surėša, Sumukha, Bhringi, Vasuki, Ashpavara (vakra?) Bhringi (Bhrigu?) Daksha-Prajapati, Virabhadra, Šukra, Bhū, Jyeshtha and two others-

<sup>\*</sup> The names of the twelve parivara-dēvatās are, the elephant, Sārya, Śāska, Brahmā, Yama, Sapta-mātrikās, Varuņa, Agastya, Durgā, Nārada, Śriśa and Sumitra. The following are the names of the sixteen parivara-dēvatās:—the elephant, Brahmā, Agastya, Nārada, Sumitraka, Śūkra, Brihaspati, Durgā, Ditī, Aditī, Chandra, Sūrya, Śāsta, Mahālakehmi and Bhāratī and the Sapta-mātrikās.

In the north-east corner of the temple of Subrahmanya should be set up either the image of Skanda-Chanda or the famous Sākalya-piṭha. Skanda-Chanda might have four or two arms; in the first case, the two front hands are to be held in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively, while the back ones should carry the vajrāyudha and a lotus flower.

The image of Subrahmanya is seen sculptured in different ways. We have instances of standing and seated figures of this deity; some have six faces while others only one; some have two arms while others have from four to twelve arms; sometimes the image of Subrahmanya is seen with that of one Sakti (goddess) and often with two. He is further represented as a boy who has not undergone the upanayana (or the initiation) ceremony or as one who has undergone it. Then again he appears as a youth of resplendent beauty. The seated figure is either on a padmāsana or on a peacock. It is laid down as a rule that if the figure is a seated one, it should have only two arms; if a standing one, four; and lastly, if it is seated upon a peacock, it may have six, eight or twelve arms. The sitting posture is recommended for representing the yoga (dhruva) bera, the standing posture

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for the bhoga (utsava) boras and the figure seated on vehicles for dhyana boras (images meant for fixing one's thoughts upon and meditating). The image with two arms is said to be satvik, one with four arms rajasik and one with more arms than four tamasik in nature.

Subrahmanya with two arms may be sculptured in any one of the five following manners:—

- (i) in the first mode the image might keep in the right hand a padma and the left hand may be resting upon the hip (katyavalambita);
- (ii) in the second mode the right hand may be held in the abhaya pose and the left in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iii) in the third mode the right hand may carry a danda and the left hand may be in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iv) in the fourth mode the right hand may carry the \$aktyāyudha and the left the vajra, and
- (v) in the fifth mode the right hand may carry a \$aktyāyudha and the left a kukkuţa (a fowl).

In the case of the figure of Subrahmanya with four arms the hands are required to be kept in any

one of the seven poses and to carry articles as given in the following table:—

No.	Right Hands.		Left Hands.	
	I.	11.	L	II.
8.	Abbaya	Śakti	Varada	Vajra.
b.	Abbaya			Kamandalu.
d.	the state of the s	Akshamala	Katyavalambita	
d.	Abhaya		Katyavalamhita	
6,	Abbaya		Akshamala	
1.	Abhaya	Sakti	Katyavalambita	
R.	Khadga	Sakti	Khetaka	Kukkuta.

Subrahmanya with two or four arms is said to be capable of giving siddhi to his worshippers.

The figure of Subrahmanya with six arms should have in its right hands abhaya, khadga and šakti; and in the left hands khētaka, akshamālā and kukkuta. The image of Subrahmanya with eight arms should be represented as carrying in its hands the vajra, šakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khētaka, bāņa and dhanus; or, they may keep the padma, vajra, šakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khētaka and pāša.

Subrahmanya with twelve arms may be sculptured in six different ways; the following table furnishes the information regarding the poses of the hands and the objects carried in them:—

r. vi.	Abbaya. Prasicitabasia Abbaya. Baga. Gada.	XI. XII.	Varada. Hals. Varada. Do.
Λ.	Gada Pasa Do. Abbaya Ankusa	×	Siila Dupda Ankufa Do.
IV.	Dhvaja Chakra Do. Padina Pasis Abhaya	M. M. W.	Padma Dhanns Kukkuja Danda Do.
Ш	Khadga Do. Do. Do. Ghakra Khadga	Ħ	Kbëtaka Kbëtaka Kbëtaka Do Padme Obakta
П	Bana K Do K Do Ci Vejra Ci Bana K	VIII.	+
н	111111	νп.	ra. Dhanna fra. Dhanna Do Pada s. Abbaya.
No.	44 44 44 44 90 90 90 10 90 90 90	No.	Vajra P. Vajra d. Sila. Do.

The agamas mentioned the appropriate forms of the image of Subrahmanya that should be set up in temples erected for that deity in towns of different kinds \* the image that must grace a temple

The village resided in by learned brahmanas is called a mangala or an agrakāra. The place which has a mixed population of brahmanas and other castes is said to be grama. The place where a rich landlord lives with only his tenants and dependants is called a kuțika or an ēkabhōga ; (kuțika is a Tamil word, kudi, rendered thus in Sanskrit). That portion of a pura (town) which is inhabited by brabmanas and surrounded by their gardens is called a kharvata. A place full of trading population of all classes and is visited by maritime people of other nations and is situated on the sea-coast is called a pattena. The suburb in a rema (forest) or rajya solely inhabited by Sidras is called either a kontake, khanka or grama. The capital of a subordinate chief is called a fibira and the town where the elaphants and borses of the king are stationed is a sanasthana and that where the king lives and bas a large population of all classes, and is provided with many secret passages is called a senamukha. That portion of a town where travellers and sannyasius are fed and lodged is called a matha. The town where large military forces are stationed is a vidyazthana; if the latter bas in it the palace of the king also, it goes by the name of rajadhani. Those places which adjoin gramas, etc., are known by the names of kubja (Tam. kuppom) and oherika (Tam. cheri). The quarters occupied by weavers in a grama, etc., is a nagari.

<sup>\*</sup> According to the Kamikaguma towns are divided into the following classes according to its residents, etc.:—

constructed for this deity in the rajadhani (the capital city) of a reigning sovereign is to be one with six faces, six arms, twelve eves and twelve or six ears. It should keep in its hands the \$akti, khadga, akshamala, abhaya, kukkuta and khētaka. The image that should be set up in a grama or a prasada (palace) should have twelve arms; the right hands of this image should carry the šakti, musala, khadga, chakra, pāśa and abhaya; and the left hands, the vajra, dhanus, khētaka, šikhidhvaja (a banner made of peacock feathers), ankula and varada. (See Pl. CXXVIII.) This figure should be of the colour of the rising sun and be draped in red clothes and be adorned with a karanda-makuta, and the yajñopavita and be seated on a peacock with, on either side, a figure of a devt. Though different types of images of Subrahmanya are prescribed for consecration in different kinds of villages there is no positive objection to any of the five types of the image of this deity, namely, those with two, four, six, eight or twelve arms, being set up in any kind of town.

Subrahmanya is known by several names, the chief among them are Kārttikēya, Shanmukha, or Shadānana, Śaravanabhava or Sarajanman, Sēnāni, Tārakajit, Kraunchabhēttā, Gangāputra, Guha, Agnibhū, Skanda and Svāminātha. Most of his

epithets have reference to the circumstances of his Siva cast his seed into Agni who being birth. unable to bear it cast it into the river Ganges: hence Skanda is called Agnibhū and Gangaputra. The seed was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and begot a son; all these children afterwards became combined in one being having six heads and twelve arms and eves. Hence he became known by the names of Karttikeya, Shanmukha and Shadanana. According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the river Ganges into a thicket of reeds (sara) and the boy who came out of the thicket of grass came to be known as the Sarajanman. Subrahmanya pierced the Krauncha mountain and hence he was called Krannchabhētta. He commanded the army of the davas against the asura Taraka whom he vanquished and killed. Therefore he got the names Dēvasēnāpati and Tārakāri. He is called Guha because he lived in a receptacle for six days before he was fully formed. Because he was born from the discharged seed (skanna) of Siva he was known as Skanda.

The most characteristic weapon of Subrahmanya is the śakti; the Mārkandeya-purāņa gives a short account of the origin of this weapon thus: Sūrya

(the sun) was once so powerful that his heat was causing damage to the world. Viśvakarman, the celestial mechanic, contrived to abstract a portion of the solar glory and rendered him innocuous. ' From the power taken away from Sürya, Viévakarman fashioned' the śaktyżyudka for the use of Subrahmanya. It is worth noting that a portion of the solar glory was transferred to Subrahmanya, who, according to the Bhavishyat-purana, took his seat near Sürya when the daityas attacked him and when the gods rallied round him for his support. The same purana informs us that the dvaravalakas of Subrahmanya are Sūrya under the name of Rājūa and Šiva under the name of Srausha. These facts coupled with the information regarding the origin of Subrahmanya distinctly point to its origin to the sunmyth. We saw in the first instance that Agni was invoked by the rishis for receiving the oblations in their yajña and that he descended from the sun; the Mahabharata states that on the day the rishis began their yajña the sun and the moon were together, that is, the day was a new-moon day; beginning from the pratipada day the seed of Agni was gathered for six days and on the shashthi tithi Subrahmanya of the colour of the rising sun came into existence. His dvarapalakas, we saw above, are Sūrya and Siva (who is the same as Agni or Rudra).

A dhyāna-ślāka current in some parts of S. India actually describes him as Sūrya. All these facts clearly point to the sun-myth as the origin of Subrahmaṇya; his six heads perhaps represent the six ritus or seasons, the twelve arms, the twelve months; the kukkuṭa or the fewl the harbinger of the rising sun and the peacook whose feathers display a marvellous blending of all colours represents the luminous glory of the sun; the śaktyā-yudha is also of solar origin.

Corresponding to the various names of Subrahmanya are images whose descriptions are found in almost all the agamas. The following are some of the important aspects of Subrahmanya dealt with in the Kumara-tantra, viz.,

i. Śaktidhara, ix. Shanmukha,

ii. Skanda, x. Tārakāri,

iii. Sēnāpati, xi. Sēnāni,

iv. Subrahmanya, xii. Brahma-śāsta,

v. Gajavāhana, xiii. Valļi-kalyanasundaramūrti,

vi. Śaravaņabhava, xiv. Bālasvāmi,

vii. Kārttikēya, xv. Krauūchabhētta and

viii. Kumāra, xvi. Sikhivāhana.

To this list are added a few more by the Śrītatvanidhi; the descriptions of these are given briefly below.

Saktidhara: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have a single face and only two arms. The left hand should bear a vajra and the right one the šakti; the latter weapon is said to represent the tchchhā, jhāna and kriyā šaktis. The following description of Jūānaśakti-Subrahmanya is found in the Sritatvanidhi; this form of the deity should have only one face and four arms and his head adorned with a jatamakuta ornamented with rubies, he should wear a garland of cactus flowers, and his body should be smeared with a paste of sandal and there must be on his chest a white yajñōpavita. In three out of the four hands there should be the takti, kukkuta and vajra and the fourth hand should be held in the abhaya pose. It is therein stated that this aspect of Subrahmanya is the embodiment of mana-šakti.

Skanda: According to the Kumāra-tantra this aspect should be represented with one face and two arms and should be of the colour of the lotus. The loins are to be bound by a broad belt and the only clothing which this figure should possess is the kaupīna. The right hand should keep a danda while the left one should rest upon the hip (katyavalambita). This aspect of Subrahmanya is poprlarly known as the Palaniyāndavar. This is

the description which is given in the Sritatvanidhi for Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. This latter work, however, gives quite a different description of Skanda which is as follows. This aspect of Subrahmanya is required to possess, as in the previous one, one face set with two eyes, and four arms. He should be seated upon a lotus flower (padmasana). His head is to be surrounded by a prabha-mandala; on the head there should be the usual karandamakuta adorned with a wreath of flowers; there must also be ornaments made of rubies and on the waist a broad girdle of fine workmanship. The front two hands should be kept in the varada and the abhaya poses while the back hands should carry the kukkuta and the vajra. The colour of this aspect of the deity is said to be that of smoke.

Senapati: This aspect should have the brilliance of the sun and should possess six faces and twelve eyes. One of the arms of Senapati should pass round the waist of his devi, who should be seated upon his left lap; the corresponding right hand should keep a lotus. The other hands should hold the following objects in them: śūla, khēţaka, vajra, dhanus, gadā, ghanţā, kukkuṭa and abhaya.

Under the name Dēvasēnāpati, the Śrītatvanidhi gives the following description: He should have

one face, two eyes and four arms: two of the hands should be held in the abhaya and varada poses respectively and the remaining two should carry the sankha and the chakra; the colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is said to be black. He should be adorned with all ornaments, and should have a white yajñōpavīta and his body should have a coating of finely smelling sandal paste. The face must be very pretty and a smile must be playing about his lips.

Subrahmanya: This aspect of Skanda should be of the colour of kunkuma (saffron) and be adorned with kēyūra, hūra and other ornaments. One of the right hands should be held in the abhaya and in the rest must be the śakti, kukkuṭa, and a padma. The colour of this aspect of the deity should be that of the rising sun and that of the sandal paste and the clothing red. Or, the figure may have only two arms of which one should rest upon the hip (katyavalambita) and the other hand be held in the abhaya pose.

Gajavāhana has also only one face, two eyes and four arms; in one of the left hands he should hold the kukkuṭa while the other should be kept in the varada pose; in one of the right hands there should be the śakti and the other should be held in the abhaya pose.

Śaravanabhava should have six heads, twelve eyes and twelve arms. Two of his hands are to be in the abhaya and the varada poses while the remaining ones should carry in them the śahti, ghanta, dhvaja, padma, kukkuta, pāśa, danda, tanka, bāna and dhanus. The complexion of this aspect is yellow; the face should resemble a full-blown lotus.

The Sritatvanidhi, as usual, gives an entirely different description of Śaravaṇabhava. According to this authority Śaravaṇabhava should have only one face, three eyes and six arms, be of the colour of the rising sun and be seated upon a lion. The body should be covered with ashes (bhasma or wibhūti). There should be in the hands flowery arrows, a bow made of sugar-cane, khadga, khētaka, vajra and the kukkuta.

Kārttikēya should have six faces and six arms and be of the colour of the rising sun. Two of his front hands should be kept in the abhaya and the varada poses, while the rest should carry vajra, khēṭaka, šakti and khadga.

According to the *Śritalvanidhi* Kārttikēya should have one face with three eyes, ten arms and the complexion of the rising sun. There should be a fruit (or leaf) of the bilvā tree on

the head and in the right hands the śūla, the chakra, the ankuśa, and abhaya; in the left hands the tōmara, the pāśa, the śankha, and the vajra and varada. He should have his peacook vehicle by his side. The complexion of this aspect of Subrahmanya should also be that of the rising sun.

Kumāra should hold in his right hands the śakti and the khadga and in the left ones kukkuţa and the khāṭaka. The Srītatvanidhi substitutes the abhaya and varada in the place of khadga and khāṭaka in the above description.

Shanmukha: The colour of Shanmukha should be that of kunkuma (saffron) and he should be seated on the peacock. As his name indicates he should have six faces, twelve eyes and twelve arms; in the right hands he should have the śakti, bāna, the khadga, dhvaja, gadā and abhaya; and in the left ones dhanus, vajra, padma, kaṭaka-hasta and varada (and one more object which is perhaps the khēṭaka). Shanmukha is here mentioned as the nephew of Vishnu. The Srātatvanidhi mentions the śankha, chakra, kukkuṭa, pāśa and hala as among the objects held by the hands of Shanmukha. It also states that on either side of Shanmukha there should be standing two dōvīs called Jayā and Vijayā.

Tārakāri: The figure of Tārakāri is required to be sculptured with twelve arms, in the hands of which there should be the ankuša, dhvajā, khadga, kaṭaka-hasta, abhaya, pāša, chakra, musala, šakti vajra, varada and khēṭaka. The colour of Tārakāri, is described as equal to a crore of Aruṇas shining at the same time. According to the Śrātatvanidhi, Tārakāri should have only one face and three eyes and he should be seated upon an elephant carrying in two of the right hands the khadga and the šakti and one of them held in the abhaya pose; one of the left hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining hands should keep the khēṭaka and the akshamālā.

Kraunchabhēttā: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have six faces and eight arms. In the right hands there should be the khadga, šakti, abhaya and bāna; and in the left ones varada, vajra, dhanus and khēṭaka. His complexion is to be that of the lotus flower.

Kraunchabhetta according to the Śritatvanidhi should be represented with a single face and four arms and three eyes. Two of the hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses and the remaining hands should carry flowery arrows and a bow made of sugarcane; or, the front two hands

should be shown as breaking the Krauncha mountain. There should be near him his peacock vehicle.

Sēnāni should also possess twelve arms and twelve eyes; the hands should have in them khadga, chakra, ankuša, šakti, abhaya, šūla, varada, padma, danda and gadā.

Brahma-śāstā: This is the aspect of Subrahmanya in which he put down the pride of Brahmā by exposing his ignorance of the Vēdas. He should be represented with a single face and four arms; he should have only two eyes. In the back hands there should be the akshamālā and the kamandalu and the front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses. The colour of Brahma-śāstā should be the red of the lotus flower.

Balasvami is the aspect of Subrahmanya as a child. If he is sculptured as standing by the side of his parents, as in the Somaskanda aspect of Siva, he should be represented as a child carrying a lotus in each hand; if, however, he is shown separately, he may be sculptured with a padma in his right hand and with the left hand resting upon the hip (katyavalambita). The colour of this aspect is also red.

Sikhivāhana is to be of the colour of coral and to have a single face and four arms. In one of

the hands there should be held the *šakti* and in the other the *vajra*, while the remaining ones should be held in the *abhaya* and the *varada* poses respectively. He is said to be the destroyer of the enemies of the gods.

Vallikalyanasundara: In this aspect Subrahmanya is sculptured as being married to Valli. He should be represented in this case as carrying in the back right hand the akshamala and the front hand should be held in the abhaya pose; the front left hand should rest upon the hip and the back band should carry a kamandalu. Brahma with a sruva in his hand should be shown as officiating in the ceremonies in front of the fire that should be sculptured as burning in a kunda. Vishnu should keep in his hands a water-vessel ready to pour water in the act of giving the girl in marriage to the bridegroom. A host of gods and goddesses should be shown as offering praises to the married couple. Both the bride and the groom should be adorned with all ornaments appropriate to the occasion. The colour of Subrahmanya in this aspect also is red.

The Śritatranidhi adds the description of the following aspects of Subrahmanya, namely, Agnijāta-Subrahmanya, Saurabhēya-S., Gāngēya-S. Guha-S., Brahmachāri-S., and Dēśika-S.

Agnijāta-Subrahmanya should have two faces, eight arms and a white complexion; his neck should be of black colour; he should carry in three out of the four right hands the sruva, an akshamālā and a khadga and the remaining hand should be kept in the svastika pose; in three of the left hands there should be the vajra, kukkuţa, khēţaka and an ājya-pātra (vessel of ghee or clarified butter). He should be sculptured as engaged in the act of offering fire sacrifice.

Saurabhēya-Subrahmanya should have four faces, eight eyes and eight arms and should be seated upon a kamalāsana; in the right hands there should be the śakti, a lotus, flowery arrows and abhaya; and in the left hands vajra, a bow made of sugar-cane, a śūla, and varada. He should be standing with his right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg somewhat bent. His colour should be that of the lotus flower.

Gāngēya-Subrāhmanya is required to be represented with a single face, three eyes and four arms. The head must be adorned with a karanda-makuṭa; he should be standing upon a makara (a kind of fish) and should be carrying a flag on which is painted a kukkuṭa, and should be adorned with mīlōtpala flowers. In his right hands should be a parašu and a pūrņa-kumbha (a vessel filled with

water); in the left hands he should keep an arani
(a piece of wood which is used in generating fire
by friction) and a kukkuta. The colour of this
aspect of Subrahmanya is that of gold.

It might be noticed that in all these aspects the descriptions are such as to suit the nature of the aspect; for example Subrahmanya, the son of Agni, is said to have two faces, the same number as possessed by Agni; he carries an ājya-pātra sruva and other objects necessary for making fire-offerings. Similarly, in the case of the Gangēya-Subrahmanya, or Subrahmanya the son of Gangā, he is required, like Gangā, to be standing upon a makara, carry a pūrnakumbha and adorned with milōtpala or water-lilies, objects characteristic of rivers.

Guha-Subrahmanya should have one face, three eyes and four arms. His head should be adorned with a kirīṭa made of gold set with rubies. In the right hands there should be the vajra and the śula and the left hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses. The colour of Guha is black and that of his clothes white. His Dēvī should be by his side and they should look like a newly married couple.

Brahmachari-Subrahmanya: Subrahmanya in this aspect should have two eyes, two arms and be

standing upon a padma. He must have a tuft of hair on his head, a yajnōpavīta, mauñji (grass girdle) and kaupīna. The right leg should be firmly placed upon the padma and the left one slightly bent and rested upon it. In the right hand there should be a danda and in the left a vajra. His complexion should be red.

Děšika-Subrahmanya: This is the aspect in which Subrahmanya taught Siva, his own father, the significance of the sacred syllable om. As a teacher he should be represented as possessing one face, six arms and as seated upon the peacock. His head should be adorned with a karandamakuta; two of his hands should carry the takti, one an akshamala and two others kept in the varada and the abhaya poses; the remaining hand should perhaps be held in the chinmudra pose. Siva in the aspect of a disciple is called the Sishyabhāva-mūrti. The Mānasāra gives a description of the form of Sishyabhavamurti. Siva should be seated in front of his teacher Subrahmanya crosslegged, with one of his right hands kept closing his mouth and another kept on the chest in the jñāna-mudrā pose; the other two hands should carry the tanka and the mriga. He should have a white complexion and his face should resemble the full-moon. His head should be adorned with a

crescent moon. Parvati, his consort, should also be standing by his side.

Pls. CXXI-CXXIX illustrate the various aspects of Subrahmanya. Fig. 1, Pl. CXXI, belongs to the collection of the late Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇa-svāmi Ayyar and represents Skanda or Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. In the right hand of the image is a danḍa and a sakti is kept resting on his right arm. The left hand rests upon the hip. The image is clothed with only a kaupīna and wears the ornaments generally worn by boys. This is a modern piece of work.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is the photograph of the image of Kumāra belonging to the Siva temple at Tiruppālatturai. The image has four arms; in the right hand at the back there is the šakti and in the back left hand the vajra; the front right and the left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively. A šaktyāyudha rests upon the right front arm.

Pl. CXXII is the reproduction of the photograph of Subrahmanya with his two consorts Dēvasēna and Valli to be found in the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakönam. It is precisely similar to the figure of the Tiruppālatturai temple. Herein, Subrahmanya has behind him his peacock.



Fig. 2, Parvati embracion the linga-



Fig. 1. Parvati doing penance : Stone : Pattisvaram.



Fig. 2. Kuméra. Bronze...



Fig. I. Skanda or Völüyüdha-Subrahmanya: Bronze: Mr. M. K. Narayanasvámi Ayyar's Collection,



Valli. Subrahmanya. Dovasêna.
Subrahmanya with his consorts Dêvasêna and Valli:
Stone: Kumbhakönam.



Mahāvalli. Subrahmanya. Dēvasēnā.

Subrahmanya with his consorts Dövasēnā and Vallī:

Bronze: Tiruvorgiyūr.

The description of the Dēvis of Subrahmanya is given as follows in the Kumāra-tantra: Mahāvalli should be of black complexion and should have a smiling face. She should stand with her right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg kept somewhat bent and placed on it. She should be holding in her left hand a padma (lotus) and her right hand should be hanging by her side. The complexion of Dēvasēna is red and she should also have a smiling face and standing with her left leg kept firmly on the ground and the right one somewhat bent. She should carry in her right hand a nīlōtpala flower, and the left one should be hanging. These descriptions are rigidly observed in the sculpture of the Nāgēśvarasvamin temple.

Pl. CXXIII is exactly similar to the previous one. The original of this sculpture is in the Siva temple at Tiruvogriyür and is executed very skilfully.

The photograph reproduced on Pl. CXXIV is that of a piece of sculpture belonging to one of the rock temples at Ellora. The central figure, Subrahmanya, has four arms and a single face. The front right hand which is broken seems to have held the śakti, whose head is visible near the figures of a Dēva and his Dēvī sculptured on the upper left corner. The back right hand rests upon the hip;

the front left hand carries a hukkuta and the back left hand embraces the peacock which stands to the left of Subrahmanya. There are on either side a goat-headed attendant of Subrahmanya; one of these must be Daksha-Prajapati, who is said to be one of the parivara-devatas of Subrahmanya. The figure on the left has its left arm crossed against its chest and keeps its right one as if going to close his mouth, -attitudes which show a great deal of The figure on the left of Subrahmanya reverence. has its left hand resting upon its hip and keeps something in its right hand. On either side of the figure of Subrahmanya and soring in the air are two Devas with their Devis praising him. The central figure of Subrahmanya has an yajñōpavīta, a udarabandha and a fine hara; the ears are adorned with two different kinds of kundalas and the head is surmounted with a karanda-makuta, round which there is a prablia-mandala.

Pl. CXXV is the photograph of Subrahmanya with his consorts and resembles the other two photographs described above. The only difference consists in that the figure of Subrahmanya in this instance bears the śakti and the kukkuta in its back right and left hands respectively, while, as in the other instances, the front right and left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses

respectively. The person of Subrahmanya is elaborately adorned with all sorts of ornaments.

Fig. 1, Pl. CXXVI is a piece of ivory carving executed in the School of Arts at Trivandram and closely resembles the previous sculpture. Fig. 2 on the same plate represents Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock; the right leg is hanging while the left one is bent and rested upon the peacock. The front hands are in the abhaya and the varada poses, and the back hands keep in them the šakti and the vajra. Fig. 3 on the same plate portrays Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock, embracing his consort with his right arm and keeping in his left hand a bow; whereas the Devi embraces her lord with her left arm and carries in her right hand an arrow. Fig. 2 may be taken as Sikhīvāhana and fig. S as Sēnāpati.

Pl. CXXVII illustrates the description of Shanmukha. This beautifully carved figure belongs to the Siva temple at Pattisvaram. It has twelve arms of which two are held in the abhaya and the varada poses and the remaining ones carry the sakti, tanka, chakra, khadga and musala (or pasa?) and vajra, dhanus, bāna, khātaka and saikha. The figure has six heads of which three are visible in the photograph. Behind the figure of Subrahmanya is his peacock.

Pl. CXXVIII is almost similar to the previous one; in addition to the weapons mentioned in the last plate, there is in this a saktyayudha made separately and kept leaning on the back arms. The padmāsana upon which this image stands is hexagonal, specially so made to agree with the six faced nature of the deity for whom it serves as a pedestal.

Pl. CXXVIIIa is a piece of sculpture which is to be found in the temple at Aihole and represents Tārakāri. In this Subrahmanya is seen riding a peacook and spiritedly attacking the fallen Tārakāsura with his śaktyāyudha which he wields with his right hand. The left hand carries the vajra. On either side of Subrahmanya are two Dēvas in the ālūdhāsana posture, flying in the air and praising him. Above and on either side of the central figure are two persons carrying offerings and flower garlands.

Pl. CXXIX is a fine piece of sculpture to be seen in the front mandapa of the temple of Siva at Tirupparankungam near Madura. It represents the scene of the marriage of Subrahmanya with Dēvasēna. Subrahmanya is standing on the right with his right hand stretched out to receive the water which Indra is ready to pour from a water vessel, standing behind Dēvasēna on the left.



Subrahmanya Stone; Ellora.



Subrahmanya with his consorts Dévasona and Valli; Stone: Kumbhakonam.



Fig. 3. Sönäpati: Stone: Madras Museum.



Fig. 9, Sikhivahana: Stone: Kumbhakönam.



Fig. 1. Subraimanya with his two consorts: Ivory: Trivandram.



Shanmukha: Stone: Pattiévaram.

Subrahmanya has in the front left hand a lotus and in the back left one the *šakti*; it is not apparent from the photograph what other object is held in the back right hand.

Indra is seen keeping in the right hand the tanka and in the left the vajra and with his right hand he is pouring water into the hand of Subrahmanya.

Brahmā is seated in a countersunk surface below doing homa (fire offerings) in connection with the marriage of Subrahmanya.

The modesty of the bride is very well portrayed in this piece of sculpture.

The Kumāra-tantra gives the description of the dvārapālakas of the shrine of Subrahmanya. They are called Sudāha and Sumukha; both of these are said to be brāhmanas. They should be represented with one face and two or four arms. If they possess two arms only, the right hand should be held in the abhaya pose and the left hand should keep a gadā. If they have four arms, the back hands should keep in them the vajra and the lakti and the front hands as in the case of the two-armed figure. One of these should be of rad complexion and the other black; they must be adorned with all ornaments and should have sidetusks. Their head must have the karanda-makutas.

Sudeha should be to the right and Sumukha to the left of the entrance.

Another attendant of Subrahmanya is called Sumitra. His story is given thus in the Kumāratantra. There once lived a good brahmana named Svarnaksha in Kāśi; he had a son named Sumitra who had been worshipping Skanda in due form during his three consecutive births. Subrahmanya was pleased with his devotion to himself (Subrahmanya) and gave him the name Sumitra (a good friend) and made him the head of the ganas and gave him a place near him. Then follows a description of the image of Sumitra; Sumitra should be sculptured according to the uttama-navatala measure, with two eyes, two arms and a red complexion. He should have a fine looking face and should be youthful possessing side-tusks. The head should be covered with a karanda-makuta hiding his tuft of hair or a jata-makuta. The right hand should carry the śakti and the left hand should be kept on the hip (katyavalambita). Or, the hands may be kept in the anjali pose on the chest. He may be sculptured either as seated or as standing on a padmasana.

Pl. CXXX is the reproduction of the photograph of Sumukha the left gate-keeper of the shrine of Subrahmanya in the great Siva temple at

### SUBRAHMANYA.

Tanjore. The front right hand of the image bears a short sword, while the front left hand carries a shield; the back right hand is in the suchi pose and the back left hand in the vismaya pose. The right leg of the figure of Sumukha rests upon the head of a lion, and the left foot of the image stands upon a padmāsana. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture to be found in the Brihadīśvara temple at Tanjore.





Shapmukha: Brouze: Nallür.



Täraküri-Subrahmanya : Stone : Alhole.



Dévasona-Kalyanasundaramurti : Stone : Tirupparankunyam.



Dvarapālaks of the Subrahmanya shrine : Stone : Tanjore,

## NANDIKESVARA OR ADHIKA-RANANDI.



## NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDIN.

A T the entrance into many an important temple of Siva in Southern India one meets with a pair of images, of which one is a male figure and the other a female one, the consert of the former. The male figure is shaped exactly like that of Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti. It is seen standing upon a padmāsana and carrying in its back hands the paraśu and the mriga; but, unlike the figure of Chandraśēkharamūrti, which keeps its front hands in the varada and the abhaya poses, that of Adhikāranandin has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The figure of Adhikāranandin is sometimes mistaken by the less informed persons for that of Siva.

Three different accounts are found of the origin of Adhikaranandin. According to the Siva-mahā-purāṇa, he was the son of the rishi Sālankāyana; the following account is given of him by this authority: Sālankāyana, who was long without a

son, was doing penance under a sāla tree in a place called Sālagrāma. Appreciating his austerities, Vishņu appeared before him and asked him to request for any boon he desired. The rishi prayed that he may be blessed with a son of great virtue. Immediately after this request was made, a person sprang from the right of Vishņu, who resembled Šiva in every way. He was given the name Nandikēśvara. The purāņa adds that this was the forty-ninth birth of Nandikēśvara.

A second account of the birth of Nandikësvara runs as follows: in the Treta-yuga, a rishi named Nandi was performing a severe penance on the peak called Muñjavan on the Mandara mountain. Siva pleased with the devotion of Nandi presented himself before the rishi. The latter requested Siva to grant him the boons that he should have unshakeable faith in and love for Siva, as also that he should be made the head of the ganas. Siva granted him the boons with pleasure and disappeared. Indra and the other gods were overjoyed to see the bliss that befell the rishi Nandi and praised him for his good fortune.

The Linga-purana has a third account of the origin of Nandikësvara. A blind rishi named Silada was practising penance with a desire to obtain an immortal son, not born of human beings.

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Indra becoming pleased with the austerities of this rishi resolved to fulfil the rishi's desire and appreached him and told him that no one but Siva could grant him what he wanted and directed him to address his penances to that deity. He did as advised by Indra, and Siva pleased with him, promised that he would himself be born to the rishi as his son; thereby he intended to satisfy Brahma also who was desirous of Siva taking a human incarnation. After some time, Silada was engaged in a sacrifice (yaga); a lad proceeded from the room in which the rishi Silada was performing the yaga; he looked precisely like Siva, with a jata-makuta on his head, three eyes and four arms. He was carrying in his hands the sūla, the tanka, the gada and the vajra. Because Silada became pleased with the fulfilment of his desire by the appearance of this, his son born not by human agency, Siva gave the lad the name Nandi and disappeared.

Then Silada and his son Nandi repaired to the former's āśrama. There the boy lost his super-human form and became quite like any ordinary mortal. Though feeling sorry for the change, Silada performed on his son the usual ceremony such as upanayana, when the boy attained the seventh year of age; he soon became well versed in the Vēdas. Some time after, two rishis named Mitra

and Varuna came to the asrama of the rishi Silada as his guests; these gazed intently at Nandi and perceived through their mental vision that the life of the boy was to come to an end in one year more. They informed this sad news to the father of the boy. The rishi and his father Salankayana sank in despair on hearing the prognostication of their guests, and swooned. But, Nandikēśvara, though internally perturbed, began to meditate upon Siva so intently that the latter appeared to him and took hold of him in his arms and threw round his neck the flower garland which was hanging round his own neck. Forthwith the boy was changed into a being endowed with three eyes, ten arms and appearance which exactly resembled Siva. The latter blessed this metamorphosed Nandi to be free from old age and death and also anointed him as the head of his ganas and married him to Suyasa, the daughter of the Maruts.

The name Nandikāśvara, 'the tawny coloured dwarf' and a follower of Śiva occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa (V. 17, Sec. 16 of the Uttara-kāṇḍa). There he is stated to be another manifestation of Śiva (apara tanuh) and that when he was keeping guard over the Kailāsa, Rāvaṇa, the lord of Lankā and of the Rākshasas, came driving in his ærial car and wanted to cross the abode of Śiva. But he was

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promptly stopped by Nandikēśvara. Upon this Rāvaṇa made contemptuous remarks concerning the monkey-face of Nandikēśvara. Incensed at the insult offered to him, he cursed Rāvaṇa that beings possessing the same shape as himself and of similar energy (that is, monkeys) would destroy the race of Rāvaṇa.

Nandikēśvara is mentioned also in the Bhāgavatapurāṇa. During the yāga that Daksha-prajāpati was performing, he spoke tauntingly of Šiva. Nandi grew angry at the insult offered to his lord Šiva and pronounced maledictions against Daksha and the other revilers of Šiva.

The Vishnudharmottara gives the following description of Nandikëśvara. He should have three eyes and four arms and a red complexion. His garments should be made of tiger's skin; in one of his hands there should be the triśūla and in another the bhindi; a third hand should be held over his head and the fourth held as though he is commanding a host of people. His gaze should suggest that he is seeing objects at a great distance and regulating the large crowd of devotees resorting to offer worship to Siva.

Nandikēšvara is more often represented as a bull than as a bull-faced human being or as a

duplicate of Siva. The former is kept lying in front of the central shrine of all Siva temples.

An illustration of Adhikāra-Nandin is given on Pl. CXXXI. The original of the photograph therein reproduced is in the temple of Siva at Vaļuvūr. It is sculptured precisely like Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti, carrying the paraśu and the mriga in the back right and left hands respectively, and standing upon a padmāsana; but unlike Chandraśēkharamūrti who keeps the front right and left hands in the abhaya and the varada poses, Nandikēśvara has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The body has three slight bends in it (tribhanga). On his head are the jaṭā-makuṭa and the Gangā and the crescent moon.

Pl. CXXXII is the photograph of the bronze Nandi in the Siva temple at Panchanadikkulam; it is an ordinary bull couchant and is placed in the mahamandapa of the Siva temples generally.



Adhikāra-Nandin: Bronze: Valuyūr.



Nandi: Bronze: Pañehanadikkuļam: (Tanjore Dt.).



Fig. 1. Chandësvara (seated); Stone: Tiruvoggiyür.



Fig. 2. Chandēśvara (standing); Bronze: Marudāntanallūr.



Капрарра Náyanār: Вгопио: Мадгаз Мизеции.

# CHANDESVARA.



## CHANDĒŚVARA.

THE story of Chandesvara, how he worshipped Siva and attained to the position of the leader of the bhūtaganas of Siva, has been given already under Chandesanugrahamūrti. The image of Chandesvara is essential in a Siva temple and should be set up in the north-east corner with reference to the central shrine of the temple.

The image of Chandesvara may be set up in a shrine unattached to any temple, or as one of the parivara-devatas or attendant deities in a Siva temple. In the first instance, the shrine of Chandesvara is said to be svatantra and in the second paratantra. The svatantra temple of Chandesvara may be situated in any of the eight directions (north, north-east, etc.) or in the centre of towns and villages. The temple of Chandesvara may range in size from a mere shrine of one cubit cube to a magnificent temple with a base of thirty cubits square, surmounted by a vimāna of one to seven talas or storeys in height, ornamented with the

figures of Chandēśvara or any other deity on the corners of each tala (storey); or, there might be in these corners figures of Nandi, the bull couchant. In the case of the temple of svatantra Chandēśvara, it is required to face any one of the directions except the north; this temple should have prākāras, mandapas, etc., in proportion to the dimensions of the central shrine.

Surrounding the central shrine there should be eight parivara-mūrtis, named Rudrabhakta, Rudra-Chanda, Chandama, Mahabala, Virya, Tankapani, Isasevaka and Rudrakopaja. They should all be of white complexion, big-bodied and with the pair of front hands held in the anjali pose and the back pair carrying in them tankas. They may be represented either as standing or seated in the virasana attitude and draped in elephant skins; they should have terrific countenances. Instead of Rudrabhakta and others, Indra and the other Dikpalakas may be made the parivaras of the temple of Chandsavara. They may be represented as actual anthropomorphic figures or with simple pithas (as in the case of the Sapta-Mātrikās, see Vol. I, Pl. CXX). In front of the temple of Chandēśvara there should be, as in Siva's temples, a Nandi or couchant bull, and at the main entrance of the temple there should be two gate-keepers

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named Chandanuga and Chandabhritya. These two should be sculptured with two arms and carrying clubs in their hands; sometimes they may be dispensed with also.

The figure of Chandesvara should be fashioned secording to the madhyama or adhama-dasa-tala vidhi as is given in Pratimalakshana or instructions given for the making of images; different descriptions are found in the agamas for making the image of Chandesvara. In the first instance, we see it stated that it might be sculptured as seated upon a padmäsana; its look should be terrific, as if fire would burst out of its face; the colour of Chandesvara should be jet black and there must be a sarpayajñopavita on its body. head should be adorned with a jata-makuta, in which there should be the crescent of the moon, as in the case of Siva. Chandesvara, according to this description, should have four faces, four arms and twelve eyes. In the right hands there should be the akshamālā and the trikūla and in the left hands the tanka and the kamandalu.

A second description of the image of Chandesvara is as follows. The complexion of this deity should be conch-white; there should be three eyes and four arms and in the jata-makuta the crescent

moon. The figure of the deity should be seated in the vīrāsana posture and should carry in its back hands the dhanus called the Pināka and the bāņa called the Amōgha, while the front hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses.

According to the third description, Chandesvara may be represented as either standing or sitting, with only a pair of arms but with three eyes. The colour of the body is here also required to be inky-black. As in the other cases there should be the jata-makuta on the head. If the figure is made a seated one, the right leg should be hanging below the seat and the left leg should be bent and rested upon the seat. The left hand may either be placed on the left thigh or held in the varada pose. In the right hand there may be a tanka; or both hands may carry tankas; or both hands may be folded on the chest in the anjali pose. Or, the figure may be sculptured as seated in the utkutikāsana posture with the head slightly bowed down as in deep sorrow, but with a face full of peace.

In the fourth mode of representing Chandeśvara, he must be sculptured as having four arms three of which should be carrying the tanka, the pāśa and the śūla and the remaining one held in the abhaya pose.

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"In the descriptions found in the works of the Simhaladesa (Ceylon) \* it is stated", so says the Kāmikāgama, "that Chaṇḍēśvara should be represented in the Kṛitayuga with eight arms, in the Trētāyuga with six, în the Dvāparayuga with four and in the Kaliyuga with two only. But", the same authority adds, "no such thing is mentioned in the works of the other countries".

Again, Chandēśvara may be shown singly or with his consort Dharmanīti. If his Dēvī is also sculptured, she should be adorned with all ornaments and should carry a nīlotpala in her hands. Her colour is also to be black.

The Kāraņāgama states that Prachandachanda, Vikrāntachanda, Vibhuchanda, Virachanda and another whose name is not given came from the Pañchabrahmās. The stewardship of the house of Siva was bestowed in the Kritayuga upon Prachandachanda, in the Trētāyuga upon Vikrāntachanda, in

<sup>\*</sup> This is clear evidence that there existed in Ceylon the worship not only of Buddha but of the various deities of the Hindu cults and that there existed text-books in that country also containing descriptions of images, which sometimes differed from the readings of those on the continent of India. Evidently some of those Buddha agamas quoted by Dr. Anandakumārasami in his "Simhalese Art" belong to the category of works referred to in the Kāmikāgama.

the Dvaparayuga upon Vibbuchanda and in the Kaliyuga upon Virachanda.

In the case of paratantra Chandesvara his shrine should be facing the south and, as has been already mentioned, be situated on the north-east corner of the first prakara of the Siva temple. According to the Karanagama the paratantra Chandesvara may have three eyes and four arms or only two eyes and two arms, be terrific in appearance, and have a jata-makuta on the head. Of the four hands two are to be kept in the abhaya and varada poses and the remaining two should carry the pasa and the parasu. If however there are only two hands, one of them should be in the varada pose and the other should carry a tanka. There should be a white uajnopavila on the body which should be adorned with all ornaments also. The figure of Chandssvara may be either standing or sitting.

Two illustrations are given on Pl. CXXXIII. The very well-executed original stone sculpture is placed in a very dark corner of the mandapa in front of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyür. It is seated in the virasana posture and it carries a parasu in its right hand, the left one resting upon the left lap. There is a figure of Chandesvara carved on the north of the central

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shrine of the Śaiva cave called Dhumar Lena in Ellora; it has been mistaken by Dr. Burgess for "Śiva as a yōgi or ascetic, with a club in his left hand, and seated on a lotus."

The second illustration is of the standing Chandēśvara: it belongs to the temple at Marudāntanallūr. The figure has only two arms and the hands are held in the añjali pose. A ţanka rests on the left arm.



## BHAKTAS.



## BHAKTAS.

HAKTAS or devotees whose images are also enjoined to be set up for worship in templos may belong to the Brahmana, Kahatriya, Vaisya or the Sudra caste; or of mixed castes; males or females; they may be acharyas or crowned monarchs; living or dead. All that is wanted to apotheosise them is that they should be bhaktas or acknowledged devotees. Such devotees should be worshipped in images. These images may be set up either in separate temples (svayam-pradhāna) or in the temples of some deity whose devotee the bhakta happens to be, as a dependent on that deity (an anga). As instances of the former may be pointed out the temple of Kannappa Nayanar, the hunter saint, on the hill at Kālahasti; and of Kulaśēkhara Alvar at Mannarköyil near Ambasamudram. The attendant or anga class of images are found in all important temples of S. India. The well-known sixty-three (Aruvattu-mūvar) Šaiva saints and the twelve Alvars or Vaishnava saints of Dravida are seen invariably in Saiva and Vaishnava temples in S. India.

A svayam-pradhāna or independent temple of a bhakta may be constructed on the top of a hill, on the bank of a river, in vanas (gardens) and in grāmas (towns). The aiiga or dependent class of bhaktas are required by the agamas to be set up near the place where flower-garlands for the use of the temple are made. The first class of images may have parivāras or attendants, while the latter should not possess any for the obvious reason, namely, that they are themselves depending upon others.

Bhaktas may be represented by anthropomorphic figures, or, in the case of Saiva bhaktas, as Sivalingas, or occasionally also in the form of Siva himself. But in the case of Vaishnava bhaktas they are generally represented as actual human beings just as they appeared when they were living. The images may be made of stone, clay, metal, wood or gems. They may be carved in half relief or in the round (ardhachitra or chitrabhasa). They should be sculptured according to the ashta-tala measure, either as standing or as seated on a padmäsana or a simhāsana. They may be sculptured with or without a tuft of hair on their head; if they are shown with a tuft it should be neatly done up in a knot on the top of the head;

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if they are not to possess a tuft of hair, their head should be shown as clean shaven. If the devotee is a crowned monarch or a ruling chief he should be sculptured with a kirīṭa or karanḍa-makuṭa on his head. The bhaktas may be made to carry in their hands any object which is generally associated with them or they may have their hands held in the añjali pose, or the attitude of worship. They may be sculptured as singing, dancing or doing pūjā. They should be adorned with all ornaments and if the bhakta is a female, she should be decked with such ornaments as are appropriate to her sex.

The following are the lists of the Saiva and Vaishnava saints of S. India:—

I. ŚAIVA SAINTS.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Place of birth.
1	Tirujñānasamban- dha.	Brāh- mana.	Temple priest.	Shiyali (Tan-
2	Tillai Brahmanas	Do.	Do.	Chidambaram.
3	Kalaya-nayanar	Do.	Do.	Tirukkadavür.
4	Muruga-nayanar	Do.	1	Tiruppugalür.
õ	Budra-Pasupati	Do.		Talaiyür.
6	Sirappuliyar	Do.		
7	Gananathar	Do.		
8	Pusalar	Do.	1	- 1
9	Chandesar	Do.		Seynalür.
10	Sömäsimäganar	Do.		100
11	Naminandiyas	Do.	9	Emapperur.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
12	Appūdiyadigal	Brāh-		Tingalür.
		maga.		
13	Nilanakkar	Do.		Tirnchchatta-
14	Sundaramūrti	Do.		mangai. Tiruvennai- pallūr.
15	Pugaltionalyar	Āmātys.		Dadur.
16	Siruttondar	Do.		Tiruchchen-
17	Kō-Chehengannan	Orowned monarch.		gātşangudi.
18	Pugalobehölar	Do.		
19	Arunmaniyar	Do.		
20	Idangaliyar	Do.	1.777	
21	Nedumágan		1000000	
22	Séramanparumal	Do.	W 303	Tiruvafijaik- kalam.
23	Narasingamunaiya-	Ruling	- 0	Buling with
	raiyar.	Chief.	7 - 5	Tirukkova
	zaryac.	(Kaha-		lür as bi
		triya).	10-1	espital.
24	Kürruvar	Do.		Copiosi.
25	Kalar-chingar	Do.	1	
26	Meypporular		100	
27	Aiyadigal	Do.		
28	Kāraikkālammaiyār	Valsya.		Kāraikkāl.
29	Mürtinäyanär	Do.		Madural.
30	Kalikkamanar	Do.		
31	Amarnidiyar	Do.	C U	Palaiyārai.
82	Iyarpagai	Do.		Kavirippūm-
33	Műrkkanáyanár	Velläla.	AL IN	pathipam.
34	Serutsunsiyar	Do.		
35	Vayilar	Do.		
36	Könguliyar	Do.	18	
37	Saktiyar	Do.		2
88	Arivāţţāyapār	Do.		Kanamangai.
9	Haiyangudimaranar	Do.	1	Laiyangudi.

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No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
40	Śākkiyar	Vellāla.		
41	Manakkanjarar	W. C.	M	Kañjanûr.
42	Vigan-mindar	D.		Transland.
43	Munaiyaduvār	75	7	Tiruchcheng- ungür.
44	Byarkön-Kalikkä- manär.	Do.		Perumanga-
45	Tirunavukkarasu (Appar).	Do.		Tiruvāmūr.
46	Tirumülar	. Cowhard		Sattapur.
47	Ānāyar	. Do.		Mangalavür.
48	Tirontlakandar	. Potter.	V	Chidambaram (Tillai).
49	Tirunilakandattu Panan-	Panan	1072	0.000
50	Atibattanāyaņār	Eisher- man.	di SV	Nagapatanam
51	Капрарра-пауарат.	(hunter).	1 2	Kāļahasti (Uduppūr).
52	Bnadinayanar	(Toddy- drawer).	1000	Eyipanür.
53	Něścusyanšr	Bāliyar,		Kampili.
54	Tirunā] a i p p ö v ā: (Naodaņār).	Paçaiyan.	Field labour.	Adspûr.
55	Tirakkuripput to p	Washer-		Kañohi.
58	Kallyanar	-C-11		
57	Kulachehiraiyar			Maņamāg- kuģi.
58	Milalaikkugumbar		2	Milalai.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
59 60 61 62	Dandiyadigal Kanampullar Eribattar Kāriyār			Tiruvārār.
63	Sundaraműrti	Bráb- mana.		Tirunāvalūr,
	VAISHN	AVA B	HAKTAS	
No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
1	Periyāļvār (Vishan- chitta).	Bráh- man.	Making flower garlands.	Ścivilliputtūr
2	Āṇḍāl (Gōdā)	Do.	Do.	Do
8	Poygaiyalvar	900 1-1	Yögi.	Conjesystam.
5	Pēyāļvār Bhūtestāļvār	Do.	Do. Do.	Mylapore. Mahābali- puram.
6	Nammalyar (Sata-	Śūdza.	Do.	Alvar-Tiruna-
7	Tirumangaiyāļvāc ,	Kallar. (Robber).	(1) Waylay- ing and robbing. (2) Service to temples.	Tiruvāli.
8	Tondaradippodiyal- var.	Bršh- man.	Making flower gar- lands.	Mandangudi
9	Tiruppāņālvār Madurakaviyālvār .	Pápan. Bráb-	Singing. Serving.	Uraiyür. Tirukkölür.
23.1		mana.	Nammalyar	A. 100
11	Tirumališaiyālvār Kulašēkharāļvār	Do. Kahatri- ya.	Yögi. Crowned monarch.	Tirumaliśai. Tiruvañjaik- kalam.

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Besides the Saiva saints above enumerated. there are counted many more at the present time; that is, after that list of sixty-three was drawn up by Sundaraműrti-Nāyanār, many others of saintly nature came into being and though they could not be placed in the older list, are still held in as much esteem as the older saints. Such are, for instance, Mānikkavāchakar, Karuvūrttēvar, Kandāradittar, Tirumāligaittēvar, Śēndanār, Chēdiyarāyar, Purushottamanambi, Tiruväliyamudanar, Pünduruttikadanambi, Meykandadevar and others. Images are set up for these persons also, along with the sixty-three; that is why we see in many Siva temples not sixty-three, but about seventy-three images of bhaktas. The number of bhaktas cannot be limited, since any number of these might be added at any time.

Similarly, in Vaishņava temples of S. India, which are almost always under the management of the Śrivaishņavas, are seen often more than twelve figures of saints. The additional ones are of subsequent acharyas, like Rāmānuja, Maṇavālamāmunigal, Vānkaṭanātha Dēśika, etc.

It might be observed that Kulaśckharalvar, a crowned monarch, has a makuta on his head, according to the rules laid down above (see Pl. CXXXVI). We see also that Kannappa-nāyanār

has his hair tied up in a fine knot on the crown of the head (see Pl. CXXXIV), and certain brāhmaņa saints, with a small tuft of hair on the crown, as in the case of Vishnuchitta (Periyāļvār), Toņḍaraḍippoḍi and Madurakavi, in our illustrations (Pl. CXXXVI).

Again, certain characteristic features mark particular saints; for instance, Apparavamigal is at once recognised by a staff, with a triangular metallic piece, at its end, intended for removing grass grown in temples; for, he had undertaken to do that service in all temples he visited (see Pl. CXXXVII, fig. 3). Tirujāānasambandha among the Śaiva (See fig., Pl. CXXXVII) and Tiruppāṇālvār among the Vaishṇava saints (Pl. CXXXVII) would easily be recognised by the cymbals they have in their hands. Tirumaṅgai, by the sword and shield; and Māṇikkavāchakar, by the book in his hands, (fig. 2, Pl. CXXXVII and Pl. CXXXVIII).

For the history of these Saiva and Vaishpava saints, the readers are referred to the Periyapuranam in Tamil,—for, this has not as yet been rendered in English by any one,—and Mr. A. Gövindāchārya's 'Lives of Drāvida Saints' in English, respectively.

We learn from the writings of the Śrivaishņavas that in the days of Rāmānuja and later,



Kādavarkon. Širalap. Širuttondar. Queen of Kādavarkon. A few of the Šaiva Saints: Bronze: Tiruchehengātṭangudi.

#### PLATE CXXXVI.

ĀLVĀRS OR ŚRĪVAISHNAVA SAINTS-Brouze : Tádikkombu.



Madhurakavi- Tirumalisat- Tiruppā- Tirumaligai- Nammālvār, yālvār, yālvār, pālvār yālvār, (\*)

ORamanuja Garuda. (or Udaiyavar).



Poygaiyāļvār, Pēyaļvār, Bhūtsttāļvār, Periyāļvār, Kulašēkha-Toņdaradip-Tirumangairāļvār, podiyāļvār, yāļvār,



Fig. 4. Sundarsmürti : Bronze : Padmanābhapuram.



Fig. 2. Māņikksvāchakar. Fig. 3. Apparsvāmigaļ. Tiruchchengodu.



Fig. 1. Tirujñansambaodha: Padmanābbapuram.



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Māņikkavācbakar: Bronze: Vidnakarma (Dr. A. K. K.).

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people were owning slaves and that the latter had their names tattooed on their chests in token of their condition. Some sold themselves to others as slaves in times of famine. When once they became slaves, they were bound to serve their masters with the utmost fidelity; in short, they had to become practically members of the family of their masters and personally interest themselves in the welfare of their families; in other words the slaves became the bhaktas of their masters. As a concrete instance of this custom might be pointed out the life-size images of the Vijayanagara kings Krishnadevarava and Venkatapatidevarava and the queens of the former, Chinnadevi and Tirumaladēvī, which are set up in the temple of Venkatēša on the Tirumalai hill at Tirupati. These were apparently set up in their life-time as the paleography of the writing on their chests indicates. These devotees of Venkatesa inscribed themselves as the slaves of the Lord of Tirumals and thereby bound themselves to do everything for the welfare of the temple and in testimony whereof they seem to have caused their images being set up in the temple with their names engraved on their chests, so that the images might be ever worshipping their own favourite god Venkatēśa (see Viśvakarma).

# ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.



# ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

HE deity Arya, Sasta or Hariharaputra, so well known to the Dravidas is not familiar to the inhabitants of Northern India; even in the Dravida country he is the favourite only of the Malayalam people. The country of the latter possesses as large a number of temples of Sasta as the Tamil country has of Subrahmanya and it is an invariable rule in the Malayalam country that in every temple, be it of Siva or of Vishna, there must be in its south-west corner a shrine for Sasta. He is considered by them as the guardian of the land and as such eight mountain tops along the Western Ghats are surmounted by eight temples in which are set up eight images of Sasta to protect the country on the west of the mountain ranges, inhabited by the Malayalis, from all external evils and misfortunes. In this country he is better known as Sasta than as Hariharaputra or Arya. In the Tamil country he is known by the name Hariharaputra or more frequently Ayyanar (a

modification of Arya). That Śāsta should have been a very common name and the deity was perhaps once better known by that name in the Tamil country is deducible from the fact that in all examples in Grammars of declension, inflexion, etc., the subject of a sentence is Śāttan (Śāsta), just as the Sanskrit Grammarians usually employ the name of Dēvadatta. The name Śāsta or its corruption is not borne by men in the Tamil country, but one can meet with persons of that name by scores in the Malayājam country.

This deity which is very peculiar to the Dravida country does not appear to have been known to the region north of the Godavari. In no early Sanskrit work is the deity mentioned. Even the dictionaries do not record this name and give its origin. In the Vishnupurana we hear that, Vishnu, seeing that there ensued a quarrel between the Devas and Asuras over the distribution of the amrita (ambrosia) obtained by churning the ocean of milk, assumed the form of a charming damsel, distributed the precious article among the Devas, the Asuras being all the while dazed by the enchanting beauty of the maiden and oblivious of the cause of their quarrel. It is in the Sri Bhagavata that we learn, for the first time that Hara fell in love with Vishnu in his form of Möhini. From

# ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

the union between Hara and Hari, Arya, Sasta or Hariharaputra is said to have been born. Suprabhēdāgama very distinctly mentions that Sasta was born of Möhini, the form assumed by Vishnu for the purpose of distributing the amrita among the gods when it was churned from the milkocean, by the union with her of Hara. That this is a deity peculiarly Dravidian and has been taken into the fold of the Aryan pantheon at a later period goes without contradiction. At present Hariharaputra is treated in the Tamil country as a village deity and is mostly worshipped by the lower classes and the puja in the temple of Hariharaputra or Ayyanār (or Ayyanārappan) is performed by a Sūdra. The Pādmasamhitā states that the pūja in the temple of Arya should be performed by a Pārašava; we know from other sources that a Pārašava is an anuloma born of a Brāhmana father and a Südra mother. But somehow Ayvanar, like the more tamasic forms of Devi such as Kali. which are worshipped by the lower classes in the Tamil country, is made puja to by the Brahmanas in Malabar.

This deity is called Sasta because he is able to control and rule over the whole world; etymologically therefore, the word means a ruler of a country, and is sometimes applied to teachers and

fathers. The Amarakośa applies the name to Buddha also. The Tamil Nighantus call him by the additional names Satavahana, the rider of the white elephant, Kari, the wielder of the weapon known as sendu, the consort of Parana and Pushkala, the protector of Dharma and Yogi; they also state that the vehicle of Sasta is the elephant and the crest of his banner a cock. The names, rider of the white elephant, Yogi, the protector of Dharma coupled with the significance of Buddha applied to Sasta in the Amarakośa incline one to conclude that Buddha as conceived and worshipped in the Tamil country was ultimately included in the Hindu Pantheon and a Puranic story invented for his origin at a later period of the history of Hindu Iconology. The name Satavahana is also very noteworthy as it has been assumed by a dynasty of powerful kings of the earlier centuries of the Christian era.

The descriptions of the image of Sasta or Arya are found given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama, the Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāranāgama. The figure of Sasta should have four arms and three eyes, and a peaceful countenance; its colour should be golden yellow and it should be draped in silk garments. It must be seated upon a padmāsana. The front right and left hands should be held in the



Fig. 2. Sastā: Stone: Tirupparalyāgu.

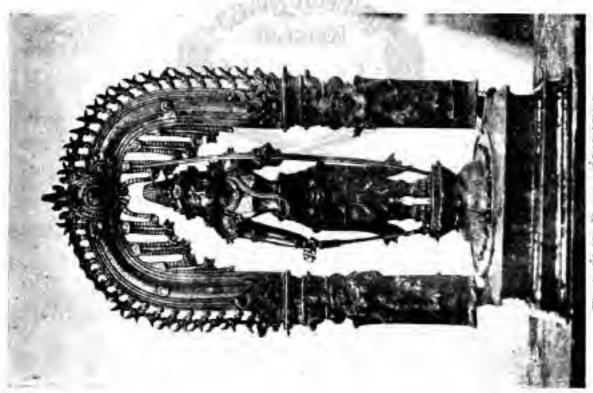


Fig. 1. Sasta : Bronze : Sastanköttsi.

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Fig. 1. Kabètrapala : Stone : Aimere : Merwara.



Fig. 2. Kehêtrapāla : Stone : Haļebidu.



Brahmā: Bronze: Madras Museum.

# ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

abhaya and varada poses respectively and the back right and left hands should carry a khadge and a khētaka respectively, This is the description given in the Amsumadbhedagama. The Suprabhedagama has a very different description altogether: it states that the figure of Sasta should have only two arms and two eyes and a dark complexion. It should be adorned with all ornaments and a white yajñôpavita. The arms and legs should be kept folded: in the right hand there should be a crooked stick (known in Tamil as the sendu) and in the left fruits and tender leaves of plants (pallava). The body of this deity should be like that of a bhūta, with a big belly. The hair on his head should be jet black in colour. Sasta should be represented as playing with dogs. sheep and fowls. He has two wives named Madana and Varnani; the figures of these should be sculptured one on either side of that of Sasta, with large breasts and adorned with all ornaments. To the left of Sasta there should be the figure of Damanaka-who he is, is not mentioned-of illlooking features.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the Amkumadbhēdāgama in taking Sāsta as the son of Mōhini by Hara, but states, with Suprabhēdāgama, that Sāsta should have only two arms and two eyes, and a dark complexion. Šāsta should be seated on a pīṭha,

with his left leg banging down the seat and the right one folded and rested upon the seat vertically. On the knee of this latter leg should rest the elbow of the stretched left arm. In the right hand there should be a vajradanda, which is a crooked stick (note the vajra a characteristic weapon of the Banddha Bōdhisatva). The figure of Śāsta should be of youthful and peaceful appearance. The hair of his head should be like blue-black ink and be spread out. His vehicle is the elephant as also is the crest on his banner. He should have by his side a blitheful damsel. At the end of the description, it is mentioned that the colour of Śāsta might be blue, white or dark, his vehicle the bull, that he might have four arms and that the crest on his banner a cock.

The same authority states that if Arya is to be represented as a Yōgi he should be soulptured as seated in yōgāsana; if as a student of the Vēdas, he should wear a pavitra (a ring made of kuśa grass) on his fingers, and wear his upper cloth on his shoulder in the upavita fashion and be seated in the vīrāsana posture. If Sāsta is to be shown as seated in the sukhāsana fashion, the posture should be what is known as sukhāsana, the right foot of the bent right leg resting upon the thigh of the left leg which should be hanging. The gaze of Sukhāsana-Ārya should be fixed on his right foot.

# ARYA OR HARIEARAPUTRA.

Four photographs are given in illustration of the images of Sasta. Fig. 2, Pl. CXXXIX is the photograph of an image to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparaiyaru in N. Travancore. This image is seated with its right leg bent and rested in a vertical position and the left leg bent and rested in a horizontal position on the seat. The right hand of the figure is in the varada pose and rests upon the right thigh; the left arm which is slightly bant is made to rest upon the left thigh. The image is adorned with all kinds of ornaments. This is the Vīrāsana-Ārya. The second photograph fig. 2, Pl. CXL is of a bronze image belonging to the temple at Tiruppālatturai in the Tanjore district. This image is also seated in the virasana posture, with his left arm, which is stretched out, resting upon the knee of the left leg which is bent and kept resting vertically on the seat. The right leg is hanging down the seat which is a padmāsana. The right hand is held in the kataka pose, to receive in it a sendu stick. The hair on the head of this image is spread out fanwise in a circle. The third photograph fig. 1, Pl. CXL, is of another bronze image to be found in the temple at Valuvür also in the Tanjore district. It represents Sasta as seated upon an elephant which has on each side a double tusk unlike the mundane

elephant. The figure of Śāstā in this instance is sculptured exactly like the image of Tiruppālatturai. The fourth illustration fig. 1, Pl. CXXXIX, the original of which is enshrined in the temple at Śāstānköṭṭai in Travancore is of a standing figure of Śāsta. Here, he is represented with a pair of arms, which carry the dhanus and bāṇa respectively and as standing erect. On the two upright posts of the highly ornamented prabhāvaļi are sculptured the two dēvīs of Śāsta, the right one of them carrying, as usual in the case of an image attended by two dēvīs, a padma and the left one a nīlōtpala flower.

# KSHETRAPALA.



# KSHETRAPALA.

FOR the protection of the towns and villages from evil deities and from bad men, the shrine of the Kshētrapāla should be in the northeast corner of the town or village, the image of the Kshētrapāla being set up and pūjā offered to it systematically. It is best (uttama) for the shrine to face the west; it may face the south, but it is not very good to do so (madhyama) and to make it face the east is the worst (adhama).

The image of the Kshētrapāla should be always a nude standing one with three eyes; it may possess two, four, six or eight arms. The sātvīka image has either two or four arms; the rājasa six arms and the tāmasa eight. In the sātvīka form alone, the image, though it might possess side tusks should be of pacific look, whereas, in the other cases, it should be of terrific look only. Similarly, the colour of the body differs in different aspects of the Kshētrapāla; it is white if the image is a sātvīka

one; it is red if it is rajasa and black if it is tamasa.

In the case of the sāṭvīka-mūrti, if the image of Kshētrapāla has only two arms, there should be the triśūla in its right hand and a kapāla in its left. On the other hand, if there are four arms, there must be the khadga in the back right hand, and the ghanţa in the back left hand, or śūla and kapāla or śūla and ghanţa respectively. The two front hands should be beld in the varada and abhaya poses.

In the case of the rajasamurti the image of Kshētrapāla should carry in its three right hands the trisula, the khadga and the ghanta and in its three left hands the khātaka, the kapāla and the nāga-pāša. And, in the case of the tāmasamurti, there should be, in addition to the articles mentioned above, the dhanus in the additional fourth right hand and the bāna in the additional fourth left hand.

All the three aspects of the Kshētrapāla should have the hair on the head standing erect all round the head and of blazing red colour; the figure must be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapātha and be adorned with different kinds of snake ornaments. As has been observed above, nudity is the most characteristic feature in all these images. Such is

# KSHETRAPĀLA.

the description contained in the Amsumadbhēdagama.

The Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāraņāgama have each some slight variations in their description of Kshētrapāla. The former authority mentions that the image of Kshëtrapala should be adorned with a naga-yajñōpavīta on its body and a gariand of skulls on the head; that the eyes should be circular in shape and that if the image has four arms, there should be the tribula and the khadga in the right hands and the kapāla and the khēţaka in the left hands; if there are six arms, in the additional right hand there should be a nagapasa and in the additional left hand the tomara (a weapon); and if there are eight arms, together with the articles mentioned above, the additional right hand should carry a damaru and the additional left one the khatvanga.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the above descriptions in all details except in regard to the articles held by the image which has eight arms; in this case, according to this authority, there should be in seven out of the eight hands the kapāla, the śūla, the ghantā, the pāśa, agni, the tanka and the khatvānga and the remaining hand should be held in the abhaya pose.

Aghörasivāchārya in his Vighnēsvara-pratishthāvidhi, gives a dhyāna-ślōka in which the dog is said to be the vehicle of Kshētrapāla.(1) The Tamil Nighantus agree with this authority in this respect; the Pingala-nighantu distinctly mentions that Kanchuka, Kari, Mukta, Nirvani, Siddha, Kapali, Vatuka and Bhairava are the other names of Kshëtrapala. From this it will be evident that the so-called Kshetrapala is no other than Bhairava described elsewhere and therefore need not have been treated here in a separate chapter; but since the agamas deal with this aspect of Siva, which is said to be his one-ten-thousandth part, under a separate head and in a separate chapter, the arrangement of the agamas is here followed strictly (See figs, 1 and 2, Pl. CXLI).

इंड्रिणं चोत्ररूपम वहरक्षाधिकारिणम् ।
 श्रानबाहं ज्वलत्वेशं क्षेत्रपालमहं भने ॥

# BRAHMA.



# BRAHMA.

\*HE history of Brahma has incidentally been given here and there in the first volume of this work as also in a previous portion of the present one. It has already been stated that Brahmā was born in a golden egg and was therefore known as Hiranyagarbha; that he sprang from the waters and the ether; that he took the form of a boar and lifted up the earth from the ocean; that he took the avatar of a fish; that he was born from the lotus that issued from the navel of Vishnu; that he was the father of Daksha and other Prajapatis (patriarchs), that he disputed the superiority of Vishnu over himself and that when, in connection with the dispute, Siva appeared between them in the form of a pillar of fire, he (Brahmā) went up to search for its upper end and failed to do so; that he was born to the rishi Atri and his wife Anasūva as one of the aspects of Dattatrēya; that he served as a charioteer of Siva when the latter

attacked the Tripurasuras; and that he acted as purohita (officiating priest) in the marriage of Siva and also of Subrahmanya; and many other things have also been mentioned about him.

It is well-known that Brahma (who is to be carefully distinguished from Brahma in the neuter gender) is a member of the later Hindu Trinity; but he is not held now in such great importance as the other two members of the Trinity. No temples are dedicated for his exclusive worship, nor is there any sect or class owing special and exclusive allegiance to him; in other words, there is no Brahmā cult as we have the Vaishnava and the Saiva cults with a large number of adherents, ever quarrelling over the superiority of their own particular sect or god. Hence it is believed by some people that Brahmā is offered no pūjā on earth now, and is not worshipped at all. This opinion is far from the truth. As has been elsewhere remarked, there exists (and should exist), no temple which has not got all the three members of the Trinity, be it a Siva's temple or Vishnu's. The niche on the northern wall of the central shrine of the Vishnu's or Sive's temple should contain an image of Brahma and must receive daily pūjā. He is one of the most important of the parivara-dēvatās of the first prākāra of a Vishņu

# BRAHMA.

or Siva temple. Nor are instances of a separate temple dedicated exclusively to Brahmā wanting in India, though they are very few and far between. Even such a very late production on images and temples like the Rūpamandana has got a complete description of a temple of Brahmā and mentions its parivāra-dēvatas, the dvārapālakas etc., facts which clearly indicate that the building of separate temples for Brahmā had not yet become unknown. Elaborate descriptions of the images of Brahmā are found in almost all works of authority.

The Rupamandana says that the four peaceful looking faces of Brahma are symbolic of the four Vedas, the four Yugas, and the four Varnas. Formerly Brahma had five heads, but one of them was cut off by Siva. The four heads should be respectively facing the four quarters. Brahma should have four arms; he may be standing, seated on either a padmāsanā or a hamsa (swan). The Silparatna mentions another seat called the lambakūrchāsana for Brahmā; the phrase literally means a seat composed of long grass; it perhaps is meant to indicate a seat or mat made of grass. he is to be represented as seated, he should be shown in the yoqusana posture; if standing, then on a padma-pitha. The complexion of Brahma should be chrome-yellow and the colour of his eyes a

mixture of red and yellow (orange). On his head should be a jata-makuta and he should be adorned with all ornaments; there should be on his chest a white yajñopavita. His body should be covered with a coat of white sandal paste and he should be wearing a garland of white flowers. A katisūtra (or waist-band) should go round the loins. The undergarments should consist of white clothes and the upper portion of the body should be covered with a deer's skin worn in the upavita fashion. There should be golden or ruby kundalas in the ears. The Suprabhedagama states that the colour of jatas on his head should be of red colour and the Silparaina and the Vishpupurana would have the colour of Brahma white and crimson respectively. The hands of Brahma may carry the following articles or may be held in the following poses :-

- (1) There may be the akshamālā and the kūrcha (a handful of kuša grass) in the right hands and kuša and kamandalu in the left hands; or
- (2) the sruk and the sruva in the right hands and the ājya-sthāli (ghee-pot) and kuśa grass in the left ones; or
- (3) the front two hands may be held in the abhaya and varada poses the back hands carrying

# BRAHMA.

the akshamala and the kamandalu (See Pl. CXLII); or

- (4) the front right hand may be placed with its palm facing below on the palm of the front left hand which is facing above and both resting upon the crossed legs; and the back hands carrying, as in the former case, an akshamālā and a kamandalu; or
- (5) the front right hand may be in the varada pose, the back right hand carrying a sruva and the back left hand a sruk and the front left hand a kamandalu (See fig. 2, Pl. CXEIII); or
- (6) the front right hand should keep an akshhmālā, the back right hand a sruk, the back left hand a pustaka (book) and the front left hand a kamandalu.

The Vishnupurana requires that Brahma's eyes should be closed as in the attitude of dhyana or meditation and the Rūpamandana prescribes a beard for him. The former authority also adds that he should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven swans. To the right and left of Brahma should be his consorts Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī respectively. Their persons should be adorned with all ornaments and they must be naturally also very beautiful; or, it is enough to represent

Săvitri alone with Brahmā seated on his left side or on his left lap. According to the Śilparatna there ought to be four Vēdas and the ājya-sthāli placed in front of Brahmā and he should be surrounded on all sides by rishis.

The Rupamandana gives the following description of Savitr1; she should have four faces and four arms; in the hands she should carry an akshamala, a book, a padma and a kamandalu. She is a deity who is meant to bestow all good to the Śrōtriya Brahmanss.

In a temple exclusively dedicated to Brahmā, there should be set up in the central shrine that aspect of his, named Viśvakarma. In this form Brahmā has, as usual, four heads and four arms; in his hands there should be the akshamālā, a book, a bundle of kuśa grass (?) and a kamanḍalu; and he should be seated upon a swan (See Pl. CXLIV). The following parivāra-dēvatas are required to be set up in the eight quarters beginning from the east and going round clockwise, namely, Ādiśāsha, Gaṇāśa, the Mātrikās, Indra. Jalaśāyi, Pārvatī and Rudra, the Navagrahas and Lakshmī respectively. Below is given a table mentioning the names of the Dvārapālakas of the temple of Brahmā and the articles held by them in their hands:—

BRAHMĀ.

No.	Name.	Objects held in the			
		Right hands.		Left bands.	
2 3	Satya Sadharma Priyodbhava	Padma Pustaka Aksbamālā	Srok Danda Padma	Pustaka Padma Agama (Pustaka)	Danda Sruk Danda
45678	Yajña Vijaya Yajñabbadra Sarvakāmika Vibbava	Danda Akshamala Do, Do, Danda	Āgama Gadā Do, Pāša Ankuša	Sruk Khōtaka Aŭkuśa Pāśa	Kavscha Danda Do. Do. Padma

All these eight Dvarapalakas should be represented as of terrific nature and with beards. There should be makutas on their heads. A large number of rishis also with moustaches and jutas, carrying in their hands the akshamala and the kamandalu, should be seated in the temple of Brahma and be meditating upon him.

Nine photographs are given in illustration of the images of Brahmā; the originals belong to the various parts of India and are of different varieties; they exhibit the general natural characteristics of the country to which each belongs. Of these, the picture on Pl. CXLIV, is that of Brahmā found in the Siva temple at Aihole in the Bijāpūr district of the Bombay Presidency. Brahmā is here seated upon a padmāsana with his left leg

hanging and the right one kept bent and supported on the seat. He has in his front right hand an akshamālā, in the back right hand a pāśa (?), in the back left hand a kamandalu and the front left hand is kept in the varada pose. He wears jatamakutas on his heads and has an yajhopavita, katisūtra and other ornaments. To the right and left are two women (whose arms alone are visible in the photograph) carrying flower garlands held over the head of Brahma; probably they represent the goddesses Sarasvati and Savitri. At the base of the seat and on the left is seated a rishi with his hands held in the anjali pose (these alone are visible in the picture) and correspondingly on the right is a hamsa (whose tail, one wing and one leg alone are visible in the photograph).

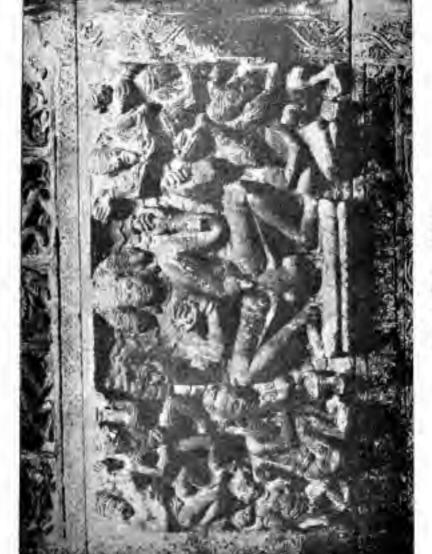
The second photograph, (Pl. CXLV), is that of a sculpture to be found in Sopāra in the Thāṇa district of the same Presidency. It is a standing figure of Brahmā. As in other pieces of sculpture, this one also has a pointed beard for the middle face only. On the head are jaṭāmakuṭas and a yajābpavīta graces his body; there are also the kaṭisūtra and other ornaments. In the right front hand of the image is held apparently a lotus; in the back right hand, is the sruk, in the back left hand a kūroka and in the front left hand



Fig. 1. Brahma: Stone: Tiruvorriyür.



Fig. 2. Brahmā: Stone: Madras Museum.



Brahma: Stene, Alboje.



Brahma : Stone : Sopara, Thana District.



Brahma: Stone : Aihole.

# BRAHMA.

a kamandalu. On either side of the figure of Brahmā stands a female figure, apparently carrying in their hands bundles of kuśa grass. To the left of Brahmā is his vehicle, the swan, and to the right a brahmachārin boy. Here, the figure of Brahmā has a big belly, which is bound up, with a udarabandha. Fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII is exactly similar to the Sopāra sculpture, but belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysala style.

The illustration, fig. 1, (Pl. CXLVII), comes from the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōṇam. It is almost like the Sopāra figure; the points of difference being that the central face has not got a beard; the front right hand is in the abhaya pose and the back right carries ana kshamālā; the back left hand has a kamanḍalu and the front left hand is resting upon the thigh (kaṭyavalambita hāsta). The workmanship is excellent and the effect is very pleasing.

The next plate, (Pl. CXLVIII) contains the photographs of the front, back and the side views of a very beautiful figure of Brahmā; they were supplied to me by the Superintendent of Archæology of the Western Circle. This figure of Brahmā is peculiar in that it has only two arms instead of four as required by the agamas: the right one of these is held bent with the palm turned inwards. What

this hand-pose indicates is not plain. The other arm is also bent and is carrying a kamandalu, whose neck alone now remains in the sculpture. On the heads are jatamakutas and the underwear is a fine cloth whose folds and creases are beautifully arranged by the artist. On the left shoulder is thrown in an artistic manner a deer-skin, the head and forelegs of the deer being well visible in the side view. On the whole this piece of old sculpture is an excellent specimen of the art of India.

The next illustration (Pl. CXLIV) is also from Brahma is seated in the centre on Aihole. a swan. He has in his hands an akshamala, a lotus (?), the kurcha and a kamandalu. Surrounding him are rishis, three on either side, a young boy is taking lotus flowers in his hands to Brahmā and another is seen on the top right hand corner of the panel. The rishis are here represented as being very emaciated presumably by reason of their austerities. The photograph next reproduced is that of an image of Brahma to be found in the Madras Museum. It belongs to the Chalukya-Hoysala School and is a standing image, carrying in its hands an akshamālā, sruva, pāša and kamandalu. Here all the faces of Brahma have pointed beards.

The original of the next photograph, fig. 2, Pl. CXLVII, is in the Hoysalēšvara temple at Halebīdu

#### BRAHMA.

and is of the later Hoysala period. It is also a standing figure, under a very artistically and delicately carved umbrella and prabhāvaļi and ornamented with beautifully executed ornaments. It carries in its hands an akshmālā, a pāśa the sruk and the sruva and a kamandalu. On either side of Brahmā stands a woman carrying a chāmara (chauri); perhaps they represent Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī.

In the Madras Museum is preserved a beautiful bronze image of Brahmā seated under a prabhāvaļi, whose photograph is reproduced in Pl. CXLII; this image has kirīṭamakuṭas instead of jaṭāmakuṭas on the heads. The front right hand is held in the abhaya pose and the front left hand in the varada pose; while the back right hand carries an akshamālā and the back left hand a kamaṇḍalu. Bronze images of Brahmā are very rare and especially the one like the Madras Museum image, which is an utsava-vigraha, is met with very rarely, if at all. This image clearly points to the existence of Brahmā worship, even with grand festivals and processions, as would appear to be unmistakably evidenced by this utsava-vigraha.

The next illustration, fig. 1, Pl. CXLIII, is from the temple at Tiruvorriyur. The original is found in the niche in the north wall of the shrine

of Gauļēśvara in the Siva temple at that place. It belongs to the latter part of the eleventh century A. D. and does not differ from the Kumbhakōṇam image.

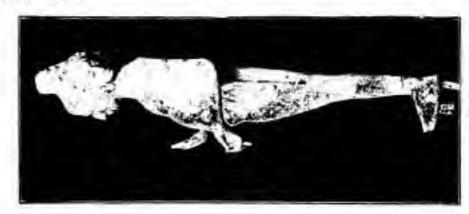
The last illustration, Pl. CXLIX, is the reproduction of the photograph of the figure of Brahmā found in the north niche of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvadi. In its back right hand, is the akshamālā; the front right one seems to have been held in the abhaya pose; the back left hand and the front left one are carrying the kamandalu and a book respectively. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture of Sonthern India.



Brahmi: Stone: Hajebidu.



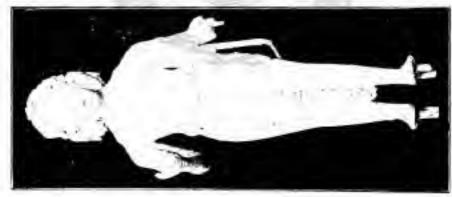
Brahma: Stone: Kumbhakönum.



Left view.



Pront view, Bronze : Karachi Museum, Sind.



Right view.



[To face page 509]



Brahma: Stone: Tiruvadi.



Indra . Stone : Chidambaram .



A CCORDING to Hindu mythology, the eight quarters of the universe are governed by the eight guardian deities beginning with Indra and hence these eight deities are known by the name of Dikpalakas. These deities are:—

- 1. Indra, the lord of the east,
- 2. Agni, the Lord of the south-east,
- 3. Yams, of the south,
- 4. Nirruti, of the south-west,
- 5. Varuna, of the west,
- 6. Vayu, of the north-west,
- 7. Kubëra, of the north and
- 8. Isana, of the north-east.

It might be noticed that all these eight deities held prominent positions in the Vedic period, long before Vishau and Siva of the modern Trinity, became supreme in Hindu mythology; and the former are now obliged to be content with the more modest situation of the guardianship of the

quarters of the universe. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of the degradation, so to speak, of these deities from the exalted positions held by them during the Vēdic times.

#### INDRA.

The word Indra, is derived from Indha, meaning kindler says the Satapatha-Brahmana. In the Rigveda be is distinctly mentioned as one born without B fellow: (tvam anapir Indra janushasanadasi) and as one without a rival (asatrur Indra jajnishē). In the Taittiriya samhita Indra is seen contesting his supremacy with Vishnu, the Yajnapurusha. The same Satapatha-Brahmana mentions that Indra, Agni and Sūrya strove hard to secure the supreme positions among the gods and succeeded : this statement gives us an insight into the origin of the Trimurtis of the later times. In the Rig-veda Indra is described as the wielder of the vajra (or iron thunderbolt), encompassing the sky and the waters, and reaching up to heaven and is said to have fixed the earth, the luminaries, propped up the sky and so on, and that these acts were all done under the exhilarating influence of the drink quaffed off from three cups. Though praised as unequalled by other gods or mortals, Indra is not a self-existent being but was born of a mother (Rig-vēda. x 134, 1).

It has already been stated that the vajra was shaped for Indra by Tvashtri from the bones of Dadhicha. With the vajra he killed the asura named Vritra. While he, as the chief of the gods, churned the ocean of milk in company with the asuras, the white elephant named Airāvata, came out of it and this was taken for himself by Indra. The name of the wife of Indra is Indrani or Sachi. In the Mahābhārata, Indra is said to be the father of Arjuna and to have a thousand eyes (or yōnis) spread all over his body because he seduced Ahalya, the wife of the rishi Gautama. He is also classed, as we know, as one of the twelve Ādityas.

It is thus seen how Indra, one of the supreme gods of the Vedic period, deteriorated into the chief of the minor gods, the leader of the army of the gods and finally into one of the guardian deities of the eight regions. He was receiving from the human beings some sort of worship on earth, but Krishna was the first to put a stop to it. It was on this occasion that Indra caused havoc in Gökula by sending down torrents of rain and it was also then that Krishna protected the cowherds and their belongings by lifting up the Gövardhana mountain. In spite of Krishna's protest against the worship of Indra, it was still existing in the 7th to the 10th centuries of the Christian era.

The Silappadigaram, that remarkable gem of dramatic epic of the Tamil language, has a chapter describing how the annual festival of Indra was celebrated in Kāvirippūm-paṭṭinam, the metropolis of the Chōlas: it states that the festival began on the Paurnimā of the solar month Vaiśākha and was continued for twenty-eight days. The date of this work has been determined to be the middle of the eighth century A.D. In an inscription belonging to the reign of Parāntaka Chōla I to be found in Toṇḍamānāggūr near Kalahasti, mention is made of the details of the arrangements made for celebrating the festival for Indra. The custom of offering pūjā, and a fortiori of celebrating festivals, to Indra does not obtain at the present day.

The Vedic deity Indra plays also an important part in the Buddhist and Jaina religious lore. The description of Sakra, as given on p. 78 of Beal's Catena of Buddhist Scriptures is almost exactly the same as that given in Hindu works.

As has been already stated, Indra is the lord of the eastern direction and therefore the image of the deity is to be placed on the eastern side, when a group of the Dikpālakas is set up. The places where such a group is generally placed in a Hindu temple are the ceiling of the front mandapa, the eight corners of one of the upper-storeys of the

vimāna if it has more storeys than one, and, if the temple has more than one prākāra, in one of them.

The description of the image of Indra, as also of the other Dikpālakas is contained in almost all the agamas and in the Brihat-sainkiṭā and Vishņu-dharmāttara. It is stated in the Ainsumadbhādā-gama that the colour of the image of Indra should be dark and that it should have two eyes and two arms; the image should possess very handsome features and be adorned with the kirīṭa, kuṇḍalas, hāra, kēyūra and other ornaments and be draped in red garments (delicate textured Chinese cloths?). Indra should carry in his right hand the śakti and in the left the ankuśa. The neck of the figure of Indra should be thick and the belly rather big; the image might be sitting or standing upon a simhā-sana or be seated upon his elephant, the Airāvata.

To the left of the figure of Indra should be seated that of his consort Indrani, decorated with all ornaments and carrying an utpala flower in the hand, and the features should be those of a gay and joyful young woman. On either side of this calestial pair should be represented two Gandharva women waving multicoloured chamaras.

Some of the other authorities have practically the same description but differ in stating that the articles held in the hand by Indra are the vajra

and ankuśa or a milotpala flower; while the others state that the colour of Indra should be white and that he should have a third eye lying horizontally in the middle of the forehead and four arms,—one of the right hands of which is to carry the vajra, the other right hand a padma, while one of the left arms should be passed round the figure of Indrant as in embracing and the remaining left hand should carry the ankuśa.

Indrant should be of the colour of gold and be clad in blue garments. She should have two arms of which one should be embracing Indra and the other hand should carry a santana-manjari. The Vishnudharmottana adds that she should be seated upon the left lap of heriord.

The elephant Airavata should have four tusks, two on either side.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the description of the figure of Indra. The first figure Pl. CL, is to be found in Chidambaram. Indra is seated upon his Airāvata and has four arms, the front two hands are in the abhaya and varada poses and the back hands carry the aikuša and the vajra. The second one, fig. 1, Pl. CLI, is seated on a bhadrapītha and has four arms. The front right hand is kept in the varada pose and holds in it an akshamālā; the front left hand

carries a kamandalu and the back right and left hands hold the ankusa and the vajra respectively. The head is adorned with a jatāmakuta and a number of necklaces and an yajnopavita adorns the chest.

#### AGNI.

Agni was also a very important deity in the Vēdic age and with Indra and Sūrya formed the Triad of that period. As with Indra this principal deity came, in course of time, to occupy a very minor place in the Hindu Pantheon. He was the most adorable to all hotris, he it was who knew the proper seasons to worship the gods with oblations, he was the medium through whom the gods received their share of offerings and he was believed to be concealing himself in waters or plants. He was the lord of the house, the resplendent guest of the house and is friendly to man. He was also a terror to the rakshasas and yatudhānas, whom he crushed between his iron teeth. His birth is accounted for in various ways. He is said to have been brought down from the sky, generated by Indra between two clouds, by Dyaus and in the waters. He has a triple existence, namely, as fire on earth, as lightning in the atmosphere and as the sun in the sky and that the sun entered into him at night and emerged out of him

at dawn. Agni was actually generated in the Vēdic age by the rubbing of one piece of wood with another vigorously: the lower piece was called the arani and the child thus born, that is, the fire, was found to consume its own mother, the wood. The description of Agni as he was conceived by the Vēdic bards is that he had two heads, four horns, three feet and seven arms.

Later on Agni is identified definitely with Rudra and Siva and is therefore considered to be the father of Kārttikēya. He becomes the destroyer among the later trinity and he is also considered to be capable of conferring blessings upon humanity; truly does Agni (fire) destroy everything if not handled properly and is therefore a source of damage to man; also he is an excellent friend of man conferring the boon of removing all obnoxious matter, perishing or decaying matter by burning them down and rendering the surroundings of human dwellings clean and healthy. At present Agni occupies a minor position as the medium or agency for conveying the offerings, made through him, to gods. His wife is Svāhā.

We have a fine description of Agni of the later period given in the *Harivam'sa*. There he is represented as draped in black clothes, has the smoke for his standard and head-gear and carries a flaming

spear. His chariot is drawn by horses of red colour and the winds are the wheels of his chariot. He has a ram as his pet animal and he is more often shown as riding this animal instead of in a chariot as described above. The following is the Agamic description of Agni:

Agni should be of red colour, with four arms and three eyes and the hair or jata of the head which should also be of red colour, standing on end and forming a sort of prabhamandala. He should be seated upon a ram. The front two hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses, while in the back right hand there should be the sruk and in the back left hand the śakti. If he is represented as having only two arms, they should carry the sruk and šakti respectively. According to another authority, Agni should be of the colour of molten gold or the red colour of the rising sun and be clad in red garments; he should have also moustaches and a yajñopavita. In his hands he should keep the akshamala and the kamandalu. Where he is represented as possessing four arms, the Vishnudharmottara states, he should carry in his right hands the flames of fire (jvalas) and the triśūla and in one of the left hands the akshamala, while the remaining left hand should be embracing his wife Svāhā. It also adds that Agni should have four

sharp tusks and that his chariot should be drawn by four parrots and that the banner on it should be the smoke (dhāmakētu). The driver of the chariot of Agni is Vāyu. Hiš consort Svāhā should be clothed in red garments, be smeared with kunkuma (saffron paste) and be adorned with mātra (?) and be carrying a ratna-pātra in her hand (that is, a vessel containing gems or one set with gems).

According to a third authority the colour of Agni should be yellow like that of Brahmā and he should also be represented like Brahmā with golden coloured jaṭās and eyes of yellow colour: he is to be carrying in his hands the akshamālā and the taktiyāyudha and be seated upon a seat known as the arddha-chandrāsana.

Two illustrations of the figure of Agni are given on Pls. CLIII and figure 2, CLIII. The first figure is found in the Siva temple at Kandiyür in Travancore. It has two heads which are of the goat, seven arms and three legs. Of the seven arms four are on the right side and three on the left. The second figure belongs to the Siva temple at Chidambaram and is almost similar to the first figure. Instead of the faces being those of goats, as in the first figure, they are human in this case and a bull (not a ram as required by the agamas) is sculptured behind Agni as his vehicle.



Fig. 1. Indra : Stone :



Fig. 2. Vayu; Stone: Chidambarum.



Agni : Stone : Kandiyur (Travancore),



Fig. 1. Yama; Stone: Chidambaram.



Fig. 2. Agni : Stone : Chidambaram.



Fig. I. Kubèra : Stone : Dohad Panch Mahals.



Fig. 2. Nircuti: Abobilam,

#### YAMA OR VATVASVATA.

Yama is also a deity of some celebrity of the Vēdic period. In the Rigvēda he is mentioned as the son of Vivasvat and of Saranyü, the daughter of Tyashtri, with a twin sister named Yami. This sister of his importuned him to become her husband, but he successfully resisted the incestuous offer. He was the first man who died, reached the other world and showed others the path to that world. He guides other men thither, and assembles them in a house which is secured to them for ever-He is, however, nowhere in the Vodic period, represented as a punisher of sins; nevertheless he is still an object of terror. He has two dogs each with four eyes and wide nostrils which guard the road to this last abode of the mortals. In one place he is actually identified with death.

In the later day mythology he is reduced to the situation of the guardian of the region of the deceased, and, as the presiding deity of the place, he is invested with the powers of appraising the quality and quantity of the sin committed by each soul and meting out proportioned punishments: as the dispenser of justice he is also known as Dharmaraja. He is said to be the father of Dharma, the eldest of the five Pandavas. The

following description of the image of Yama occurs in the Sanskrit authorities:

Yama should be of dark colour, resembling the rain-cloud, with two arms, fire-coloured eyes and sharp side-tusks. He should be adorned with a kirita-makuta and other ornaments, a red flower garland and be covered over with red sandal-paste and draped in red garments. He may be seated either on a simhäsana or on a he-buffalo. His hands should bear a khadga and a khētaka or a fruit and tender leaves or danda and pāša.

On either side of Yama should be standing Mrityn and Samhitā, with terrific faces and of dazzling blue and red colours respectively. Besides these there should be also two women waving chamaras on either side of Yama. In front of Yama should be standing two Brahmanas called Dharma and Adharma, as also at the door, Chitragupta and Kali, all clothed in red garments. Yama should be surrounded by the devas, asuras, dharmis (those who have done good acts) and papis (sinners) ever worshipping him.

The Vishnudharmöttara states that the colour of Yama's garments is golden yellow and that, seated on his left lap, there should be his consort Dhūmūrņā whose complexion is that of the nīlōtpala flower. Yama has four arms, while his consort

has only two. In his right hand Yama keeps the danda and the khadga and in the left hand a flaming trisula and the akshamala. The right arm of Dhumorna is to be passed behind Yama in embrace with the left hand bearing a pomegranate fruit. On the right side stands Chitragupta dressed like the Westerners (āpīchyavīsha); he is to be of fine looks and to carry in his right hand a stile and in the left a palm leaf for recording the acts of the mortals. To the left of Yama stands Kāla of terrific appearance and armed with the pāśa.

The figure of Yama whose photograph is given on Pl. CLIII is found in the Siva temple at Chidambaram. It has two arms; the right hand carries a pasa and the left a gada. There is a small karandamakuta on the head and a number of ornaments on the person. His vehicle, a bull, is standing behind him.

# NIERUTI.

Nirruti is also a deity of the Vedic period; though mention is made of this deity in the Rigvēda, neither the Vedic nor later literature throws much light on it. In the dictionaries Nirruti is said to be Alakshmi, (Jyēshṭhādēvi), a rākshasa, etc. In later mythology Nirruti is made the guardian of the south-western region of the universe and an elaborate description of this

divinity is given in the agamas and other authoritative works.

Nirruti is said to be of blue colour, with a large body draped in yellow garments and seated either on a bhadrapitha, a lion or riding on the shoulders of a man.(1) The Vishmudharmottara states that he must be seated on an ass, bearing a danda in his hand. He should have a terrific appearance with ill-looking eyes, gaping mouth, exposing teeth and side tusks, and the hair on the head standing on end. However, he should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and be surrounded by Rākshasas and seven Apsaras women. He should have two arms; in the right hand there should be a sword and in the left one a shield. According to the Vishnudharmottara Nirruti has four consorts named Dēvi, Krishnāngi, Krishnāvadanā and Krishnapäsa and these should also be with him. The Apsaras ladies surrounding Nirruti should be clothed with silk garments, and should be of handsome looks, with smiling countenances, large breasts and glutials, thick thighs and slender waists; they should smear different kinds of sweet smelling scents on their bodies.

<sup>(1)</sup> Nara-vāhana is the characteristic vehicle of Kuhēra.

One illustration of Nirruti is given in fig. 2, on Pl. CLIV. Herein Nirruti is seen riding upon the shoulders of a man and carrying a danda in his right hand.

# VARUNA.

Varuna was no doubt an important deity of the Vedic period; he belonged to the triad, Indra, Varuna and Agni. He is praised often in company with Indra or Mitra as the possessor of illimitable resources and as upholding the heaven and the earth. He is the lord of the rain, the water and the sea. Except for the fact that he is the guardian of the west, he is practically overlooked in modern mythology. At the present when the rain fails he is invoked by mantras and pūjā and prayed to send down showers.

Varuna is of white colour, is draped in yellow garments and possesses a pacific look. His head should be adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments and should be wearing on his person an yajñōpavīta. He should be represented as of strong constitution and as seated or standing upon a fish or makara (a kind of aquatic animal, more mythical than real) or a crocodile. He may be represented as possessing two or four arms; if shown with two arms only, one hand should be in the varada pose and the other should

be carrying a pāśa; if with four, one of the hands should be in the varada pose, while the remaining ones should carry the pāśa, a snake and a kamandalu.

As usual, the Vishnudharmottara has a different description from those found in the agamas. It states that Varuna should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven hamsas; his colour is like the vaidūrya (a precious gem) and he must be draped in white garments and adorned with ornaments set with pearls and necklaces composed of the same material. He should have a slightly hanging belly and four arms. Over his head there should be a white umbrella and on his left the fish banner. In the right hands of Varuna there should be the padma and the pasa and in the left hands the tankha and the ratna-patra. A very good looking consort of his should be seated on his left lap with a niloipala in her left hand and her right arm embracing Varuna, her lord.

To the right and left respectively of Varuna should be standing the river goddesses Gangā and Yamunā. Gangā of moon-like white colour and possessing a pretty face should be standing on a matsya or makara, with a chāmara in one hand and a padma in the other, and Yamunā, also possessing good looks and having the colour of the

nilotpala flower, should be standing on a tortoise with a chāmara in one hand and a nilotpala in the other.

Varuna being the lord of the ocean he is represented in the descriptions as keeping with him the padma, the sankha and a vessel containing rainas (or gems)—the sea being believed by the Hindus to be the repository of gems—and as being attended upon by the river goddesses.

Illustrations of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna are given on Pls. CLV and CLVI. Fig. 1. Pl. CLV represents Ganga; she is standing upon a makara under the shade of a tree. Her right elbow rests upon the shoulder of a female attendant, while the left hand carries some object which is not quite clear in the photograph. Two more dwarfish attendants are on her left side. Yamunā is represented in fig. 2 on the same plate. She also stands under a tree one of whose branches she holds by her left hand. The right hand is held in the sūchi pose. She is standing upon a kūrma (tortoise). On either side of her is an attendant. Pl. CLVI is a very finely carved gate-way of a ruined temple of Siva at Kharod, in the Bilaspür district of the Central Province. On the jambs of this gate are sculptured Ganga and Yamuna; Ganga stands on the proper right and Yamuna on

the proper left. They both carry purna-kumbha or pots full of water.

## VĀYU.

Vayu is also a Vedic, elemental deity. His place is in the air. He is said to have Indra as his charioteer or his companion in his chariot; however, he does not occupy any very prominent place in the Vedas. He is called the son-in-law of Tvashtri and is reputed to be handsome looking in appearance. Maruts or winds are not associated somehow with Vayu, though in one instance he is said to have given birth to them by the rivers of heaven.

In the later mythology he is assigned the guardianship of the north-west region of the universe. He is said, in the Mahabharata, to be the father of Bhima; as also of Hanuman. The Madhvas believe that their Acharya, Anandatirtha, is an incarnation of Vayu.

Vayu should be a youthful person of powerful constitution, of black colour and possessing two or four arms. His eyes must be of red colour and his garments, white. He should have a wavy-curved brow and be adorned with all ornaments. In his right hand it is stated, there should be a dhvaja (banner) and in the left a danda. It might also mean that the right hand should be held in the







Fig. I. Ganga: Stone: Fig. 2, Yamuna: Stone: Tigova: Jabulpur District, Central Provinces.



Gate of a Temple with Ganga and Yamuna on the jambs.

Stone: Kharod, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces.



Fig. L. Någa and Någim: Stone; Halebidu.



Fig. F. Nagini ; Stone : Madras Museum.



Fig. 1: Hvärapälaka of the Siva Temple: Stone: Kävöripäkkem,



Fig. 2. Apsaras Stone : Sriniväsanallur.

patāka-hasta pose. Some authorities prescribe the ankuša in the right hand of this deity. His hair should be dishevelled and he may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a deer; the latter is more often met with in sculptures as the vehicle of Vāyu. He should also appear to be in a baste to move very quickly. The Vishnudharmōtiara states that the colour both of the body and of the garment of Vāyu should be sky-blue and that he should carry in his hands the chakra and a dhvaja. Vāyu should have his mouth open. To his left should be seated his consort.

## DHANADA OR KUBERA.

The words Dhanada or Kubëra literally mean the giver of wealth or a person with a deformed body. The story of Kubëra who is also known by the name of Vaiśrāvaņa is given in the Uttara-kānḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa thus:—Brahmā begot a mindborn son named Pulastya; the latter had a son named Gaviputra-Vaiśrāvaṇa. This Vaiśrāvaṇa left his father and joined Brahmā, who granted him, in return for his devotion to himself, immortality and lordship over riches and installed him in Lankā as his capital. Pulastya, incensed at the faithlessness of his first son, made one portion of his self be born as Viśravas, who looked with disdain upon his ungrateful brother Vaiśrāvaṇa. Vaiśrāvaṇa.

wishing to pacify his father presented him with three good looking Raksbasis named Pushpotkata, Mālinī and Rākā. By Pushpötkata Pulastya had two sons Ravana and Kumbhakarna; by Malini, Vibhishana; by Rākā, Khara and Sürpanakhā. These later born sons of Pulastya being envious of Vaiśrāvaņa's prosperity practised austerities; pleased with them Brahmā conferred upon Rāvana the boon of possessing at will any number of heads and shapes, and of being invincible except by men. Having obtained these powers Ravana came to Lanka, expelled Vaisravana and made himself the master of the place. Kubera retired to the hill Gandhamādana. Elsewhere Vaiśrāvaņa, Rāvaņa and others are said to be the sons of Viśravas and also that Kailasa became the abode of Kubera and that his wife was Riddht. It is somewhat strange to hear in the Ramayana that Mahadeva went to the Kailāsa to pay a visit to Kubēra, when it is remembered that the Kailasa is believed to be the abode especially of Mahādēva.

Another account of the origin of Dhanada is to be found in the Varāhapurāņa. When Brahmā entertained the desire to create the universe, a shower of lime-stones began to pour forth from his face attended with a hurricane. After sometime the fury of the storm broke down and everything

#### THE DIKPALAKAS.

became calm by the wish of Brahmā. He asked the mass of stones which thus fell from him to assume the form of a divine person of peaceful countenance and appointed him as the Lord of Wealth and commanded him to be also the guardian of the riches of the gods.

In the Buddhist literature and mythology also Kubēra is the god of riches and the guardian deity of the northern region of the universe. He is also the lord over the Yakshas and is the husband of Hāritī. He has also the name Vaiśrāvaņa (whose Prākrit form Vassāvaņa, is current in Ceylon) and Jambhala,

The agamas also recognise him as the master of the Yakshas and describe his figure as follows:—
The colour of Kubēra according to one authority should be golden yellow and according to another crimson; the colour of his underwear is to be red, and the upper garment, white. His person should be adorned with all ornaments, including a kirita, or a karanda-makuta, kundalas and necklaces composed of a series of golden coins. He should be good looking, or even terrific looking and possessing either two or four arms: if the arms are only two, the bands may be kept in the varada and abhaya poses or the left hand may keep in it a

gada: if, on the contrary, he has four arms one of them should be embracing his consort Vibhava and another one embracing Vriddhi, seated on the left and right laps respectively of Kubera; the remaining hands should carry the gada and the šakti. The Vishnudharmöttara states that his left eye should be of yellowish brown colour (pingala), that he should be dressed in the fashion of the westerners (apichyavšsha), that his body should be protected with an armour, that he should have a pair of moustaches and that there should also be sidetusks in his mouth. All the authorities are uniform in asserting that Kubëra should have a rather big and slightly pendant belly. He may be seated on a padmapitha or be driving in a chariot drawn by men or even directly seated on the shoulders of a man. The Amsumadbhedagama states that the vehicle of Kubera is a ram. To the right and left of Kubera there should be respectively the Sankhanidhi and the Padmanidhi whose descriptions are as follows: these two personifications should resemble in shape the bhūtas, that is, with short limbs attached to a large trunk and surmounted by a large face, carrying in their bands lotus flowers. They should be draped in white clothes, adorned with karanda-makutas and placed upon padmapithas. In another place it is stated that he should

#### THE DIKPALAKAS.

be surrounded by the eight kinds of wealth and by a number of Yakshas.

The two goddesses Vibhava and Vriddhi should in their turn be embracing Dhanada each by one arm and carrying in the other hand a ratna-patra.

The Rūpamandana prescribes the elephant as the vāhana of Kubēra and states that his four hands should carry the gadā, a purse containing money, a pomegranate fruit and a kamandalu.

In the Buddhist mythology, Kubëra is sculptured exactly as in the Hindu representation; but he is immediately recognised as Kubëra by a mongoose which is generally also shown either as sitting upon his left lap or placed on his left side. (See Figs. 196 and 199\* in V. A. Smith's History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon).

## IŚĀNA.

The lord of the north-east region of the universe is Isaua. From the description given of him, we know he is the same as Mahadeva or Siva. Isaua should have three eyes, a pacific appearance, white complexion and should be draped in white

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. V.A. Smith calls this male figure 'Sarasvati enthroned' evidently through oversight. The mangoose in the left hand of the figure, and the three ornamented pots of treasure placed under its feet clearly show that the sculpture represents Kubëra.

garments and in tiger's skin. His head should be adorned with a jata-makuta, his chest should bear an ordinary white yajñōpavīta or a nāga-yajñōpavīta and otherwise also adorned with all ornaments. There should be the crescent moon on the jaçamakuta. He may be seated either on a padmāsana or better upon a white bull. If he is represented with only two arms, his hands must carry a trisula and a kapala or one of the hands (the left one generally) might be in the varada pose; if, however, he has four hands, the two front ones should be sculptured as playing upon a viņā and the others are to be held in the varada and abhaya poses. This description seems to be incorrect; for the vina must be held only by the hands of the front pair of arms, which are also the very hands that are necessarily to be in the varada and abhaya poses.

## THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.



## THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

THE twin-gods, the Aśvini-devatas, were playing an important part in the Vedic period. Yaska says in his Nirukta that these gods Asvins were so-called because they pervaded everything (vyaśnuvātē), one of them with moisture and the other with light; but Aurnavabha derives the name from aśva, a horse. Who these gods were the commentators of the Vedas themselves are not able to answer; some say these were personifications of heaven and earth; others of day and night and yet others, the sun and moon. Prof. Roth thinks that they represent Indra and Aditya and that they are the harbingers of the Dawn to usher whose existence they hurry on in their chariot. In the Riaveda they are said to be the sons of Vivasvat and Saranyū in one place, of the sky in another and of the ocean in a third. The Taittiriyasamhità calls them the youngest of the gods and the brothers of Ushas. They are also associated with Sūryā, the daughter of the sun, and are held

wearing lotus garlands; they were possessed of wonderful therapeutic power and are said to have helped many with this power of theirs. We have already seen that they restored the head of Yajña-Nārāyaṇa which was accidentally severed. They are described as always riding in a chariot drawn by fleet horses. Nothing very definite about these gods or their position in the Vēdic mythology is known and yet it is a well-known fact that they are very often invoked in the Vēdic literature.

In the Puranic period different stories are given for the origin of the Asvins. For example, the Varahapurana gives the following account of the birth of the Asvins. Sarya (the sun) married the girl named Samjñā who was offered by Tvashta and begot through her Yama and Yamuna. Samjua. however, was able to bear no more the heat of Sürya and resolved to run away from him. Leaving behind her her shadow (chhāya) and assuming the form of a horse (badaba) repaired to Uttarakuru. By Chhaya, Sürya had two children named Sani and Tapati. All the children of Sūrya were ill-treated by Chhāyā and Yama and Sani complained against her to their father. For this they were cursed by Chhaya as the effect of which Yama had become the lord of the prētas, but the hard lot was mitigated by the

## THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

intercession of the father who made him even in this accursed state to be the god of Dharma and be also one of the Lokapalas, guarding the southern quarter of the Universe; and Sani obtained powerfully evil eyes through the curse of Chhaya. After all these events were over, Sürya learnt that Samjñā was living as a mare in Uttarakuru, went there in the form of a stallion, joined her and begot the twin children named the Asvins, who are, in this account, held to be the personifications of prana and apana, the two vital airs which sustain animal life. In the cosmic evolution, these gods came into existence on the dvitiya tithi. With the help of their father Sürya they obtained a place among the gods and became the custodians of the amrita and physicians to the celestials. The Asvins are known by the name of Nasatyas. Curiously enough these deities, little understood by even the Vedic commentators, have received a great deal of consideration in the hands of the authors of the various Agamas. In fact, a number of Agamas contain a description of the images of the Aśvini-devatās. It is highly doubtful if ever they were sculptured and set up in temples, for at the present time we do not hear of the existence of such images anywhere in India, as svayampradhana deities. No doubt they are carved on the

same block of stone as was used for the sculpturing of the image of the sun, as attendants of this latter deity. The following description of the images of the Asyins is found in the Amsumadbhedagama. These gods should be represented as horse-faced and be seated together upon a simhāsana. They should be adorned with a jata-makuta on the head, the yajñopavita, garlands of yellow flowers, and with all other ornaments. The colour of their body is to be red, like the flower of the pomegranate tree. The Asvins should have lotus-like beautiful eyes and each only a pair of arms; in the left hand they should keep each a book, while their right hands should be held in the abhaya pose. right legs of the gods should be hanging below the seat, while the left one must be folded and rested upon it. The names of these gods are given as Nasatya and Dasra. On either side of the Asvins should be the figures of the females called Mritasañilvini and Viśalyakarani waving chauris (chāmaras). The colour of these goddesses is said to be brown.

On the left of the Asvins there should be the figures of Danvantari and Atreya, adorned with all ornaments, draped in black garments and carrying in their hands a sword and a shield each. Their colour should be yellow and red respectively.

## THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

In the Suprabhēdāgama it is stated that the colours of the Asvins are white and yellow respectively and that they ought to be clothed in white garments and should have turbans on their heads. The Purvakaranagama which also contains their description does not differ materially from the above two authorities. But the Vishnu-dharmottara gives a somewhat different description. substitutes instead of the abhaya pose required by the Agamas a vessel containing drugs (oshadhis) in their right hands. On the right and left of these gods are to be standing, according to this authority, two goddesses named Rüpa-sampat and Akriti of great beauty and of white (?) and grass green colours respectively, bearing in their hands vessels set with gems; and these must be dressed in white garments.

Illustrations of the Asvini-devatas might be seen on the sculpture of Sūrya reproduced on Pl. XC, fig. 3, of Volume I of this work.



I INDU mythology includes in its fold a number of minor gods such as the rishis, pitris and nagas. A brief account and the description of the images of these will be given in the following paragraphs. The figures of rishis, apsarasas and others are, according to the agamas, required to be placed in Hindu temples, and as such are not mere mythological curiosities having theoretical existences and possessing imaginary descriptions. We meet with their representations here and there in temples and the description of these is not to be considered out of place in a work of this kind. Besides, the present compilation being a close following of the agamas both in arrangement and description, the existence of the descriptions of these demi-gods in the agamas necessitates the incorporation of such descriptions in the present publication also. Among the heading the demi-gods are included in this chapter the following:-

- 1. Vasus,
- Nāgadēva and the Nāgas,
- 3. Sādhyas,
- 4. Asuras,
- 5. Apsarasas,

- 6. Piśachas,
- 7. Vētālas,
- 8. Pitris,
- 9. Rishis,
- 10. Gandbarvas and
- 11. Marutganas.

## (I) VASUS.

In the Rigveda, the number of gods is said to be thirty-three which is composed of the eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Adityas and the heaven and the earth. According to the Ramayana all the thirty-three gods were the sons of Aditi, while according to the Mahabharata they were the attendants upon the sun and were worshipping him.

We learn from the Śrī Bhāgavata that in the sixth Manvantara, Daksha had by his wife Asikni sixty daughters. He married them to the Prajāpatis. Dharma obtained thus ten daughters of Daksha, of whom one, Vasu, begot the eight Vasus. Once upon a time, says the Dāvībhāgavata the Vasus with their respective wives went out enjoying pleasure and reached the āśrama (hermitage) of Vasishtha. The wife of Dyan one of the Vasus seeing the celestial cow named Nandim in the abode of Vasishtha, asked her husband about the nature of the cow and who her owner was. He informed her that it belonged to Vasishtha and had the rare quality of giving milk

which was able to make those that drank it live eternally young and of sound health. The wife of Dynn requested her husband to carry away the cow to their residence, for she wanted her human friend, the daughter of the king Usinara, to drink the milk of Nandini and to live long in unfading youth and sound health. The Vasu robbed Vasishtha of his cow and was conducting her to his home; the riski perceiving through his mental eye the mischief perpetrated by the Vasu, cursed all the Vasus to become human beings. Thereupon the Vasus hurried to the asrama of Vasishtha to beg for his pardon and to request him to restore them once again to the state of gods. He promised that the other Vasus except Dyan would regain their celestial condition after the lapse of a year; Dyau alone should continue to be a human being for a long time. Disgusted with the human existence that was soon to come upon them and to divest themselves of it in an honourable way, they requested the river goddess Gangs to be temporarily born on the earth as a woman, to become the wife of the king Santanu and beget them as her children, whom, they requested, she should throw away into the river one after another as they were born. To this Ganga agreed and the Vasus were born to her and being disposed

of as requested by them, they then reached their former position in heaven.

The names of the eight Vasus are given in a majority of the authorities as follows:-Dhara, Dhruva, Soma, Apa, Anala, Anila, Pratyusha and Prabhasa. In one work the name of Savitri is substituted for Aps in the above list. The general features of the images of the Vasus are that they should have each two arms, two eyes, and be of red colour; they should be clothed in yellow garments and be adorned with karanda-makutas. They should have side tusks, terrific look, sinuous brows and fine hair. As in the case of all other images these should also be adorned with all ornaments. They may either be seated or standing and should be carrying in their hands the khadga and the khē(aka respectively. The Suprabhēdāgama, among the Saivagamas, and the Visvakarma-sastra agree in stating that the colour of the Vasus is golden yellow and the latter prescribes beautifully embroidered red garments for the images of their demi-gods. The Viśvakarma-śāstra gives detailed descriptions of each one of the Vasus. According to this authority the images of the Vasus ought to possess four arms. In the following table are given the various articles carried in their hands by the eight Vasus.

	Wanter of the	3	H	ight	Right hands.		Lol	0	Loft bands.		
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69	Soma	3	Padma	u E	A rosary of Ankusa postls.	jo .	Ankués	1	Sakti	:	shle conconits of the Vanue, so-
*	Āps	-	Haln	- 1	Sakti (?)	:	Ankusa	1	Sakti	:	authority.
10	Anila	Î	Ankués	1	Akshamsis,	10	Sakti	:	Upavíta (?)	3	
0	Anala	:	Akshamilia.	sdi .	Srava	1	Kapala	;	Sakil	:	
-	Pratyusha	;	Khadga	£	Ankuńa	1	Khëtaka	-	Sakti	:	
8	Prabhasa	1	Danda	-	Kapala	4	Ankusn	:	Śskii	i	

#### (ii) NAGADEVA AND THE NAGAS.

The Nagas are, according to the puranic authorities, a race of serpents who inhabited the Patala-loka or the nether regions. The Mahabharata and the Varahapurana give the origin of the Nagas. By Dakshayani, the daughter of Daksha, Kasyapa begot the seven serpents beginning with Vasuki. Their progeny increased and the world was flooded with serpents to the great detriment of man. The latter complained to Brahma about the hardship caused to them by the serpents. Brahmā summoned the serpents to his presence and cursed them to be ruined by the imprecations of their mother which she uttered in the Svayam bhuve-manyantara and banished them to the Pātāla-loka with the command that they should not bite any human beings, except those who were predestined to die a premature death and those that were really bad. We learn from the Mahabharata that the Nagas were the sons of Kadru and Kaśyapa, that they induced their step-brother Vainatēya (Garuda) to fetch for them the amrita (ambrosia) preserved in the kingdom of Indra, that they were made to grant freedom to Vinata and her sons from the voluntary bondage they had entered into under Kadru, that they were deprived of the amrita brought down by Garuda, that Indra.

carried it away once again to his abode, that by licking the kuśa grass on which the vessel of amrita was placed they had their tongues split in twain and other accounts. In historical times, portions of India were inhabited by a race of men who went by the name of the Nāgas and they are said to have formed the majority of persons who joined the newly started Buddhistic religion. Some scholars of Malabar are inclined to believe that the modern Nāyars (Śudras) of Malabar might be descendants of the early Nāgas, a name which, in modern times might have been corrupted into Nāyars. The hypothesis is more fictitious and fauciful, than real and tenable.

The Nagas are believed to have been born on the Panchami tithi of the bright half of the month Śrāvaņa and the whole of India offers pūjās to the Nāgas on this day, except the Dravida brahmaņas; in Southern India the Mahrāṭa and the Kannaḍa women observe the previous day, the chaturthi, also as sacred to the Nāgas, a custom which is nowhere seen to be observed. It is a common sight all over India to meet with the Nāga images set up under big pipal trees by scores and worshipped occasionally. Childless people take a vow to set up the images of Nāgas in anticipation of

being blessed with children and celebrate the Nagapratishtha ceremony with great pomp and at great expenditure.

A description is found in the Amsumadbhādāgama of Nāgadēva, which appears to be that of
the chief of the Nāgas. It states that the image
of Nāgadēva should have three eyes, four arms, a
beautiful countenance and be of red colour. The
image should be adorned with a karanda-makuta
on its head and all other ornaments on its person
and should be standing upon a pad ma-pitha. The
hands of the front arms should be kept in the
varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands
should be keeping each a snake in it. Over
the head of Nāgarāja should be a hood of a five
headed cobra and he must be draped in white
clothes.

The Silparatna adds that the Nagas should be half human and half serpentine in shape, the lower part, below the navel being that of a snake. Their heads must be covered with hoods having one, three, five or seven heads and they should have split tongues like those of snakes. In their hands they must carry a sword and a shield respectively. The Maya-silpa gives the detailed descriptions of the seven great Nagas, Vasuki,

Takshaka, Kārkōṭaka, Padma, Mahāpadma, Śańkhapāla and Kulika as follows:—

The colour of Vasuki is pearl-white; that of Takshaka glistening red and he must have on his hood the mark of the svastika. The colour of Kārkōtaka is black and on his hood there should be three white stripes; Padma is of the rosy hue of the lotus flower, with a white streak and adorned with coral ornaments. The colour of Mahapadma is white with the mark of tribula on his hood; whereas that of Sankhapala, is yellow with a white streak on his hood; the colour of Kulika is also red and his hood bears the mark of the crescent moon. All these seven great serpents should have two tongues and two arms and a hood with seven heads held over their human heads bearing on them gems. They must all be clad in one or three coats and carry in their hands an akskamālā and a kamandalu.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the descriptions given above. Fig. 1, Pl.CLVII, is the photograph of the Nāga and Nāgiņi to be found in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīdu. The lower parts of these are in the form of snakes and are entwined with each other. The head of the Nāga has over it a hood of cobra with seven heads, whereas that of the Nāgiņi one of three heads. The

Naga bears in his right hand a sword and is embracing with his left arm his consort. The Nagin1 bears a lotus flower in her left hand and embraces with her right arm her consort. The human head of the Naga is adorned with a karanda-makuta and that of the Nagini with a knot of hair.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is that of a piece of sculpture of a Nagini preserved in the Madras Museum. As in the previous instance the Nagini has her lower half that of the snake. She has on her head a karanda-makuta which is covered by a cobra hood with three heads in it. She carries a sword and a shield in her right and left hands respectively.

## (iii) SADHYAS.

According to the Nirukta the word Sadhya means a ray of light. The gods who abide in the sky and absorb water and other liquids are said to be the Sadhyas. They are said to be adorable even by the gods.

The Sādhyas are twelve in number and are named, according to the Agnipurāṇa, Māna, Manta, Prāṇa, Nara, Apāna, Vīryavān, Vinirbhaya, Naya, Daṁśa, Nārāyaṇa, Vṛisha and Prabhi. These are said to be the sons of Dharma and were great souls (mahātmas). The images of Sādhyas should be represented as seated upon padmāsanas and as

carrying in their bands the akskamala and the kamandalu.

## (iv) ASURAS.

The Asuras and Rākshasas are veryold demi-gods. They are often mentioned in the Vedic period. The Nirukta says that the word asura implies a cloud that sprinkles water. The dark mass of cloud was evidently personified into a wicked being which required to be chastened by Indra to pour down rain. The asuras are included in the Panchajana which, according to the Nirukta was composed of the Gandbarvas, the Pitris, the Devas, the Asuras and the Rakshasas; but Sayana enumerates them as the gods, men, serpents, Gandharvas including the Apsarasas and the Pitris. From the Taittirivasamhità we learn that the earth once belonged to the asuras and the gods had only a very small place on it. The gods asked the asuras for more, upon which the asuras desired to know how much of the land they would require. The Devas replied "as much as this she-jackal can go round in three steps." The asuras consented to grant this request of the Devas and Indra assumed for the occasion the form of a she-jackal and stepped round the whole of the earth in three strides. Then again we learn from the Satapatha Brahmana that the gods became distinguished from the asuras under the following

circumstances : being the descendants of Prajapati, they both obtained their father's inheritance, namely, speech,-true and false; they both spoke truth and falsehood. The gods then abandoned falsehood and took exclusively to truth. As a consequence, the gods became weaker and poorer. The poet admits naively that truth certainly reduces people at first to the conditions mentioned above, but that the gods ultimately became prosperous. The asuras, on the other hand, took to falsehood and indulged solely in it. Truth became in after-times the triple science (trayividya). In other ways also the asuras sank lower in status than their brothers the decas. In striving to attain higher positions, the asuras did not know to whom they should offer their oblations and through presumption went on taking them into their own mouths, whereas the gods offered the oblations to each other. Because of their presumption, the asuras were overcome by the devas. In the Aitihasic period the Rakshasas are often described as dark, ugly, impure people, addicted to man-eating.

The images of asuras are required to be made in a variety of forms with terrific appearances, having fearful side tusks, ugly eyes surmounted with curling awkward brows, and carrying several

kinds of weapons. They should be adorned with all ornaments, including the kirita and the kundalas.

#### (v) APSARASAS.

The Apsarasas are so called because they are said to have sprung from the waters when the ocean was churned for obtaining ambrosia (amrita). They are believed to be celestial nymphs with no one as their particular husbands and that they were courting human heroes as they ascended the heaven. In the Uttara-kanda of the Ramayana we are told that Ravana considered the apsarasas as mere courtezans, without any husbands and with this conviction he ravished against her protestations Rambha, the most beautiful of all the apsarasas. even though she pointed to him that she being the wife of Nalakuvera, the son of his (Ravana's) brother Kubera. The apsarasas are said to be seven in number and the names of the most important of these are given as Rambha, Vipula, Urvasi, and Tilottame.

In sculpturing the images of the apsarasas they should be represented as having slender waists, large gluteals and well developed busts. They should all look very pretty with a smiling countenance and adorned with all ornaments and draped in

silk garments. They must be standing erect (samabhanga) on bhadra-pithas.

## (vi) PISACHAS.

Who this class of beings are is not clearly known; but that they are known to have been referred to from very early times is evident from literature. Their images are required to be represented as of extremely emaciated appearance, with the knobs of the bones jutting out and the veins visible under the surface of the skins; they must be composed of the bones, tendons and skin only. The hair on their head should be stiff and spread out.

## (vii) VĒTĀĻAS.

Another obscure class of beings are the Vētāļas, whose descriptions in the agamas are not very different from those of the Piśāchas. The only difference between them is that the latter should be tall in stature, with parched up belly and projecting cheek-bones.

## (viii) PITRIS.

Hiranyagarbha Manu had Marichi and other sons; the sons of these latter are known as the Pitris or Pitriganas. Mention is made of seven such ganas and they are as follows:—

> (a) Virāţ's sons were the Pitris of the Sādhyas and were called the Sōmasad.

- (b) Marichi's sons, those of the Devatas and were called the Agnishvätta.
- (c) Atri's sons, those of the Daityas, Dānavas, Yakshas, Gandharvas, Uragas and the Rākshasas and were called the Barhishad.
- (d) Kavi's (Śukrāchārya's) sons, those of the Brāhmaņas and were called the Sōmapa.
- (e) Angiras' sons, those of Kshatriyas and were called the Havirbhuja.
- (f) Pulastya's sons, those of the Vaisyas and were called the Ajyapa, and
- (g) Vasishtha's sons, those of the Śūdras and were called the Sukalins.

In giving the description of the Pitris, the agamas state that they are three in number and that they must be seated either on the same wooden seat or on a bhadra-pitha; the three pitris are the father, the grandfather and the great grandfather. These must be sculptured as old but good looking and strong people of yellow colour, draped in yellow garments and wearing each an yajñōpavīta. On their head must be the kēša-bandha and they should be adorned with all ornaments: their body should be smeared with ashes (bhasma). They should have nice teeth and have with them a

walking stick and an umbrella. The pitris should have only two arms of which the left one should be kept stretched out on the knee of the bent left leg; the right hand should be held in the suchihasta pose. The Vishnudharmottara states that the pitris should be seated upon kuśasana (mat made of kuśa or on spread out kuśa grass) and that they should carry the pigdapātra or the vessel to receive the rice-balls offered to them by their living descendants.

## (ix) RISHIS.

The word rishi, according to the Nirukta, means the rays of the sun and these are said to be seven in number. By an extension of meaning the term came to be applied to the rishis, the seers; just as the sun's rays spread everywhere and disclose the existence of all things, the seers or the rishis are able to perceive everything. Again, the Satapatha Brahmana considers the rishis as breaths and derives the word rishi thus: "In as much as before all this Universe, they, desiring this Universe, were worn out (arishan) with toil and austerity therefore they are rishis." Later on, the rishis were regarded as those who had reached the other end (paragas) of jnana and samsara. The origin of the rishis according to the Nirukta is as follows :- Brahma took some dirt from his

body and sacrificed it to the fire. From the flames there emanated the rishi Bhrigu (=fried in the fire). After the fire subsided, another rishi arose from the live charcoal (angara) and was therefore called Angiras. A third rishi was predicted to be born after the two former from the same fire and was called Atri; the name Atri is also capable of meaning not-three and hence that the number of rishis was not going to stop with three and that some more were to be born from the kunda (firepit). When the agni was removed and the kunda dug out a rishi came into existence from the place where the kunda stood. He was known as Vaikhānasa. The Brahmandapurāna gives a slightly different account of the birth of the rishis. Marichi was born first; at the time of the yaga was born Kratu. A third came into existence saying aham tritiya, I am the third, and was bence known as Atri. Then again a fourth with thick hair was born and was called Pulastya; a fifth with flowing hair and called Pulaba was next born. From the heap of coins and other dakshinas (presents) placed in the yaga-śālā (sacrificial ground) was born another rishi and he was called Vasishtha. All these were the mind-begotten sons of Brahmā and it is from these all other beings including the Pitris were generated.

The rishis are grouped into seven classes. Vyāsa and others are called the Mahārishis; Bhēla and others, the Paramarishis; Kanva and others, the Dēvarishis; Vasishtha and others, the Brahmarishis; Šuśruta and others, the Śrutarishis; Rituparna and others, the Rājarishis and Jaimini and others, the Kāndarishis.

The names of the seven rishis differ from manuantara to manuantara.

Jñāna or opinion is of two kinds, vidyā (true) and avidya (false); the former of these arises from perception, inference and recollection and the infallible intuition peculiar to the rishis. The rishis possessed an intuition which was peculiarly their own and was shared slightly by the ordinary mortals. We learn that the rishis who lived of old and who conversed about sacred truths with the gods directly, led a conjugal life; whenever they wanted anything they approached straight the gods with metrical composition in praise of these gods; thus supernatural powers came to be attributed to these sages. The rishis seem also to be divided into the ancient and the modern, the former being Bhrigu, Angiras and others. It is worth noting that the rishis were called also kavis (poets) mēdhāvins (wise men), vipra (learned men) vipašchit, vēdhas, (words

meaning also the learned men), muni (the thoughtful), etc.

The agamas give the names of the seven rishis differently; thus, the Ainsumadbhēdāgama has Manu, Agastya, Vasishtha, Gautama, Āngiras, Viśvāmitra and Bhāradvāja; whereas the Suprabhēdāgama enumerates them as Bhrigu, Vasishtha, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Kasyapa, Kausika and Āngiras; and the Pūrvakāranāgama, Agastya, Pulastya, Viśvāmitra, Parāsara, Jamadagni, Vālmīki and Sanatkumāra. We have perhaps to understand that each of these authorities gives the names as they obtained in different Manuantaras.

The images of the rishis should be sculptured as either scated or standing on a padma-pitha; they must be shown as peaceful old people with flowing beards reaching up to the chest, with jatamakutas on their heads, yajñōpavītas, and with their foreheads marked with three streaks of vibhūti (bhasma or ashes). They may have in their hands a walking stick and an umbrella or they may keep the right hands in the jñāna-mudrā pose and rest the left arms on the knee of the left leg which must be bent and resting upon the seat. They should be clothed in garments made of barks of trees, which should be held in position by katisūtrās; their upper wear should be white clothes.

#### (x) GANDHARVAS.

Another class of semi-divine beings are the Gandharvas. In the Atharvana Veda they are said to be a class of gods, hairy, like monkeys or dogs; they assume at will handsome appearances to seduce the females of this earth. Therefore they are invoked so that they may not indulge in this sort of wrong act but live with their own wives. The Gandharvas are believed to be deities who know the secrets of the divine truths and reveal them to the world. As we have already seen they are included in the class of Panchajanas and Sayana links them with Apsarasas: according to him they are the males of a class of divine beings whose females were the Apsarasas. In the Atharvana Veda the Gandharvas are said to be 6333 in number. Of the eight different systems of marriage, according to the classification of the Aryas, one is the Gandharva system. This corresponds practically to the European and other similar systems, namely, a man and a woman falling in love with each other and entering into the life of man and wife until by mutual consent they separate or till the lifetime of one of the contracting parties, in other words the alliance is not a religious sacrament but a sort of contract. Hence the repudiation by Ravana of the protests of Rambha whom he

#### DEMI GODS.

seduced and who was not willing to consort with him. The description of the images of Gandharvas is not met with in the agamas and is, therefore, not possible to be given authoritatively.

## (xi) THE MARUT-GANAS.

In the Vedic period the Maruts are said variously to be the children of the earth under the name of Priśni and Rudra and as children of the ocean; they are said to behave like sons to Indra. Rudra and Prisni are said to have begotten these in their assumed forms of a bull and a cow. Generally they were very friendly to Indra and with their help strengthened him against Vritrasura. Only in a very few instances they are described as having abandoned Indra and left him to kill Vritra single-handed. The Maruts are the gods of the tempest and as such are sometimes included in the thirty-three gods and sometimes counted as outside this number; in some places they are said to be thrice sixty and in others as only twenty-seven in number. They were the favourite deities of some rishis who have sung high praises about them. In these they are extolled as having spears resting upon their shoulders wearing anklets, golden ornaments and helmets, seated upon resplendent cars drawn by spotted deer and carrying light in their hands; they are ever engaged

in gathering rain-clouds and compelling them to discharge their contents. Divested of the poetic element and viewed in the ordinary sense, the Maruts are gusts of wind personified; they are as fleet as deer and are really ever busy in gathering rain-clouds and helping Indra the god of the atmosphere.

The Amsumadbhedagama contains a description of the images of these Maruts. They should all be of handsome looks, dark in complexion and possessing two arms and standing upon padmapithas. They should be draped in white silk garments, adorned with all ornaments and flowers and should have luxuriantly growing hair on their heads.

# APPENDIX A.





The Figure of Națaraja showing the relative positions of the limbs.

## APPENDIX A.

The detailed measurements of the distances of the various limbs from the madhyasūtra, of the dancing Śiva-Naṭarāja are given in the Kāmikāgama and the Kāraṇāgama. The texts pertaining to this portion are not free from errors; therefore it is apprehended that some of the measurements may perhaps be incorrect. However, they are given below in the accompanying table.

- William - Will	Accordin	ig to the
Distances measured.	Kárapägama	Kämikágama
The madhya-sitra should pass from a distance 52 yawas removed from the centre of the forehead, through a position tangential to the right wing of the nose and the centre of the projecting ankle hone of the right leg which is planted upon the figure of the Apasmara-parasha. This rule is according to the Kārāyagama. The Kāmikāgama says: The		

## HINDU ICONOGRAPHY,

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgama
madhya-sūtra shall pass through the head, the forebead, the side of the right wing of the nose, the right side of the navel and the centre of the projecting hone of the aukle.  The horizontal distance of the coutre of the forebead from this sutra.  The distance between this sūtra and the hikkā sūtra (measured along the line of sight of the observer, i.e., varifically to the plane of the paper).  The distance of the right arm-pit from this sūtra.  The width of the neck on the left of this sūtra.  The width of the neck on the right. The width of the neck on the left of this sūtra.  The beginning (from the shoulder) of the left arm beld in the gajahasta pose should be situated from this sūtra at a distance of.  The left hand bearing agas should be lifted as high as the hikkāsūtra.  The right hand currying the damara and held in the sūchi pose should be at the height of the karņa-sūtra.	18 angulus.(?) 8	2 angulas.  3 "  This hand is required to be one choule above the karnassista.

## APPENDIX A.

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kárapágama	Kamikagama
The distance between the wrists of the hands bearing again and the damaru respectively from the shoulder.  The distance between the middle of the lorearm of the hand held in the abhaya pose and the forearm of the danda-hasta (gaja-hasta).	24 súgulas.	17 aŭgulas
There should be, according to the Kāraņāgama, the sarpavaloya round the middle of the fore- arm, the hand of which is held in the abhaya pose; and there must be an upper-garment of tiger's skin thrown on the shoulder between the two loft arms.  The distance between the fip of	167/20 3 101 20 3	
the thumb of the abkaya hasta and the nipple of the right breast. The shortest distance between the	-0-0	9
wrist of the abhaya-hasta and the danda hasta.		6 ,,
The width of the portion of the abdomen on the right of the madhya-sutra.  Do. on the left.	4 angulas.	8 "
The distance (measured on the right side) of the navel from the madhya-sütra.	1	la "
The root of the penie is situated on the left of this sutra at a distance of	14	

## HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Distances measured.	According to the	
	Kārańāgama	Kāmikāgama
The back side of the buttocks is situated on the left side of this situated on the left side of this situated at a distance of The madkyasatra should touch the śrówi and the left thigh and divide its width into two portions; the length of the portion on the right.		17 angulas
Do. on the left.  The knee of the raised leg should reach the height of the navel, according to the Käranägama and śroni, according to the Kämikägama.	Switz.	9 ", (77)
The sole of the lifted leg should be just above the knee of the standing leg, according to the Kārasagama and up to the level of the knee, according to the Kāmikāgama.		
The distance between the sole of the litted leg and the knee of	1	
the standing leg.  The distance between the wrist of the danda hasta and the knee	34 , (2)	24 ,,
of the lifted leg. The distance between the middle	1 yava (?)	14 ,,
of the thigh of the left leg and the navel. The distance from the madkyn-		9 "
sairs of the knee of the bent, standing right leg.	10 sigulas.	12, 10 or 9 angulas.

From the fact that the madhyasūtra is required to touch the middle, practically, of the head, the

#### APPENDIX A.

śroni, the right thigh and the centre of the ankle, we see that the line drawn from the centre of gravity of the heavy figures of Siva-Nataraia is made to fall exactly in the centre of the base. which is generally a broad padmapitha, mounted upon a bhadrapitha. The perfect stability of the image is thus secured. The projecting limbs such as the two out-stretched arms, the uplifted leg and the back of the body are so symmetrically arranged. with reference to this line as to counterpoise each other and not interfere in any way with the stability. Now, if the image were to stand upon only one leg without any other support, there would be the danger of the superincumbent weight acting detrimentally to the strength of the statue; the frail leg may break at the ankle, if the image sustains any accident. To avert such a possibility, the presence of the prabha-mandala is insisted upon; the out-stretched arms, the large number of jatas issuing from the head, a long, flowing strip of cloth which is tied round the middle of the body and the crown of the head are made to touch the prabhāmandala and are attached to it, thus affording perfect protection from the danger of breaking at the ankle. It might also be noticed that, as a general rule, (a more or less perfect one). the two out-stretched hands and the foot of the

#### HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

standing leg are made to lie on the three apices of an inverted equilateral triangle and are practically also on the same plane as that of the prabhāmaṇḍala. The height of mathematical calculation as regards distances and masses in the making of perfectly stable and strong images is, it might be stated, attained in the casting of the often bulky and large images of Śiva-Natarāja.



# ॥ प्रतिमालक्षणानि ॥

#### APPENDIX B.

## प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

विङ्गलक्षणम् ।

छिङ्गं स्थाबरजङ्गमास्यभिदया द्वेषा तु पूर्व पुनः बङ्गेदं क्षणिकादिभेदवशतः तत्र।पि चार्काश्विनौ । अष्टाष्टापि च सत्तथा च नवधा भेदाः क्रमात्स्यः पुनः प्रोक्तं मानुषके पुनर्दशविधं धारामुखाँपैर्भवेत् ।।

व्या-छिङ्गं भूतानि खयमस्मिन् गच्छन्तीति छिङ्गम् ।

तदुक्तं सुप्रभेदे-

ख्यं गच्छन्ति भूतानि संहारे निखिछं यतः । सृष्टिकाळे पुनस्सृष्टिं तस्माक्षिद्वसुदाहतम् ॥ इति ॥

एतिहिङ्गं स्थानरजङ्गमाञ्चमिदया स्थानरं जङ्गमं चेत्यास्या यस्याः, भिदया भेदः तया, द्वेषा स्थानरं जङ्गममिति द्विषेत्सर्थः ।

तदुक्तं कारणे-

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि लिङ्गलक्षणमुत्तमम् । स्थावरं जङ्गमं चैय द्विविधं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्गूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिस्त्रं मुकुलैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते । इति ॥ तत्पुनः द्विविधमपि पुनः क्षाणिकादिभेदवशतः क्षाणिकमृन्मय रत्नजङोहजदारजशैङजभेदात् षड्भेदम् ।

क्षणिकिक्सम् ।

तथोक्तं सुप्रभेदे-

क्षणिकं चैव मृश्लोहरत्नजं दारुजं तथा । शैळजं चैव विष्रेश ! षड्मेदं लिक्समुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्र्यमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिस्त्रं पुष्करैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिक्समुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जक्समं लिक्समुच्यते । इति ॥

तेषामि मेदानाह ' तत्रापि चेति । अर्क-हादशमेदतः, अश्विनी हो मेदी, <sup>वसु</sup> अष्टमेदाः, पुनरप्यष्टमेदाः, सप्तधा सप्तमेदाः, नवधा नवमेदाः, एवं क्रमात्स्युः । तथा चीकं सुप्रमेदे—

> क्षणिकं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं द्विविधं पुनः । दारुजं चाष्टधा प्रोक्तमष्टधा छोहजं स्मृतम् ॥ सप्तधा रत्नजं चैव शैछजं तु चतुर्विधम् । रत्नजं छोहजं चैव बाणिछद्वं चछं स्मृतम् ॥ शैछजं चाचछं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं दारुजं तथा ।

रतेषां छक्षणं फलं चापि सुप्रमेदे— क्षणिकानां फलं वक्ष्ये सैकतं मोक्षकांक्षिणाम् । तण्डुलं विभवार्थीनामनमन्त्रप्रदं स्मृतम् ॥

१. मूछे अप्रेति पर्द दायते ।

नदीमृद्भूमिलाभं स्याद्गोमयं रोगनाशनम् । नवनीतं मनोह्नादं रुद्धाक्षं ज्ञानवर्धनम् ॥ गन्दं सौभाग्यकांक्षीणां कूर्चं मुक्त्यार्थेनां स्मृतम् । आयुष्यवर्धनं पूष्पं गुलमिष्टार्थसिद्धिदम् ॥ पैष्टं पृष्टिप्रदं प्रोक्तं क्षाणिकानां फलं भवेत् । एतेषां चैव लिङ्गानां न प्रमाणं न च स्थितिः ॥

[मृन्मयाश्चिङ्गळक्षणम् "॥] मृन्मयं राज्यफळदं पकापकप्रभेदकम् । शुद्धदेशे मृदं प्राह्म पूजाभागं सयोनिकम् ॥ कृत्वा दम्बमिदं प्रोक्तं पकापकमिहोध्यते ॥

#### कामिके-

श्वेतां च मृद्मादाय पयस्तैलद्धिष्टतम् । यदगोधूमचूर्णं च प्रयोद्धात्यचान्वितम् ॥ विमलेन सुगन्धेन चूर्णान्यालोल्य संमृदा । प्रीवेष्टकं सर्जरतं तथा गुन्गुलुशर्कराः ॥ पंत्रनिर्याससंयुक्तमय लोकप्रसिद्धिदम् । एतेषां सङ्घया तृल्यं मृदं गृह्वीत देशिकः ॥

## सुप्रभेदे-

चूर्णेराकोड्य सुमृदा मासपक्षोषितं तथा । रत्नबीजसमायुक्तं पक्तं किङ्गं समाचरेत् ॥

१. 'तत्रापक'मिति सुप्रमेदपाठः ।

## प्रतिमालक्षणानि । [लोहजलिङ्गम् \*।]

छोहजाष्टमेदा यथा— सौवर्ण राजतं ताम्नं कांस्यमारकूटं तथा । आयसं सीसकं चैव त्रपुकं चेति छोहजम् ॥

[ छोहजाछङ्गफलम् \*।] सौवर्णं श्रीप्रदं प्रोक्तं राजतं राज्यसिद्धिदम् । साम्रं पुत्रप्रदं चैव विद्वेषं कांस्यमेव च ॥ आरक्दं तथीबाटे क्षयकारकमायसम् । सीसजं रोगहरणं त्रपुरायुष्यवर्धनम् ॥ एवं तु छोहजं प्रोक्तं तता रत्नजमुच्यते ।

## [रत्नजिङ्गम् ।]

मीकिकं च प्रवार्ट च वैद्ये स्फटिकं तथा ॥
पुष्पं मरतकं नीटं रत्नजं संप्रकीर्तितम् ।
छोहरत्नदिके छिङ्के पूजामानं सपीठकम् ॥
यथाटामप्रमाणेन स्फटिकादीनि कारयेत् ।
स्फटिकादिषु कर्तन्या त्रिमागैरेव पीठिका ॥
तथायामसुविस्तारिपिष्टका ग्रुभदा स्मृता ।
एकाङ्कुछं समारभ्य आ चतुर्विशदङ्गुछान् ॥
छोहजं छिङ्कमिल्पाहुर्छक्षणोद्धारणं विना ।

## [दारजिङ्गम् ॥"]

#### दारुजाष्टकं यथा-

शमीमध्कमण्ड्ककर्णिकारं तथैव च । तिन्दुकार्ज्जनकौ चैव पिपछोदुम्बरं तथा ॥

कामिके बहुब उक्ताः यथा---

खदिरश्रन्दनस्साठी मचूकस्सरठी मतः ।

बिल्वः कदम्बबदरी देवदारुक्ष शिश्चपा ॥

पनसार्ज्जनावशोकश्च श्वीरिणो रक्तचन्दनः।

स्निम्बसाराश्च ये इन्हाः पयसान्ये तु मध्यमाः ॥ इति ॥

## [शैलकलिक्स 1]

शैलजं च ब्राह्मणादिचतुर्वणीनुसारेण चतुर्विवस् । सुप्रभेदे---

शिलापि च सुविज्ञेया जातिमेदात्परिक्षयेत्।
भोता रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा चेति चतुर्विधा ॥
गोक्षीरशङ्खवर्णामा ब्राह्मणानां प्रशस्यते ।
जपावन्धूकपुष्पामा नृपाणां प्रोच्यते कमात् ॥
रजनीस्वर्णसदशा वैश्यानां तु प्रशस्यते ।
माषगुग्गुञ्जसङ्काशा शृह्मणां तु समृदिदा॥
सर्वेषां तु शिला कृष्णा सर्वेसंपरकरी स्मृता ।
सा चोषररजःक्षिया तथा चार्कस्य रिमिनिः ॥

१. ' जातिभेद्परिक्षणैः ' इति भवितञ्चम् ।

अप्रिदम्धान्ययुक्ता पा वर्जयेत्तां प्रयत्नतः । इति ॥ एतदारुश्चिताश्च दारुशिवासंप्रहप्रकरणोक्तप्रकारेण प्रहीतन्याः ।

## शैलजे नवमेदा यथा । सप्रमेदे---

दिव्यं स्वायन्मुवं पूर्वं दैवतं गाणपं तथा । आसुरं सुरिलक्षं च अप्पं राक्षसकं तथा ॥ मानुषं भाणलिङ्गं च लिक्षं नवविधं भवेत् ।

#### एतेषां छक्षणं यथा-

पताका झर्झराकारा स्द्राक्षाङ्किरेव च ।
आज्यं वा मधुगन्धं वा पातालासर्वताङ्किः ॥
इस्रेतह्रक्षणं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गं स्थायम्भुवस्य तु ।
दिव्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वेमुक्तमोत्तमभेव च ॥
दैवतं गाणपं प्रोक्तं मध्यभीलमभेव च ।
आसुरं सुरलिङ्गं च आर्थं वैद्याधमोत्तमम् ॥
मानुषं लिङ्गमेवोक्तं मध्यमं त्वधमं मवेत् ।
वाणलिङ्गस्य नैवोक्तं लक्षणं तु विसर्जयेत् ॥

## मकुटे--

दैविकं चार्षकं चैव गाणपं मानुषं तथा। एवं चतुर्विधं लिज्ञं दैविके लक्षणं ऋणु ॥ दीपाकारं भवेडिङ्गं निम्नोन्नतसमन्वितम्। रेखाकोटरसंयुक्तं टङ्कश्रूलसमन्वितम्॥

#### प्रतिमालाज्ञणानि ।

यवीजतमुखे भारा कराङालिपुटाङाति ।
ब्रह्मसूत्रविहीनं च दैविकं तदिहोन्यते ॥
कृष्माण्डस्य फलाकारं मातुलङ्गफलाकृति ।
उर्वादकफलाकारं कापित्यस्य फलाङाति ॥
तालीफलवदाकारं गाणपं लिजमुच्यते ।
मूलंस्यूलं भवेशिङ्गं नालिकेरफलाङाति ॥
लिङ्गमान्द्रपमाच्यातं ब्रह्मसूत्रविवर्जितम् ।
हारं वा गर्भमानं वा हस्तमानमधापि वा ॥
शिवशास्त्रोक्तमार्गेण शिरोवर्तनया युतम् ।
ब्रह्मसूत्रसमायुक्तमतन्मानुपमुच्यते ॥

## कामिके-

स्वायम्भुवं बाणिक्षं दैविकं चार्षकं व्यिति ।
गाणपं मानुषं छिन्नं पद्मकारं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥
यत्थेनैवोश्यितं छिन्नं स्वायम्भुवमुदाहृतम् ।
शिथेन संस्कृतं यत्तु नाणिक्षेत्रमुदाहृतम् ॥
दैवेन स्थापितं दैवमार्षकपृषिश्रजितम् ।
गणैस्संस्थापितं छिन्नं गाणपं तद्दाहृतम् ॥
मानुषं मनुजैश्शिष्टः स्थापितं तद्दाहृतम् । इति ॥
मानुषं मनुजैश्शिष्टः स्थापितं तद्दाहृतम् । इति ॥
मानुष् छिन्ने (हा) दश्मेदा यथा—

## विङ्गानिर्णय--

समिळिङ्गे वर्धमानं शैवाधिकं च स्वस्तिकम् । साविदेशिकळिङ्गं च श्रैराशिकसहस्रकम् ॥

धाराछिङ्गं च शैवेष्टयं मुखछिङ्गमुदाइतम् । छिङ्गं च दशभेदं स्यान्मानुषे तत्प्रकीर्तितम् ॥

## किरण-

स्वयमुङ्क्तालिङ्गस्य स्यापितस्य महाविभिः । दवैर्वा स्थापितस्यापि रूपमानं न विद्यते ॥ तालिङ्गाकातिरूपेण नामभेदः पृथक् पृथक् । ज्ञातन्यः फल्दश्वायं साधकेन यथार्थकः ॥

सार्वदेशिकंटिङ्गरुक्षणं यथा कारणे---

सार्वदेशिकि छङ्गानि कथ्यन्ते गर्भमानतः ।
प्रासादगर्भमाने तु पञ्चांशे त्रिभिरुत्तमम् ॥
नवांशे पञ्चभिर्मध्यं भवत्यंनि कत्यसम् ॥
तदवान्तरभेदेन भवन्त्यन्यानि पट् पुनः ॥
तत्तन्मन्दिरमानेन स्यिष्ठिशस्प्रमाणकम् ।
विश्वत्यंशे छते गर्भे दशांशमधमं भवेत् ॥
एकादशांशर्भध्यं स्याङ्गागैर्वा दशभिर्वरः ।
मध्यमे पिंडुमागेन नविष्ठेशेदयस्तु वा ॥
गर्भे तु नवधा छत्वा नविष्ठेशेदयस्तु वा ॥
अधमं गर्भपातं वा त्रिभागं चोत्तमं भवेत् ॥
मध्यमेऽष्टविभागे तु तत्तदन्तरभेदतः ।
त्रयस्तिशस्माणानि लिङ्गानि कथितानि च ॥

#### प्रतिमालक्ष्मणाचि ।

अथवा गर्भगेहस्य त्र्यंशैकमधमं भवेत् । गर्भार्धं मध्यमं द्वेयं पञ्जित्रास्परं १ मतम् ॥ पूर्ववनमध्यमं कृत्वा त्रयख्रिशद्भवन्ति हि । एकहस्तं समारभ्य चैकाशेन विवर्धनात् ॥ नबहस्तप्रमाणान्तं मानं स्याशिङ्गदैर्ध्यंकैः एकविंशतिभागेन गर्भगेहे विभाजिते ॥ त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं दशांशमधमं भवेत् । पूर्ववन्मध्यमं कृत्वा तयस्त्रिशद्ममाणकम् ॥ छिङ्गायामे विकारांशे चतुर्द्धिकरलंहितः। सत्रिभागशरै विङ्गविस्तारं परिकी सिंतम् ॥ गायत्र्यंशे त लिङ्गोचे पञ्चमिनी त विस्तरः । अथवाद्यादशारी तु लिङ्गोबे पश्चमागकम् ॥ चतुर्भागोऽधवा लिङ्गविस्तारः परिकीर्तितः । देव्यं त्रिस्सप्तधा कला रसभूतान्धिमागतः ॥ विस्तारः कथितस्शास्त्रे लिङ्गानां मुनिपुङ्गवाः ।। द्वारस्तम्भाधिकश्चैव मानं छिङ्गे समृद्धताम् ॥ (जीर्णोद्धारदशके ।)

लिङ्गमानाद्विमानं वा लिङ्गं वा हर्म्यमानतः ॥ ३६ ॥ गर्भमध्ये च सूत्राचु वामेऽर्चालिङ्गमेव वा । स्थापयेत्किञ्जिदंशं तु आश्रयित्वा विचक्षणः ॥ ३७ ॥

९ 'पमध्यंशं पर' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

#### प्रतिगानसणानि ।

त्रिससारी कृते द्वारे महांशे मध्यमे मवेत् । कृत्वा पडंशकं तच वाने द्वयंशं व्यपोद्य च ॥ ३८ ॥ सदंशमंत्रे नीत्वा तु प्रागुदम्गतसूत्रकम् । तद्भवासूत्रामित्युक्तं तत्सुत्रं शिवमध्यमम् ॥ ३९ ॥ गर्भार्धमधर्म श्रेष्ठं पञ्चत्र्यंशं शिवायतम् । मवान्ति नव मानानि तयोर्मध्येऽष्टमाजिते ॥ ४० ॥ श्रेष्ठमध्यकनिष्ठानि त्रित्रिभेदानि तानि हि । नागरे नागरस्योक्तं मानं लिङ्गस्य मन्दिरे ॥ ४१ ॥ विकारांशे तदायामे मृतगङ्गाग्निविस्तरम् । जयदं पौष्टिकं सार्वेकामिकं नागरे विदु: ॥ ४२ ॥ गर्भे त्रिसप्तमागे तु दशांशं द्राविडेऽधमस् । त्रयोदशांशको श्रेष्ठं गर्मेऽष्टांशे तु पूर्ववत् ॥ ४३ ॥ त्रिस्सप्तांत्रे निजायामे पट्पञ्चनतुरंत्रकम् । जयदादिविशालं तत्पूर्ववदाविडे मतम् ॥ ४४ ॥ वेसरे पञ्चपञ्चांशे गर्मागारे विमानके । त्रयोदशांशके हीनं श्रेष्टं स्वात् पोडशांशकम् ॥ ४५ ॥ तयोर्मच्येऽष्टमागे तु नवलिङ्गानि पूर्ववत् । पञ्चपञ्चांशके दैव्यें बसुधातुरसांशके ॥ ४६ ॥ वेसरस्योदितं व्यासं पूर्ववज्जयदादिकम् । विकारपरितो भूतव्यासः सर्वत्र कीर्तितः ॥ ४७ ॥ गर्भमानमिदं प्रोक्तं हस्तमानं त वच्म्यहम् । आरम्यैककरं नन्दहस्तान्तं षद्षडङ्ख्वैः ॥ ४८ ॥

லிங்கப்பொமாணத் தாலே விமானம் கொன்ளு தல், அன் தில்கே விமானம் மூற்படச்சமையில் விமானப்போமாவத் தாலே லிங்கப்பெமானம் கொள்வான். (86)

கர்ப்பகிருஹத்தில் மய்யத்தில் இடத்தே செறித அப்சத்தை அடுத்த விங்கத்தையாதல் ஸ்தாடுப்பான். அந்த அம்சம் கொன்ளும்படி (37)

விமானத்தில் அவரா விண்தாரத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் கடுகில் அம்சத்தை ஆறம்சம் செய்து இதில் மய்யத்திலேவின்தும் இவிடத்தை இரண் டம்சத்தை விட்டு அக்தம்சத்தில் முடிகில் நூல் கிழ்மே லான தூலாகவும் தென் வடலான நூலாகவும் அறிவான். இந்த நூல் பிரம்மருத்திர மென்றதிக, இந்த தூல்தானே வெ ஸ்-த்ரமாம் என்றதிக, செயருத்திரமேன்றது லிங்கத் தில் மல்யமென்றபடி; கிக்கப் பிரமானம் கொள்ளும்படி. (89)

கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தசரத்தில் செம்பாதி பிரமாணம் கொண்டலின் சத்தின் சிளம் அதமப்பிரமாணமாம். கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தாரத்தை அஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டலில்கப் பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென் றவிவாண் உத்தமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் இடை கிளத்தை எட்டு செய்து ஒன்பது விங்க மாம். (40)

இந்த ஞ்ன்பது லிங்கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளுப்படி உத்தமோத்தமம், உத்தமமத்தியமம், உத்தமாதமம் என்ற மூன்தும், மத்தியமோத்தமம், மத்தியமைத்தியமம், மத்திய மாதமம், என்ற மூன்றம் அதமோத்தமம்,அதமமத்தியமம், அதமாதமம் என்றும் மூன்றும் ஆக் பிரமானம் ஒன்பதாக அதிவான். (40)

காகரமான பிராஸா நத்தில் காகாலிங்க**த்துக்**கு பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (41)

அக்த விங்கத்தினுடைய கீனத்தை பதினுற அம்சம் செய்து இதில் அஞ்சம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐயதமென் நறிவான். காலம்சம் கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌல்முக மென்றதிவான். மூன்றம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை சைர் வகாயிகமென்றதிவான். (42)

திராவிடப்பிராஸதத்திலே கர்ப்பகிருஹ வின்தாரத் தை இருபத்திறரு அப்சம் செய்து பத்தமகம் கொண்டது அதமம், பதின்முன்றம்சம் சொண்டது உற்தமம். உற்தமப் பேரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் எடுவில் கினத் தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பதை பிரமாணம் கின்கா யாமம் கொள்ளுசு, இத்தப்பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதையும் மூன்பு பேரமே உத்தமமத்யமாதமமாகக்கொள்ளுவான். (44)

இப்படிக்குச்சொன்ன விள்காயாமத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஆறம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை அயத மென்றும் அஞ்சம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌஷ்டிக மென்றும் காலம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை வார்வகாயிசு மென்றும் அதிவான். இராவிட விங்கப்போயைம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (44)

வேலையான விமான ந்தில் கர்ப்படுருஹவிஸ் தாரத்தை இருபதம்சம் செய்து இதில் பதின் மூன்றம்சம்கொண்ட விள்காயாயம் அதமம். பதிஞறம்சம்கொண்ட விங்காயாமம் உத்தமம். உத்தமப்போமாணத்திற்கும் அதமப்போமானத் தச்கும் இடைவிலம்சத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது சேமானமாம். இதில் உத்தமாதமமத்தியமக்களே முன் போலே அறிக. (45)

இக்த வேஸாலிங்கத்தினுடைய மீளத்தை இருபத்தி அஞ்ச அம்சம் செய்து எட்டம்சம் ஏழப்சம் லிங்க விஸ் தாரம் கொள்ளுக. (46)

சுற்றனவே பதினுது (பதினுற ?) செய்த இதில் அஞ் சம்சம்செய்து அகலமாக எல்லாகிடத்திலும் அறிக. (47)

இப்படி கர்ப்பிகளுஹ பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இதுக்கு மேல் ஹஸ்தபிரமாணம் சொல்லப்படுறேறு. (47)

ஒரு முழம் அடங்கி ஒன்பதை முழம் அறதியாக ஆளுறு விரலேற்ற முப்பத்துமுன்று பிரமாணமாம். இந்த

ருப்பத்துருன்ற பிரமாணமும் கிற்கப்பிரமாணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (48½)

அஞ்சு மூழம் சேமாணமான பிராஸாதம் துடங்கி பன்னிரண்டு கிலமறுதியான பிராணரதத்திற்கு சொல்லப் பட்டது ; ஹஸ்கப்பிரமாண மறுதியாக இக்கப் பிரமாணம் முப்பத் இமுன்றும் கொள்ளும்படி, அஞ்ச முழுமான பிசாணதத்திற்கு ஒரு முழமான விக்கம் பிசதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஏழு முழுமான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றேமுக்கால் முழும் போமாணமான விங்கத்தைப் பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஒன்பது முழுமான போலாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றனர் முழும்பிசமாணமான கிக்கத்தை வதாபிப்பான். பதிதெரு முழம் பிரமாண மான சோஸ் தத்திற்கு ஒரு முழம் பிரமானமான விங்க த்தை செதிஷ்டிப்பான். எழு முழுமான சொலாதத்திற்கு ஒன்றேகால் முழுப்பிரமாண லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதிறெரு முழம் சொரணமான சோவாகத்தக்கு ஒன்றே முக்கால் முழம் கொண்ட விங்கத்தை வதாபிப்பான். பதின்முன்ற முழம் பிரமானமான போலாதத்துக்கு இரண்டு முழும் பிரமானமான வில்கத்தை ந்தாடுப்பான் இப்படி ஒன்பது முழப்பிரமானமற்றியாக வில்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். (494)

ஒரு முழம் தடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாணமறுதியாக மும்மூன்று விரலாலென்று கிலர் சொல்லா கின்ஞர்கள். மும்மூன்று விரலாலும் ஏற்றலாம். (50)

இப்படிக்குக்கொண்ட பிரமானத்தைக்கு ஆயாதி சுத்தி செய்கைக்கு ஒரு விரல் குரைக்து கொள்ளுதல் ஒரு விரல் ஏற்றம் கொள்ளுதல் செய்வான். இதில் தோஷமில்லே பென்றிக (51)

இருபத்திஅஞ்சு கிரல் துடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாண மறுதியாக எட்டு கிரவேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. உர்தமப் பிரா

பை தத்திற்கு விங்கப்பிரமாணம் இருபத்தஞ்ச விரல் துடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாணமறுதியாக பதினுற விரலா வேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. (52-3)

துவாரத்தினுடைய உத்னேதத்தோடொக்கக்கொண்ட லிற்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றறிக. துவரரோத் ஸேதத்தில் மூன்திரொன்று குறையக்கொண்ட விற்கப் பேரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றதிக. (58)

கால் கோத்தை ஒன்பது செய்து ஏழம்சம் கொண்ட சிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றதிவான், அஞ்சம்சம் கொண்ட பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றதிவான். (53½)

கர்ப்பகிருஹப்போயைத்தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவர ரப்போமாணத்திதும் சொன்ன உத்தமப்போமானத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் கிவு கீளத்தை எட்டு செய்ய ஒன்பது போமாமாம், உத்தமமத்திமாதமங்களே கர்ப்ப கிருஹ பிரமாணத்தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவரரப்பிர மானத்திதும் ஸ்தம்ப பிரமாணத்திதும் சொன்னுப் போலே அறிக.

துவரரப்போமாணத்தாலும் விங்கப்பிரமாணத்தாலும் கொண்ட விங்காயாமத்துக்குக்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை நாகரப்பிராணாதம் முதலாணவற்றில் கொண்டவிங்காய யாமத்தால்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரம்பேரில் கொள்க. (544)

போரை தற்களுடைய அதிஷ்டானம் சிகரம் சமூத்து ஸ் தூபி இவற்று அம் சர்ப்பகிருஹப்போணம்போலே விங் கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளுவான் என்று அகல் தியபசவான் முதலான சிவ ரிஷிகள் சொல்றுவார்கள். ஆதலால் அதிஷ் டான பேமாணத்தாலும் சழுத்தினுடைய பிரமாணத்தா அம் விங்கத்துக்கு பிரமாணம் கொள்க. (551)

(मयमते त्रयखिशाण्याये ॥)

## आज्यादिलिङ्गभेदाः।

सार्थाशावसुसार्थसिन्धुचरणोनागादिसाङ्ग्यष्टको-दन्वन्मङ्गळनन्ददिक्काणिनगैस्त्र्यंशोकातिस्त्र्यष्टके । दैध्यें चेदिकृतौ रसाक्ष्णबळिषत्रयंशान्यितेष्यंशकै-राज्यानाक्षमुरेक्यसर्थसमके जिल्ले विदुर्गिस्तृतिम् ॥ (सिद्धान्तसारावस्यां चर्यापादे ॥)

लिक्कायामे विकारांशे चतुर्भूतरसैः कमात् । सात्रिमानैक्षिरंशैस्तु सुरेक्यानाव्यके द्विजाः । ॥ साद्यां सर्वेसमं लिक्कं विशिष्टं पारिकीर्तितम् । तेषां तन्त्रस्पमेऽष्टांशे प्रायेकं नवधा मजेत् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विपादितमपटले ॥)

## समछिङ्गम् ।

िङ्गायामे त्रिभागे तु एकांशं चतुरश्रकम् । मध्ये ब्योमं तु बस्तश्रं [इत्तं चाप्येक\*] मंशकम् ॥ समिलङ्गिमिति ख्यातं विद्रादीनां तु ऋ।दिदम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपद्माशपटले ॥)

आयं तु सर्वतोभदं द्वितीयं वर्धमानकम् । शिवाधिकं तृतीयं स्याबतुर्थं स्त्रस्तिकं भवेत् ॥

स्रथ जगदमराणां सर्वतोभद्रमिष्टं सुखदमवनिपानां वृद्धिदं वर्धमानम् । धनदमिह विद्यां वै शम्मुभागाधिकं य-स्क्रुभदमथ परेषां स्वस्तिकं तच्चतुर्णाम् ॥

त्रिंशद्भागे सर्वतोभद्रालिङ्गे मूले मध्ये ..... दशांशं क्रमेण । इतं तुल्यं सर्वतः शम्भुभागं विश्राणां तद्भूपतीनां प्रशस्तम् ॥

முதல் ஸர்வநோபத்ரவிங்கமாம். இரண்டாவ**து** வர்த்தமானவில்கம், மூன்றுவது சிவாதிகவிங்கம். காலா வது ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கமென்ற<sub>றி</sub>க, (70-)

பிராம்மணருக்கு ணர்வதோபத்ரவில்கமாம்; அவர் களுக்கு சுகத்தை கொடுக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கு வர்த்த மான விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விர்த்தியைக்கொடுக்கும். வைசெயர்களுக்கு சிவாதிக விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு தனத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். சூத்திரர்களுக்கு ஸ்வஸ்திக விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விருத்தியைக் கொடுக்கும் என்றதிக. (714)

வர்வதோபத்ரமான விங்கற்றினுடைய கீனத்தை முப் பது செய்து அடியிலே பத்தம் ஏடியிலே பத்தம் தலேயிலே பத்தம் அம்சமுமாகக் கொன்வான். அத்த விங்கமானது அடியிலே கின்று தவேயனவும் விருத்தமாயிருப்பது. இத்த விங்கம் பிராமணர்களுக்கும் சானாக்களுக்கும் கொல்வப் பட்டது. (721)

(नयमते त्रयक्तिशाध्याये ॥)

#### प्रतिमाख्यमानि ।

चतुरश्रमधोभागमद्दाश्रं मध्यमं तथा । तद्भ्वं वृत्तमेव स्थात्त्रिमागं सर्वतस्समम् ॥ समिष्टक्समिति प्रोक्तं वर्धमानमतः शृणु ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे लयिक्शाच्याये ॥)

## वर्षमानालिङ्गम् ।

भातुद्वपंशे तथायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥ षट्सप्तवसुभागं वा पश्चपट्सप्त [भागकम्\*] । चतुष्पञ्चषदंशं वा वर्धमानं चतुर्विधम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

वेदम्तरसमागिकैरथो मृतषणमुनिपदैरतःपरम् । षट्कसप्तवसुभागया ततः सप्तनागनव भागया पुनः ॥(७३ १) वर्षमानमुदितं चतुर्विषं बहाविष्णुशिव ..... कमात् । सर्वसंपदुपवर्षनप्रदं पुत्रवृद्धिदमिदं महीमृताम् ॥

வர்த்தமான விங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பதின்ஞ்சு செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் காலம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் அஞ் சம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஆற அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்ளுக. அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய சோத்தை பதினெட்டுக் கூற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் அஞ்சம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். [அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்தியொரு கூறு செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம்

ஏழம்சுமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான் \*] அன்றியே கிங்கத்தினுடைய கோத்தை இருபத்திகாலம்சம் செய்தா பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் எட்டம் சமும் ருத்ர பாகம் ஒன்பதம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். ஆக வர்த்தமானத்துக்கு காலுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த விங்கமானது ராஜாக்களுக்கு வெற்றியையும் முடிவில்லாத வர்வமைப்பற்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்றமிக (74)

(मयमते त्रयित्रशाध्याये ॥)

चतुःपञ्चपढंशं तु पञ्चषट्सप्तमागिकम् । [षट्सप्ताष्टांशकं सप्तभागाष्टनवभागिकम् ॥\*] वर्धमानमिति प्रोक्तं विप्रादीनामनुकमात् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवगपटले ॥)

चतुर्विशति चायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवशिनैव वृत्तकम् ॥ वर्षमानमिदं जिङ्गं शिवाधिकमतः परम् ।

(सप्रभेदागमे लयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

## शैवाधिक्यछिङ्गम् ।

लिक्नायामे दशिक्षे तु गुणांशं चतुरम्भस् । वस्वस्रं चैव तत्तुस्यं युगांशं स्याच्छिवांशकम् ॥ शैवाधिक्यमिदं ख्यातमधवान्यत्प्रकारतः । वेदवेदशरांशं वा पद्मपद्मवदंशकम् ॥ षट्षट्सतांशकैर्वाय शैवाधिक्यं चतुर्विधम् ।

(अंद्रुमद्भेदागमे एकपश्चाशपटले ॥)

सप्तस्तवसुभागया ततः पञ्चपञ्चकषढंशकैरिप । वेदवेदशरभागया ततो बन्ध[बन्ध\*] युगमागया पुरः ॥ उक्तमत्त हि मया चतुर्विधं तन्छिवाधिकमजाधिभागिकैः । सर्ववस्तुदमिदं विशागळं सर्ववर्णयमिनामुदीरितम् ॥

சிவாதிகலிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்திரண் டம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சம் (செய்து) விஷ்ணு பாகம் ஏழம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஏட்டம்சமும் கொன் வான். அன்றியே விங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை பத்தம்சம் செய்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம் சமும் ருத்திர பாகம் காலம்சமுமாகக் கொன்வான். சிவாதிகளிக்கம் இப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இர்த சிங்கம் வைசியருக்கும் அந்த வம்சத்தில் தபஸ்விகளுக்கும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது இவர்களுக்கு வர்வ வல்துக் ககோயும் கொடுக்குமென்றதுகு.

(मयमते लयहिंक्शाध्याये ॥)

सप्तसप्ताष्ट्रभागंतु पञ्चपञ्चषढंशकम् । वेदवेदशरांशं तु गुणानख्युगांशकम् ॥ एवं शिवाधिकं प्रोक्तं द्विजादीनां कमावृहे ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

आयामं दशमा कत्या चतुरश्रं लिभागतः । अद्यश्रं च त्रिमागेन चतुरंशेन कृतकम् ॥ शिवाधिकनिदं शस्तं भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदम्।

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिद्धशाष्याये ॥)

### स्वस्तिकछिङ्गम्

छिङ्गायामे नवारी तु चतुरश्रं द्विमागया । वस्वश्रं तु गुणारीन वेदारी वृत्तमुच्यते ॥

(अंजुमब्रेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटेडे ॥)

उक्तायामे स्वस्तिके ..... भागे मूळे ढांशं मध्यभागे गुणांशम् । पूजाभागे चातुरंशं अमेण चोक्तं शूद्धे सर्वकासप्रदं तत् ॥

ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை ஒன்பதம்சம் செய்து போம்மபாகம் அடியிலே இரண்டம்சமும் விஷ்ண பாகம் ஈடுவே மூன்றம்சமும் பூஜாவிங்கம் காலம்சமும் கொள்வான், இத்த வில்கம் சூத்தொருக்கும் எல்லாருக்கும் கன்மையைக் கொடுக்கும்.

(मयमते जयिक्तशाष्याये ॥)

नवधा शिक्षमानेन द्वपंशं मध्ये गुणांशकम्। इते युगांशकं दैश्ये शुद्रेऽप्येतच शस्यते ॥

(कानिकागमे द्विषष्ठितमपटले ॥)

धाराछिङ्गम् ।

धाराजिङ्गे .....सर्विजिङ्गे मतं तलाशं वा कलाशं युगाश्रम् । तस्मःदूर्वे द्वैगुणसधारं धाराजिङ्गं सर्ववर्णे प्रशस्तम् ॥

முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட விங்கங்களிலும் தாராவிங்கம் செய்பலாம். அந்த தாராவிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி: பிரும்ம பாகம் அஷ்டாச்சம் ஆதல் பதினுல அம்சத்தால் சுதாச் சமாவிருப்பது. பிரும்ம பாகத்தில் அச்சத்தில் இரட்டி அச்சமாமிருப்பது விஷ்ணுபாகம். விஷ்ணுபாகத்தில் அச்சத்தில் இரட்டி அச்சமாவிருப்பது ருத்திசமாகம், அத்த அச்சற்கள் தாசையாவிருப்பது அந்த விங்கத்தை தாசாவிங்க மென்றதிவான், அந்த விங்கம் எல்லா நூதி களுக்குமாம் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (801)

(नयमते लयक्तिशाष्याये ॥)

धारालिङ्गमधी वह्ये श्रूयतां तु प्रजापते ! ।
पादादूर्ध्वकपर्यन्तं धारालिङ्गं प्रशस्तकम् ॥
अभो वेदाश्रकं कुर्यात्तद्ध्वं स्वष्टधारया ।
ऊर्ध्वे घोडशघाराच भोगार्थी लभते सुखम् ॥
एतिङ्क्वे महाप्राज्ञ ! सर्वकामप्रसाधनम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

पञ्चधारास्सप्तधारा नंब(धारा) द्वादशधारकाः । धाराण्योदशर्विशञ्च त्रिरष्टावाष्टविंशतिः ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

पूर्वोक्तसमिन्द्रे च धाराण्डिङ विकल्पितम् । चतुरश्रं द्विरष्टाश्रं तन्मूले परिकल्पयेत् ॥ वैक्णवांशे (तु) च शैवांशे धाराद्विद्विगुणीकृते । सर्वेषामिप जिङ्गानां धाराण्डिङ्गं त्रिधा मतम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाख्याणानि ।

म्लेऽष्टाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रं तसगद्र्यं तयुगास्स्यश्च धाराः। एवं दूर्वाचार्यके (स) रीश्वरस्य प्रोक्तं धारालिङ्गमेतिस्वैव ॥

(शिल्परते एकोनत्रिशाध्याये ॥)

## सहस्रालिङ्गम् ।

पूजाभागे सर्वतोभद्राञ्जे भाराश्चित्रं पञ्चवञ्चक्रभेण । एकैकस्यामष्टमं चोपरिष्टात्साहस्रं तद्रेखया व्यक्तमुक्तम् ॥

வைறுண்டிக்கம் இருக்கும்படி முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட ஸர்வதோபத்ரவின்கத்தில் பூரோபாகத்தில் இருபத்தியஞ்சு தாரையாய் சிறி ஒரு தாரைக்கு நாற்பது சேகையாக மேலே மேலே சிறி ஆயிரவின்கமாம், இந்த விங்கம் வர்வ காமியங்களேயும் கொடுக்கு மென்றறிவான். (814)

(मयमते त्रयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

सर्वतोभद्राञ्जिषु धाराः स्युः पश्चविद्यतिः । सप्तपर्णदेखाकारास्तमास्तर्वास्तमान्तराः ॥ एकैकस्यां तु धारायां चत्वारिंशत्मसंस्यया । कुर्यास्तमानि जिङ्गानि स्यात्तरिङ्गसहस्रकम् ॥

(शिल्परले एकोनत्रिशाध्याये ॥)

समखण्डे शिवायामे स्द्रभागविनिर्मिते । एकाधिकनवसंशे विषमांशनिवेशितम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाछक्षणाभि ।

## सैकसाहस्रङिङ्गानां नवभागोचमेव वा ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटळे ॥)

## त्रैराशिकछिङ्गम् ।

रसमुनिबसुभागे वृत्तकेऽद्यशकेऽन्ते परिविरथ नवांशे ळिङ्गतुङ्गे तु भूयः ।

त्रिभिरथ गुणभागैश्व त्रिभिस्तुङ्गमानं श्रजहरिहरभागे ततु(तत्) त्रैराशिकं स्यात् ॥

பிரும்படாகம் ஆறம்சமும் [கிஷ்ணுபாகம் ஏமும்ச மும்\*] ருத்ரபாகம் எட்டம்ச[மு\*]மான விங்கத்தில் சுற் நனவை ஒன்பதம்சம் செப்து பிரம்மயாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் ருத்தேரபாகம் மூன்றம்சமு மாக ச்செய்யான். இத்தை திரைராகெ விங்க மென்றறி வான். (821)

(मयमते त्रयिक्काच्याये ॥)

अमे मूळे च मध्ये च प्रमाणं सर्वतस्समम्। आयामं नवधा कृत्वा एतं षड्भागमुच्यते ॥ सप्तभागमथाष्टाश्रं तुर्याश्रं वसुभागिकम्। त्रैराशिकमिति द्वेयं धनधान्यसुखावहम्॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

अर्चनं नवधा कृत्या महायाखितिमागतः । षद्सप्ताष्टकभागैस्तु नाहो रुद्रादिषु कमात् ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं छिक्नं शुद्राणां तत्प्रशस्यते ।

(जीर्णोद्धारदशके कामिकयचनम् ॥)

िक्रोत्सेधे तु नन्दांशे पट्सतवसुभागकैः। अक्षविष्ण्यीशसागानां कमान्नाहाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥ िक्रं त्रैराशिकं नाम सवेत् सर्वसमे तु तत्।

(शिल्परले एकोनित्रशाष्याये ॥)

कता नवांशं लिङ्गोसं बन्धवन्धगुणाशकम् । षट्ससाधकनादं तु इत्तेऽष्टाश्रे सुगाश्रके ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं शास्त्रे स्वस्तिकमधुनोच्यते ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

## मुखालिङ्गम् ।

मुखिलक्क त्रिवकं स्यादेकवकं चतुर्मुखम् । सन्मुखं चैकवकं स्यात् त्रिवके पृष्ठके न हि ॥ पश्चिमास्यं स्थितं छुश्ं कुङ्कुमामं तथोत्तरे । याम्यं कुष्णकरालं स्यात्पाच्यां दीताग्निसिक्नमम् ॥

सची वामं तथाचीरं तत्पुरुषं चतुर्थकम् । पष्टमं च तथेशानं योगिनामप्यगोचरम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

मुखिछेङ्गं ततो वस्ये सर्वकामार्थसायनम् ।

पूजामागं समस्तं द्व द्विषट्यंशं मजेरकमात् ॥

त्रयोदशाङ्गुलार्थं द्व मुखमेकं प्रकीरितम् ।

शराननं चतुर्वकं त्रिवकं चैकवककम् ॥

चतुर्दिक्षु चतुर्वकं त्रिवकं पृष्ठहीनकम् ।

कुवेंकवकम्प्थं द्व मुखमानेन बुद्धिमन् । ॥

मकुटेनोर्थ्वकं तु त्रयोदशार्थाङ्गुलेन द्व ।

मीवाम्कात् स्तनान्तं स्यादशीधिकं त्रयोदश ॥

स्तनस्त्रावधिर्मावत् कारयेद् द्विमुजान्वितम् ।

प्रतिमालक्षणोक्तंन मागेणैव समाचरेत् ॥

शेषं लिङ्गवदाकारं कारयेकक्षणान्वितम् ।

वक्षित्वन्नप्रमाणं द्व प्रोक्तं पीठमयो श्रणु ॥

(कारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

## छिङ्गाशिरोवर्तमम् ।

शिरसो वर्तनमधुना छिङ्गानां बस्यते ऋमशः । छत्राभा त्रपुषामा कुक्कुटकाण्डार्थचन्द्रसदशामाः ॥ ९०५ ॥

#### प्रतिमाळखणानि ।

बुद्धदसदशाः पञ्जैबोदिष्टा वर्तना मुनिभिः । व्यासे पोडशमागे छिङ्गस्यैकं दिगुणयुगशिषु ॥ ९१ 🥞 ॥ सांख्याधोभागानुभयोरपि पार्श्वयोः ऋमशः। छत्रामानि शिरांसि च चत्वारीह प्रवर्तन्ते ।विधिना ॥ ९२०॥ समिलक्षे प्रथमे हे शैवाधिकालिक्षके तृतीयं स्यात्। चतुरंशेषु यदुक्तं तत्त्रोक्तं वर्धमानासु ॥ ९३३ ॥ सङ्करमन्योन्यं वा ग्रुभहं स्यादर्तनानां च । उचार्षं कुक्कुटजं व्यंशैकशिन्द्रखण्डनिमा ॥ बुद्धदसदशा साधै त्र्यंशं व्यासेऽप्टमागे तु । सर्वेषामपि वैतास्सामान्या वर्तनास्तु छिङ्गानाम् ॥ ९५३॥ शिरोवर्तभागञ्यंशैकं चाधिरोध्य निजतने । जिन्नायामयुते तेषां भागयुते तेन सार्धमतः ॥ इन्द्वश्विनिगुणभागाः प्रोक्तास्तर्वेष्वपि कमशः । अपरे मध्यमिक श्रेष्ठे किले ततः शिरोमानम् ॥ खिङ्गानां शिरसी।प्सितांशमुभयोः संखम्ब्य पार्श्वद्वयोः कृत्वा मत्स्ययुतं तदास्यजवनानिष्कान्तसूत्रद्वयोः । तस्माद्यत्र[च\*]संयुतिर्मतिमता बिन्दुत्रयाद्यं तथा कर्तन्यं बहुवर्तनास्वभिमतं सोपायमीशोदितम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळस्रमानि ।

விக்கங்களுக்கு சுரோவர்த்தனம் சொல்லப்ப9தெது. (90)

குடைப்புசம்பேசவேயாதல் தொபுஷம்போலேயாயிருக் குதல் கோழிமுட்டைபேசலே இருக்குதல் அர்த்தசக்திர கோப்பேசவே இருக்குதல் கீரில் குமிழிபோவே இருக்குதல் ஆக கிரோ வர்த்தனம் அஞ்சுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (91)

கிங்கங்களினுடைய கிஸ்தாரத்தை பதினுறம்சம் செய்து ஓசம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் காலம்சம் செஸ்வலின் கிழே இரண்டு பார்சுவத்திலும் காற்றிச் சாய்ப்பான், ஆக சத்ராகாரமான சிரோ வர்த்தனம் காலு படி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (92%)

ஸைர்வதோபத்ரவிங்கத் துக்கு ஓரம்சமும் இரண்டம் சமும் கொள்வான், சிவாதிகலிங்கத் துக்கு மூன்றம்சம் கோள்ளுவசன் வர்த்தமானவிங்கத் தக்கு காலம்சம் கொள் ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (981)

இர் தக்கொடம் அன்றிக்கே இர் தஅம்சங்கள் ஒன்றுக் கொண்று கலசுமாமாகில் அர்த சிரோவர்த்தனம் சர்த்தா வுக்குப் பொள்ளாங்கைக் கொடுக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட் டது. (94)

குக்குடாண்டமான கிரோவர்த்தனத்தை உயரத்தில் பார்த்துத் கொள்ளுவானென்ற அர்த்த சக்திரமான கிரோ வர்த்தனத்தை மூன்றத்தொன்ற கொள்ளுவானென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (94)

ரீர்க் குமிழிபோவே இருக்கும் கிசேவர்த்தனத்து க்கு விங்களின்தாரத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து மூன்றனர அம்சம் கொள்ளுவானென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95)

#### प्रतिसाळक्षणानि ।

இந்த சிரோவர்த்தனத்தை மூன்று லின்கங்களுக்கும் ஸாமான்யமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95≩)

கிரேவர்த்தனும்சத்தில் முன்றிலொன்ற விங்கோற் மேதத்தில் ஏற்றிக்கொன்ளுவான். விங்காயாமத்தில் கூடி னதிலும் ஆறபாகம் கூடினதிலும் ஏறட்டுக் கட்டுவான். ஓரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் என்னா விங்கத்துக்கும் கொமத்தாலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதமலிங்கங்களுக்கும் மத்யமலிங்கத்துக்கும் உத்தமலிங்கத்துக்கும் கிரேசமான மேற்றிக்கொள்ளும்படி அடியே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (973)

விங்கங்களுடைப கிரோவர்த்தனமாகச் சொன்ன அம்சத்தை பார்ச்வங்கள் இரண்டி அம் கிறே காத்தி அவிட மிரண்டும் மீளுக விசி மீனங்களுடைய முகத்தி அம் வாசி அம் புறப்பட்ட தால் இரண்டுகளிலே கூட்டி மூன்று பிக்துவரம். அவ்வளவிலே சிரோவர்த்தனத்தை சபிப்பா மென்று செவனுலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (98%)

(मयमते त्रयाँक्षशाष्याये II)

कुर्वीत त्रपुर्शफलाग्रसद्यां क्रत्रोपमं मस्तकं बाळेन्द्वाकृतिकुकुटाण्डसद्दशं विप्रादिवर्णकमात् ।

भेदास्सर्वसर्नाशकप्रमृतयो नाइप्रभेदान्विताः

तेप्येते कमतः स्यु......तदनुलोमाङ्गीकातिश्रेष्यते ॥

विस्तारं शिवळिक्कमूर्विन वसुनन्दादित्यरुद्रशिकं इत्या तत्क्रमतो विशोध्य परितो स्रोकदिळोकांशकान् ।

क्टलास्यश्चितिथिप्रक्रसतिधृतिख्यातांशयुक्तं कमात् पूजामागमिहोक्तमागमुपरिष्टाच्छोधयेद्वर्णिषु ॥ तन्मस्तके नवविभागतया विभक्ते भागं विशोध्य परितश्शिवमागदैर्ध्यम् द्वार्तिश्चवंशकतया परिकल्प भागा-नेकैकशो ब्रिजमुखेषु विशोधयेदा ॥ छत्रामं त्रपुषाकारं कुक्कुटाण्डनिमं तथा । अर्थेन्द्रसदशं चाथ बृह्यदामं तु पञ्चमम् ॥ सर्वेषामपि छिङ्कानां शिरसो वर्तनकमम् । किङ्गव्यासात् पोडशशिमकवित्रियवाधिकम् ॥ जारोध्येकेष १सांडम्ब्य डिक्स्योमयपार्थयोः । वर्तयन्तत्र चत्वारि च्छत्रामानि भवन्ति हि ॥ प्रथमं च हिलीयं च समिछिन्नं नियोजयेत् । शिवाधिके तृतीयं तु चतुर्थं वर्धमानके ॥ वर्तनं सङ्करं नैव कुर्यात्तदशुभं यतः। पडेरो लिङ्गविस्तारे सार्धक्रारीन वर्तयेत् ॥

१ 'आरोप्य चाभः' इति स्यात् ।

#### प्रतिनास्रक्षमानि ।

त्रपुषामशिरस्तिद्ध्यै रामांशैः कुन्कुटाण्डकम् ।

िङ्गव्यासतृतीयांशवर्धनादर्भचन्द्रकम् ॥

िङ्गव्यासेऽष्टथा मक्ते सार्थाशलयवर्धनात् ।

बुद्धदामस्य विङ्गस्य शिरस्तिष्यति शोमनम् ॥

विङ्गानां शिरसीप्सितांशमुभयोस्संव्यन्य तत्पार्श्वयोः

कृत्वा मत्त्ययुगं तदास्यज्ञ्ञनानिष्कान्तस्त्रद्वयोः ।

तस्माद्यत्र च संयुतिर्मतिमता चिन्दुत्रयाद्व्यं यथा

तत्त[त्व]र्तयितव्यमत्र बद्धधा सोपाय ईशोदितम् ॥

(शिल्परने एकोनर्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

शिरोबर्तनभागे तु चतुर्थे वा षडंशके ॥
एकं द्वयं त्रयं ददाद् त्रद्यभागाःकमेण तु ।
शिरोबर्तनभागस्य व्यंशं पूजांशकोपरि ॥
छिङ्गायामेऽथवारोध्य षड्भागे तु तदुष्ट्रये ।
एकांशं योजयेद्यीमान् छिङ्गे द्वयंशं तु मध्यमे ॥
त्रिमागमुत्तमे छिङ्गे योजयेद्या दिजोत्तमाः !।
केषष्ठं वा शिरोमानमधिरोध्य विवर्तयेत् ॥
शिरसा मिश्रितं भागं पार्श्वयोरवरुम्यः च ।
इत्तद्वयं तु तन्मानादुमयोः पार्श्वयोनीयेत् ॥

#### प्रतिनाकश्चमानि ।

जर्भ्वदेशे शिरोमध्ये तृतीयं मण्डलं न्यसेत् । मण्डलेश्व त्रिभिर्मतस्यद्भयमत्रोपजायते ॥ तन्मतस्याननपुच्लस्थस्त्रयोर्यत्र सङ्गतिः । तत्र स्थित्वा त्रिभिर्वास्य वर्तनीयं शिरश्शुमम् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

# ळिङ्गपीठम् ।

िक्रनाहसमपीठविस्तरं विस्तृतस्य शरवेदतुक्कमम् । विस्तृतार्धसमगोमुखान्तकं गोमुखान्तसमकण्ठनाहकम् ॥

(सक्कागमसारसङ्ग्हे ॥)

त्रिगुणं लिङ्गविस्तारं त्रिगुणांधं चतुर्गुणम् । त्रिविधस्त्रधमादिस्तु पीठविस्तारमुन्यते ॥ विष्णुमागस्य चोत्सेधं पीठोत्तेधं विधीयते । अथवा ब्रह्मगागस्य चाष्टशिन समन्वितम् ॥ पद्मपीठं भद्रपीठं वेदिका परिमण्डलम् । पीठं चतुर्विधं प्रोक्तं लक्षणं शृणु सांप्रतम् ॥ कृत्वा षोडश चोत्सेधं द्वषंशेन च तु पष्टिका । पद्मभागं तद्द्ध्वांच्यं दल्लेष्योडशमिर्गुतम् ॥

#### त्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

दलमधीकुलोस्सेधं पद्मपीठिमहोच्यते । द्विभागं मध्यवृत्तं तु समन्तात्सदृढं (३) दृढम् ॥ चतुर्मिरूर्ज्यकां तु द्विभागेनोर्ज्यप्रदेका । तद्र्वे त ततः कुर्यादेकांशं घृतवारिणा ॥ पीठतारत्रिमागैकं नालं कुर्याचयोत्तरे । तत्तारस्य चतुर्थाशं तदर्धार्षमयादिकम् ॥ द्विगुणं ब्रिगुणं मूळं तद(म)प्रं चार्धनाशनम् । विस्तारस्य चतुर्धाशादर्धादर्धमधापि वा ॥ जलमार्गं त्रिमारीकं कुर्यात्तत्र विशेषतः । एवं तु पद्मपीठं हि मद्मपीठमथ श्रृणु ॥ पूर्ववत् पोडशांशं तु कृत्वोत्सेथं विधानतः । भागेनोपानमेकेन चतुर्भिर्जगतीभवेत् ॥ कुमदं तु तिभिर्भागैरेकेनैव तु पहिका । कण्ठं कुर्याचिभिर्मागैरेकांशेन तु पष्टिका ॥ महापट्टिका द्वयंशा हु एकेन धृतवारिणी । भद्रपीठं समाख्यातं वेदिपीठमधीश्वते ॥ पीठोत्सेचे नवांशे तु द्वियंशेन तु पटिका । चतार्भः कण्ठतुकं तु ब्रांशेनैबोर्ध्वपहिका ॥

#### त्रतिसालक्षणानि ।

वृतवार्येकमागं तु समन्ताचतुरश्रकम् । वेदिपीठं समास्त्र्यातं परिमण्डलमुच्यते ॥ भद्रमेव हि इत्तं स्यादेतद्वै परिमण्डलम् । तेष्वाकाश्चसमं वापि त्रिपादं वार्थमेव वा ॥ पीठाङ्गानां प्रवेशं च तथा निर्गमनं पुनः । सक्तानां च लिङ्गानां सामान्यं पीठलक्षणम् ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे त्रयक्षिशपटले ॥)

स्त्रीशिक्षं तु परिप्राद्य पीठं कुर्योद्विशेषतः ।

किङ्गविस्तारमानेन तिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ॥

कण्ठद्विगुणमेवं वा त्रिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ।

कण्ठस्य द्विगुणार्थं वा किङ्गदैर्ध्यसमं तु वा ॥

गर्भगहं त्रिधा भज्य भागैकं पीठविस्तृतम् ।

किङ्गमानेन हम्यं स्यात् किङ्गमानेन पिण्डिका ॥

पूर्वोक्रतिर्यथा पीठं तथा कुर्योत्पुनः पुनः ।

अन्याकृतिर्व कर्तव्या कता चेस्कर्तृनाशिनी ॥

वेदाब्राष्टाश्रमानं तु विभजेदष्टधा पुनः ।

गुणभागमधस्यक्षा बाणांशं पीठिकोच्छ्यम् ॥

बाह्यवैष्यावमानं तु षोदशांशेन भाजयेत् ।

सप्तमागमधो मुक्ता प्रहांशं पिण्डिकोच्छ्यम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

पीठोत्सेधं तु यन्मानं विकारांशेन माजयेत् । पक्षांशं पट्टिका प्रोक्ता वाणांशं पद्मपिण्डकम् ॥ अंशद्येन वृत्तं स्थाद्वेदांशमूर्श्वपद्मकम् । तस्योर्ध्वे पट्टिका द्वाभ्यामंशेन घृतवारिणी ॥ पीठतारत्रिमागैकं नालनिर्गममुख्यते । तत्समं मूळविस्तारं तत्तिभागैकमप्रतः ॥ उत्तरे जळमार्गं स्यात्सोमस्याभिमुखं भवेत् । मध्ये खातं तिभागैकं क्रमेण कशता मवेत् ॥ एवं तु पद्मपीठं स्याद्भद्रपीठमधोष्यते । पूर्ववत् बोडशशिन पीठोत्सेषं मजेत्ततः ॥ ब्योमांशं पादकोत्सेधं वेदांशं जगती भवेत् । अञ्चंदां वृत्तमिखुक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका ॥ गुणांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका । महापट्टिद्रयशिन घृतवारि तथांशकम् ॥ एवं स्याद्धद्रपीठं तु सर्वछिङ्गेषु योग्यकम् । एकविशातिभागेन पीठोरसेषं विभाजयेत् ॥ अंशेन पादुकां कुर्याचतुर्धा जगतीं कुर । कण्ठमेकेन कर्तव्यं पद्ममेकांशमेव च ॥

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

तत्कुम्भं त्रिभिरंशैश्व पद्ममेकांशमेव च । कुर्यादेकेन कम्पं तु पक्षशिनय कण्ठकम् ॥ कम्पमेकेन कर्तज्यं पद्ममेकेन कारयेत् । महापट्टि द्विमागान्यां पद्ममेकांशकेन तु ॥ तस्योर्ध्वे पट्टिकैकेन घृतवारि तथांशकम् । विजयं नाम पीठं तु सर्वज्ञान्तिकरं परम् ॥ विभजेतिपण्डिकोत्सेषं अद्यदश्विभागतः । एकेन पादुकां कुर्यादध्यर्धं कम्पप्यायोः ॥ जगती चतुरंशं स्पाद्रणशिनैय यप्रकास् । तद्र्ष्वें कम्पमेकांशं हाम्यां वे पष्टिका भवेत् ॥ पद्ममेकेन कर्तस्यमर्धेन घृतवारिणा । स्वायम्भुविनति प्रोक्तं सर्वदेवेषु योग्यकम् ॥ विकारांशेन विभजेज्ञागेनीपानमुष्यते । पग्रपिण्डी हिमागेन कम्पमेकेन कारयेत्॥ सप्ताशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं द्वाम्यां वै कम्पपदाकौ । अध्यर्वेन महापट्टी पद्ममधैन कारयेत् ॥ कम्पमर्थेन कर्तव्यमर्थेन घृतवारिणा । स्यण्डिलं स्यादिदं पीठं सर्वदेवेषु पूजितम् ॥

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

भागार्धं तिल्पादं वा समं वा शेषिनिर्गमम् । मूलादष्टांशमप्रे तु हीनं स्यात्पद्मपीठके ॥ सर्वेषामेव पीठानामुपानात्पीठविस्तरम् । पीठिकालक्षणं प्रोक्तं पादशैलविधि शृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

निष्कछानां तु छिङ्गानां सकछानामयाधुना ।
सामान्येन विधानेन वक्ष्येऽहं पीठळक्षणम् ॥ १ ॥
जात्यैकया विधातव्यं नेष्टमन्योन्यसङ्करम् ।
आहुरशैळे हुमे कोचित् पीठं पकेष्टकामयम् ॥ २ ॥
छोहजं मणिळिङ्गानां छोहजानां तु पैण्डिकम् ।
आदाय झीशिखां सम्यक् पीठं छि स्य निर्मितम् ॥ ३ ॥

நீஷ்கலமான விங்கம்களுக்கும் பிரதிமைகளுக்கும் சைமான்ய விதியானே பிடவசுவமை செரல்லக்கடவேன்.(1)

பீடத்தை சிங்கத்துக்கொற்த ஜாதியாகக்கொள்ளு வான். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று கலந்து செய்யலாகாது. (1½)

கில்பாறுண்டான வில்கத்திலும் விருகூஜமான வில்கத்திலும் பிடத்தைச்சுட்டசெல்கலாலே கட்டுவா வென்ற சிவர் சொல்லுவார்கள். (2)

ஸ்படிகம் முதலான மணிசிக்கக்களுக்கும் லோஹஜ மான விக்கக்களுக்கும் பீடங்களே லோஹஜமாகவே கொன் ளுவான். (21)

சிலையயமான வில்கந்துக்கு ஸ்திர் கிலேபானே பிடத் தை கிர்பிப்பான், (B)

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

पूजांशद्विगुणं हीनं श्रेष्ठं लिङ्गोनतेः समम् ।
.....ते पीठिविस्तारास्तयोर्मेध्येऽष्टमाजिते ॥ ४ ॥
उत्तमा मध्यमा हीनास्त्रिमिर्मेदाः प्रकीर्तिताः ।
अथवा लिङ्गतुङ्गार्थं हीनं पादोनकं वरम् ॥ ५ ॥
तयोर्मध्येऽष्टमागे तु ..... सानि पूर्ववत् ।
विष्क्रममं तिगुणं वाथ नाहतुस्यविशालकम् ॥ ६ ॥

பிடம் பூதாம்சத்திலியட்டி அதமம், ஒன்றன லிங் கோத்னேதம் உத்தமம். மத்தியமத்துக்கும் உத்தம பெரணத்துக்கும் ஈடுவே எட்டம்சம் செய்ய ஒன்பது பெரணமாம். ஆசு பிட கிஸ்தாரங்கள் ஒன்பது படி சொல்லப்பட்டது.

உத்தமோத்தமம் உத்தமாத்தியமம் உத்தமாதமம், மத்யமோத்தமம் மத்யமாத்யமம் மற்யமாதமம், அத மோத்தமம் அதமமத்தியமம் அதமாதமம் ஆக ஒன்பதி பிரமாணத்தையுமறிவான்.

விங்கோத்னே தத்தில் பாதி அதமம், விங்கோத் மேறத்தில் முக்கால்.......உர்கம் போமாணம். இந்த இரண்டு பிசமாணத்துக்கு கடிவு எட்டம்சம் செய்வான், பத்தை பிடவிண்தாரத்துக்கு பிசமாணமாம்; உத்தமம். இந்த பிரமாணத்தில் உத்தம் மத்யமாதமங்களே முன்பு போலே அதிவான். (5)

அன்றிக்கே விங்களிஸ்தாரத்தில் மும்மடங்கு ஆகல் விங்கத்தில் சுற்றளவு ஆகல் பிடவின்தாரமாக சொல்லப் பட்டது. (6)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

विष्कम्मकर्णाद्वेगुणं सार्धिद्वेगुणं तु वै ।
पीठविस्तारमुद्दिष्टं स्वाधांद्योनमधोपिर ॥ ७ ॥
मण्डनाय स्विद्यताराष्ट्रांशेनैवाधिकं ततः ।
सर्वेद्यामपि पीठानां जन्मान्तं मूळविस्तृतम् ॥ ८ ॥
अग्रव्यासं महापष्टिकान्तं सम्यक् प्रकीर्तितम् ।
विष्णुमागसमोत्सेधं सपादं सार्धमेव वा ॥ ९ ॥
चतुरशं च वस्वशं षडश्रं द्वादशाशकम् ।
दिरष्टाश्रं सुवृत्तं च तेषामेवायतान्यपि ॥ १० ॥

விங்களின் தாரத் இல் தன்னில் சுதுரித்து அந்த கர்ணத் இல் இரட்டியாதல் இரண்டரையாதல் மும்மடங்கு பேடியிஸ் தாரமென் தா சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்தப்பேடவின் தாரங்களில் எட்டிலொன் தா பேடத் துக்கு மேல்குறைக் இரு ப்பது. (7)

அலங்காரத்தின் பொருட்டு முன்புசொன்னவிஸ்தா ரத்தில் எட்டிலொன்ற ஏற்றி பீடவிஸ்தாரம் கொள்க எல்லாபோமாணங்களும் சொன்ன விஸ்தாரபோமாமுமாக உபானத்திலே கொள்வான். (8)

அக்சனிஸ்தாசபிசமாணத்தை மஹாபட்டிகையறு இ கொள்வான் என்ற அழகியதாக சொள்வப்பட்டது. பீடோத்வேதம் விஷ்ணுபாகத்தின்மேலே ஒன்றுகால் ஒன்றகையாதல் பீடத்துக்கு உத்வேதம் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (9)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणामि ।

त्रिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च चतुर्दशनिमानि वै।
समानि यानि छिक्कस्य चाहुः पीठं च संज्ञकम् ॥११॥
आयतान्यासनानीति निष्कछानां बदन्ति वै।
त्रिकोणमर्धचन्द्रं च निष्कछे सकछे कमात्॥ १२॥
मदपीठं च चन्द्रं च वक्रपीठं महाम्बुजम् ।
श्रीकरं (विकरं) पद्मपीठं च महावजं च सौम्यकम् ॥ १३॥
श्रीकामार्थमिति प्रोक्ता नाम्मेता नव पीठिकाः।
स्वनामाक्रातियुक्त्या त्र त्रिकोणार्थेन्द्रसंयुते ॥ १४॥

சதாச்சம், ஆயதசதாச்சம், அஞ்டாச்சம், ஆயதமான அஷ்டாச்சம், ஆடச்சம், ஆயதமான ஷடச்சம், தலா தசாச்சம், ஆயதமான அவசதசாச்சம் ஷோடசாச்சம் ஆயதமான ஷோடசாச்சம் கிருத்தம் ஆயதசிருத்தம் மூன்றகோணம் அர்த்தாக்டுசன் ஆக பதினுயுடிய கேடத்துக்கு வடிவு சொல்லப்பட்டது. (11)

கினமான பிடங்களே சிஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கு ஆனைமென்ற சொல்லுவார்கள். பிஷ்களத்துக்கு இசி கோணபிடமும் சகளத்துக்கு அர்த்தசர்திரனும் கொள்வா னென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (12)

பற்சடிடம், பத்கம், மஹாம்புஜம், ஸ்ரீகாம், பத்க டேம், மஹாவஞ்சம், ணொம்யாம், ஸ்ரீகாம்பம் ஆசப்பீடத் கக்கு........சோல்லப்பட்டது. (13)

திரிகோணத் இலும் அர்த் தகத்திரனி அம் தன்னுடைய காமத் அக்டோக யுக்கியினுமே கொள்வான். (14)

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

पीठिकानामळङ्कारं क्रमशो वस्यतेऽधुना ।
गृहीतोत्सेधमानांशवशेन विविधेन च ॥ १५ ॥
त्रिःपञ्चांशे ख्रांशि जन्मं युगांशं वप्रस्योर्ध्वं ...........
.....खंशं क्षेपणं चार्धम् व्वं सार्धश्रीवं पूर्ववरक्षेपणोचम् ॥ १६ ॥
ख्रंशं पट्टं स्नेहवार्यर्धमागं तत्सामान्यं भद्रपीठं स्वहृष्टम् ।
विप्रोवीभृद्धैश्यकानां परेषां श्रीसौमाग्यारोग्यमोग्यप्रदायि ॥ १७ ॥
दिरष्टभागेऽश्विनिवाणनेत्रेर्युगांशनेतेन्दुभिरत्र पट्टम् ।
.....पं च वृत्तं च दळं च पट्टं स्थात्पञ्चपीठं वृत्तवारियुक्तम् ॥ १८ ॥

திச்சமித்தக்கொண்டபலபடியான உத்லேத பிரமா ணத்தாவே அடைவே பிடங்களுக்கு அவள்காரம் சொல் வப்படுகிறது. (15)

படத்தினையை உயரக்கை பதினஞ்ச அம்சம் செய்த இதில் உபாகம் இரண்டு, காலம்சம் ஐக்தி, ஒரம்சம் குமுதகம், அமையம்சம் சம்பு, இரண்டம்சம் குமுதகம், அரையம்சம் சம்பு, ஒன்றரை அம்சம் கண்டம். அரையம்சம் சம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒன்றரையம்சம் ஸ்கேஹ வாசி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு இது பற்று பற்ரபடேத் தைக்கு அலக்காரம். இந்த பீடம் பிராமணருக்கும் சாதாக்களுக்கும், செட்டிகளுக்கும் வெள்ளாளமுக்கும் நிலையும் ணைபாக்கியத்தையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் போக்பத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது.(17)

பத்பபடமென்றெ பிடத்தினுடைய உத்னேதத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து இதில் இரண்டம்சம் உபாகம் அஞ் சம்சம் எழுதகம் இரண்டம்சம் பட்டிகை ஒரம்சம் கிருத வரசி ஆக அம்சம் பதிறை. (18)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

दिससांशे सार्धमर्थं गुणार्धं जन्मं निम्नं पद्धनं सरक्रमेण ।
पट्टं निम्नं चार्धमर्थं द्व मागं बज्रं निम्नं कम्पकं पूर्ववत् स्यात् ॥१९॥
प्रयंशं पद्धां निम्नमर्थं तद्ष्वें डाष्यधाँशा पट्टिकाण्यार्धमागा ।
प्रतत्पीठं वजपद्धां हि नाम्ना सामान्यं तत्सर्वालिङ्गेष्ट् शस्तम् ॥ २० ॥
त्रिषड्मागैर्व्यर्थवेदांशकार्थेस्तार्धव्यर्धार्धकार्धानलांशैः ।
वर्षाच्यर्धार्धांशकौर्जन्ममञ्जं पट्टं निम्नं पद्धजं इत्तमञ्जम् ॥ २१ ॥
निम्नं पट्टं पद्ध......श्रीपट्टं तत्स्नेहमारं क्रमेण ।
प्.....सम्पगुक्तं महान्त्रं चित्रं सद्धिः पौरुषे चार्वकेऽपि ॥२२॥

வஞ்சபத்பிமன்ற பேசையுடைய பிடந்தில் உத்னே தத்தை பதிஞலம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஒன்றகையம்சம் உபர கம் அசையம்சம் கிம்னம் மூன்றசையர்சம் எழுதகம். இதன் மேல் அசையம்சம் பட்டம்......பம்சம் கிம்னம் ஒசம்சம் வஞ்சம் அசையம்சம் கிம்னம் அசையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றர்சர். எழுதகம். அசையம்சம் கிம்கம் ஒன்றசையம்சம் பட்டிகை அசையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. அக அர்சம் பதினும் இத்த வஞ்சபிடத்தை என்லா வில்கங்களுக்கும் கொள்வானென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (20)

மஹாப்ஜமென்ற காமத்தோகேடிய பிபோத்வோதத் தை பதினெட்டம்கம் செய்து இதல் ஒன்றகையம்சம் எழுதகம். மூன்றம்சம் குமதகம். அசையம்சம் எழுதகம். அசையம்சம் கம்பு. அசையம்சம் பத்மம், ஒன்றசையம்சம் பட்டிகை கிருதலாசி யசையம்சம் ஆக அம்சம் பதினெட்டு இந்த மஹாபத்ம பீடம் ஆர்ஷலிக்கத்துக்கும் மாறுஷலில் கத்துக்கும் ஆமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (22)

#### प्रतिमाङक्षणानि ।

लक्षोत्सेषे वोद्याशेंऽशि जन्म त्र्यंशं पद्मं पद्मतुक्तं युगांशम् ।
द्वद्मागार्षं ख्रांशि वृत्तं धगर्थं पद्मं त्र्यंशं पट्टिका सार्धमागा ॥ २३ ॥
कर्षांशं तत्स्नेह्वार्यर्धवातं ताव्यासं त्र्यंशकं वा युगांशम् ।
नालन्यासं निर्गमं त[स्य\*]त्र्यंशं कुर्यादत्रं श्रीकरं श्रीकरं तत् ॥ २४ ॥
अध्यर्धार्धव्यर्वकार्धार्धकार्थः पक्षार्धव्यर्धः खुरं निम्नमञ्जम् ।
पट्टं निम्नं पट्टमञ्जं तु निम्नं पट्टं निम्नं पीठपद्मं दशशि ॥ २५ ॥
त्रिःपत्रांशे लन्यतुक्ते स चार्थेऽर्धाव्यर्थं सार्थेन्दुमागैः ।
अर्धव्यर्धाव्यर्थकार्थः अमेण जन्मं निम्नं पट्टकं तत्क्रमेण ॥ २६ ॥

ஞீகாமென்ற காமத்தையுடைய பிடோத்வேதத்தை படுகுறம்சம் செய்து இதிலோரம்சம் உபாவம், மூன்றம்சம் மதேறைபாகம் செய்து இதிலோரம்சம் உபாவம், மூன்றம்சம் மதேறைபாகம் காலம்சம் பத்மம், அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றகையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. ஆக அம்சம் பதினும். கிருதவாரியினுடைய நாழ்ச்சியும் அரை யம்சம். பிடவின்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்ற காலிலொன்று காலிலொன்று காலிலோன்று காலிலோன்று காலிலொன்று காலில்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்ற கானத்தினுமைய மூலவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்றுகக் கானத்தினுமைய மூலவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்றுகக் கொள்க. என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது கர்த்தாவுக்கு மூன்றக்கொடுக்கும். (24)

பீடபத்மம் தசாம்சம் என்றது. பீடபத்மமென்ற காமதேயத்தையுடைத்தான பீடோத்லேதத்தை பத்தம் சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாகம். அரையம்சம் திம்னம். இசண்டரையம்சம் பத்மம், அரையம்சம் சம்பு

#### प्रतिमाळश्रणानि ।

जन्मं निम्नं पङ्कानं पट्टकं तद्वजं हत्तं (तत्)क्षेपणं कक्षमूर्थ्वे ।
पट्टं निम्नं तन्महावज्ञमुक्तं.....॥ २७॥
वज्ञं हत्तं तुङ्गनाम्ना तदेव सौम्यं पीठं सम्पदायुष्करं स्थात् ।
दिषद्भागे चन्द्रनेत्रार्धभागैः सार्धार्थेः सार्धसार्धार्धकार्थैः ॥ २८॥
वश्यर्थेनार्धेन निम्नं तु वर्ष्रं निम्नं पद्यां धृत्यस्तं हत्तमञ्जम् ।
धृक्पद्यां तत्पट्टिकानिम्नपटं श्रीकामं तस्त्रस्थतुङ्गे मयोक्तम् ॥ २९॥

அரையம்சம் கிம்னம். அரையம்சம் பட்டம் இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் ஓரம்சம் பட்டிசை அரை யம்சம் தெருவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பத்தை.

மஹாவஜ்சமென்று பேசையுடையத்தான பிடோத் ஸேதத்தை பதினஞ்சம்சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றசையம்சம் உபாகம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், காவம்சம் பத்மம், அரை யம்சம் பட்டம், ஓரம்சம் கண்டம், ஒன்றரையம்சம்..... ஒரம்சம் கண்டம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரை அரையம்சம் கிருதனாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு மஹாவஜ்ர பிடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (27)

இக்க மஹாவஞ்சபடத்தில் வஞ்சம்கிருத்தமாக வெள ம்பபிடமென்று காமமாம். இக்க ணொம்பபிடமானது சுர்த்தாவுக்கு வர்வலம்பத்தைக்கொடுக்கும், லொளம்பபிட மும் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

ஸ்ரீகாம்யமென்ற காமதோற்றை புடைத்தான படோத்றேதத்தை பன்னிரண்டுசெய்து இதில் ஒரம்சம்

#### अतिमाख्याणानि ।

# धाम्नि प्रोक्तान्यप्यधिष्ठानकानीत्यन्यप्यस्मिन्मण्डनीयानि युक्त्या । यथाबळं यथाशोभं यथायुक्ति प्रवेशनम् । निर्गमं सर्वपीठानां अङ्गानां परिकल्पयेत् ।। ३०॥

குது த்ரோபாகம். இரண்டம்சம் ஜகதி. அமையம்சம் கிம்னம், ஒசம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அமையம்சம் கிருதவாகி ஆக அம்சம் பன்னிரண்டு. இப்படி. ஸ்ரீசாம்யபீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

போரைதங்களில்கொண்ட அதிஷ்டானங்களில் அலக் காரப்போல பேங்களுக்கும் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப் பட்டது.

இக்க போலங்காரங்களுடைய அம்சங்களில் சுறப் புக்களும் நேப்பாடும் இவ்வங்கங்களுடைய பலத்துக்கோ கவும் சேரபைக்கோகவும் புக்திக்கோகவும் கொள்வான். இத்த அங்கங்களே மழகியதாக எல்பேபான்.

(मयमते चतुक्किशाध्याये ॥)

श्रीसम् पीठलक्षने मूलन्याख्यानयोः लेखकप्रमादजानितं वर्णलोप
 पङ्क्तिलोपादिकसुपलभ्यते ॥

# छिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्मूर्तयः ।



# छिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्मूर्तयः ।

विङ्गोद्भवमूर्तिः ।

अथ वस्ये विशेषण लिङ्गोद्धविषि शृणु । लिङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरम्र्तिवत् ॥ नळकात्तळपर्यन्तं लिङ्गे श्रूलसमन्वितम् । ब्रह्मापि हंसरूपेण ऊर्ज्वे वै वामपार्थके ॥ विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणेंऽशे स्वधोगतः । विष्णुर्दक्षिणपार्थे तु वामपार्थे पितामहः ॥ हृद्वयेऽज्ञलिसंयुक्ती स्थिती लिङ्गे समीक्य च । रक्तस्यामहिरण्यामा ईश्वविष्णुपितामहाः ॥ एवं लिङ्गोद्धवं ख्यातं बृक्षसङ्ग्हणं ततः । (अंशुमद्भेद्वागमे षट्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

पूर्ववत्कारयेत्सम्यक् चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनम् । छिङ्गावः शर्वजान्वन्तभागं नेन्द्रियगोचरम् ॥ छिङ्गोर्ब्बाधःप्रदेशे तु हंससूकरमाचरेत् । बिम्बस्याननमानेन कारयेद्रंसमादरात् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

विम्बद्धिमुखमानेन भूक्ष्यस्यं तु स्करम् ।

ब्रह्मविष्ण् द्विपार्श्वस्यौ नतौ तस्पानुकूलकौ ॥

तिर्यमातमुपादौ तै। सर्वाषयवमुन्दरौ ।

लिङ्गोद्भवस्विति स्यातो ब्रह्मविष्ण्वभिनन्दितः ॥

ब्रह्मविष्णुविहीनो वा इंसस्करसंयुतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

िक्नं कलोर्ध्वतो ब्रह्मा इंसरूपं तथैव च । विष्णुं बराहबक्तं तु लिक्नस्याधः प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ इदयेऽक्तलिसंयुक्तौ ब्रह्मविष्णू च पार्श्वयोः । लिक्नमध्ये तु कर्तव्यं पूर्ववचन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ अदस्या तस्य पादान्जौ तथैव मकुटं यथा ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ विङ्गोद्भवं बक्ष्ये विङ्गाकारस्य मध्यतः।
नव्कात् पादस्य तकं विङ्गे शूलसमायुतम् ॥
धन्द्रशेखरवत्सर्वं कारयेखुन्दराकृतिम् ।
बद्धाः तु हंसरूपेण कर्ष्वंगो वामपार्श्वतः ॥
विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणाशे त्वघोगतः ।
हदयेऽञ्चविसंयुक्तौ रक्तस्यामनिमौ परम् ॥

# प्रतिमालक्षणानि । बीक्षमाणौ परं लिङ्गमिदं लिङ्गोद्भवं स्मृतम् । (शिल्परःने द्वाविशपटके ॥)

आयामं यन्तु लिङ्गस्य भूतांशं विभजेत्ततः ।

ऊर्ध्वे न्योमांशकं त्यकवा मूले चैव तथा भवेत् ॥

तन्मध्ये कार्यद्धीमांश्चन्द्रशेखरम्तिताम् ।

अजविष्ण् द्विपार्श्वे द्वौ नमस्कत्वानुकूलकौ ॥

धर्मांशं विभजेहिङ्गं शरांशमुदयान्तयोः ।

लिङ्गोर्ध्वे कार्यद्वंतमधस्तात्म्कराननम् ॥

विष्णुं सङ्गल्पयदुर्वीमाननेनैव कर्षितम् ।

विम्वस्य द्विमुखेनैव इंसरूपं तु कारयेत् ॥

ऋज्वागतिस्थिति वामाद्वरदामयहस्तकम् ।

ऋज्वागतिस्थिति वामाद्वरदामयहस्तकम् ।

कृष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तं कारयेदिन्दुशेखरम् ॥

अधोभागे तु भागेन जान्वन्तं तु न दश्यकम् ।

एवं लिङ्गोद्भवं कुर्याचन्द्रशेखरम् न्यते ॥

(कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

छिङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरबिस्थतम् । नलकाधस्म्धितं पादं छिङ्गोद्भवसमन्वितम् ॥ विरिश्चिद्दैसरूपेण चोर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वके । दक्षे वराहरूपस्य रूपेणाधोगतो हरिः ॥

#### प्रतिमानक्षणानि ।

वामदक्षिणपार्श्वस्थौ कताङ्गलिसमन्त्रितौ । स्वरूपेण द्विपादस्थावजविष्णू विभोः परे ॥ एवं जिङ्गावतारं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं सदा ।

त्रक्ताक्षाविस्तृतिनतांसकलम्बमानैस्संपन्नचिह्नभुजभूषणवर्णभेदैः । शोमान्त्रितं शुभकरं सकलप्रजानामैश्वर्थसङ्कपरिश्चद्भिकरं विदश्यात् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

### चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिः ।

इन्दुमीलिप्रतिष्ठां तु बक्ष्ये छक्षणपूर्विकास् ।

आपाद्य च शिलादीनि तैः कुर्व्यात्प्रतिमां गुरुः ॥

चतुर्मुजिक्षिनेत्रक्ष समपात्स्थानके स्थितः ।

वरामयसमायुक्तपूर्वस्थकरपद्धवः ॥

वरदं वामहस्ते स्थादमयं दक्षिणे करे ।

वरदं पदि तं कुर्व्यादधान्यस्तिहकाणिकः ॥

ऊरुत्युष्टकरो वापि कटको वा विधीयते ।

मृगटक्ककराजन्यौ दोस्तीमान्तं व्यवस्थितौ ॥

मृगटक्कौ तु कर्णान्तौ कर्त्तरीसंव्यवस्थितौ ।

पराक्मुखोऽनिमुखो वा मृगष्टक्कः पराक्मुखः ॥

रत्नपनिकया वापि शङ्कपत्रिकयापि वा ।

पद्मपत्रिकया वापि शङ्कपत्रिकयापि वा ।

पद्मपत्रिकया वापि श्रीमितं बामकर्णकम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळक्षगानि ।

सन्यं मकरसिंहास्यपत्रकुण्डलकैर्युतम् । पृष्ठतः कर्णपर्यन्तं केश्ववर्तिविलम्बनम् ॥ पार्श्वयोर्वोह्रम्लाच् जटाप्राणां विलम्बनम् । हार्युम्प्रीवसंयुक्तं तथा कर्णिकयान्वितम् ॥ वक्षस्थलं प्रकर्तन्यं मुजाः केयूरसंयुताः । सुपत्रबङयोपेतास्सर्वरत्नोपशोमिताः ॥ मुक्तादामविख्नवाश्च तद्यं मणिभूपणम् । कराम्रं कटकोपेतमङ्गुल्पो मुद्रिकान्विताः ॥ छन्नवीरोत्तरीयोपवीतैस्सोदरबन्धनः । समस्तरत्नपाशाख्यकृतिमाननदामिः ॥ संयुक्तकदिसुत्रोऽन्तः पादजाळकसंयुतः । चन्द्रशेखर एवं स्यादेव्या च सहितो न वा ॥ सापीदाभिन्नपीठा वा देवेनालिङ्गितायवा । तयाछिङ्गितदेवी वा अन्योन्याछिङ्गितस्तु वा ॥ आर्टिङ्गनयुतो वा स्यानिरार्टिङ्गोऽथवा मतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

क्षञ्चागतं तु तं देवं मृगं परञ्जधारिणम् । कृत्त्यम्बरधरं देवं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्त्रमपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

लिझं च विष्णुरूपं च विना कुर्विन्दुशेखरम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

भागवेतरदहस्तं सौम्यश्वज्ञारभावं विपुलवदननेत्रं चन्द्रभिन्त्रोशमौलिम् । ऋजुतनुसमपादस्थानकं विद्वमाभं हरिणपरञ्जपाणि पद्मपीठोपरिस्यम् ॥

### एतत्यार्श्वस्थनीरी ।

स्यामां त्रिनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिमङ्गां सञ्यापसञ्यस्थितकुञ्जिताक्रिम् । सन्ये तु नीलोत्पलचारहस्तां देवस्य वामस्थितपद्मपीठाम् ॥

(श्रीतस्वनिधी ॥)

# केबसमूर्तिः ।

अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं वरदं वाममुच्यते । वरदं वामहस्तं तु अधोमुखं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ तलमूलं कटिस्पृष्टं भेट्युप्रान्तं तु तत्करे । ऊर्ध्ववक्तं तु वरदं पृष्ठं नामिसमोज्जृतम् ॥ आर्जवं राजसं भावं कल्पयेद्विजसत्तम ! । कर्तरी परहस्ते ही टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥ हरिणी च बाह्यवक्तं वाम्यन्तरमुखं तु वा । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणार्थेन्दुसंयुतम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाचक्षणानि ।

नामेन्द्वशेखरं नाथ प्रवालसदशप्रमम् । त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यनदनं सर्वाभरणम् वणम् ॥ पीताम्बरं तथा देवं वस्त्राप्तौ नळकान्तगौ । उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेबमम्बरं त्रुहमध्यगम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटछे ॥)

केवलं गौरिसहितमालिङ्गं च विधा भवेत् ।
केवलं समपादं तु स्थान [कं परि\*] करपयेत् ॥
समयं दक्षिणं इस्तं वरदं वाममुख्यते ।
हरिणी वामहस्ते तु उङ्गं यै दक्षिणे करे ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणेर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ।
वामेन्दुशेखरं वाय प्रवालसदशप्रभम् ॥
त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वामरणमूषितम् ।
पीताम्बरधरं देवं वखाप्रै नलकान्तगौ ॥
उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवं मध्यतश्चोरमध्यगम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटखे II)

पाञ्चपतमृतिः । अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण पाशुपतस्य छक्षणम् । समपादं स्थानकं स्याचन्द्रशेखरम्(तैवत् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यम्ध्वेकेशं महाततुम् । समयं शूटहर्स्तं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् ॥ बरदं चाक्षमाटां च बामपार्श्वे करद्वयम् । प्रवाटसदशत्रक्यं सौम्यनेत्रातिशीतटम् ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । निस्रोत्सवाय विम्बं तत्स्थानकं वासनं तु बा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटके ॥)

अध पाञ्चपतं वक्षे चन्द्रशेखरवित्थतम्। चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं चाप्यूर्ध्वेकेशं महातनुम्।। दक्षिणेऽमयकं शूलं कपालं वरदं परे। प्रवालसदशप्रद्धं सर्वाभरणमूबितम् ॥

(शिरुपरस्ने द्वाविशपटळे) ॥

बिक्षमर्तुः प्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तहक्षणं तु वै। नित्योत्सवे तु कथितं सूत्राघं चेन्दुमौद्धिवत् ॥ प्रायाश्चित्तादिके वाथ सर्वकामप्रसिद्धये । निस्पोत्सवेऽपि तच्छेष्ठं तं मन्त्रेख विशेषतः॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिपबाशत्तमपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

# रौद्रपाशुपतमृतिः।

तदेवाग्निसमं वर्णं रक्ताक्षं कुटिल्मुवम् । तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रासमायुक्तं व्यालयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥ व्यालानलशिखाकारमतिरक्तकवस्त्र । शूलं वधोगुखं पृत्वा कपालं वरदोद्धृतम् ॥ अथवामयं विना श्लमूलं पृत्वा तु तत्करे । शूलाग्नं वरदेनैव गृह्य तिर्व्यमातोद्धृतम् ॥ दक्षिणे त्यपरे हस्ते टक्कं खक्नं च वामके । रौत्रं पाञ्चपतं द्येतद्विलिलेक्ने तु पूजितम् ॥ रतन्मूर्ति सक्तद् ध्यायेस्सर्वश्चन्नुविनाशनम् । एतन्मूर्ति सक्तद् ध्यायेस्सर्वश्चन्नुविनाशनम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

धधातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि अखराजस्य पूजनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च शिखाकूटसमुज्वलम् ॥ वामसब्ये च गूलं तु बरदाभयहस्तकम् । रौदपाञ्चपतं द्येवं बलिविम्बं तथोच्यते ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाखक्षणानि ।

पाञ्जपतास्त्रमृतिः॥

चतुर्वक्तं चतुर्वाहुं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रमम् । संहारामं सुमूर्धानं प्रतिवक्तं त्रिङोचनम् ॥ दीसदन्ताप्रकेशभ्यस्मश्रुमीमं महाबद्धम् । शक्तिसुद्ररशङ्कासीन्द्धानं सोमस्त्रिणम् ॥ साङ्गं पाञ्चपतं शस्तं भजे पद्मासने स्थितम् ।

(श्रीतत्वनिषौ ॥)

# सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।



# सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।

सुखासनमृतिः । मेरुपर्वतपार्श्वे तु मुनीनामाश्रमे तथा । दिगम्बरं तु मां दङ्का तेषां स्त्रीणां स्रमोऽस्ति वै ॥ तं शाला मुनयस्सर्वे जुहुबुस्वामिचारिकम् । तन्मध्ये ह्यदितानीह नागं कृष्णमुगं तथा ॥ अपस्मारं च परशुमुक्षं व्यावं हरिं तथा । करोटिं तु महाभीममेवमादा गता मयि ॥ नागं मुगं च परशुं कीडार्थं धारितं मया। पादाधस्तादपस्मारं करोटिं शिरसोापरि ॥ सिंह्ज्याची तदा हत्वा तचर्म धारितं मया। तदुक्षं वाहनं भूला मम प्रियकरं सदा ॥ महोदधेविषं कण्ठे सोमार्घं शेखरे ध्रुतम् । बक्पुष्पं जटाभारे मया नृत्तेऽवधारितम् ॥ समानमन्यसर्वासां प्रतिमानां विशेषतः । त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्मुजं सौम्यं बालेन्दुकतशेखरम् ॥

#### त्रतिमान्ध्यानि ।

धुस्तूरमुजगोपेतं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । व्याप्रचर्माम्बरं चैव हारकेयूरसंयुतम् ॥ यक्षोपवीतसंयुक्तं कुण्डलम्यामलङ्कृतम् । मूर्तीनां द्वादशानां तु सामान्यमिदमीरितम् ॥ सतः परं विशेषस्तु क्रमशो वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । लासने तु सुखासीनं मृगीपरशुधारिणम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । कटकं वा सुखासीनमुमास्कन्दौ च वर्जितम् ॥ एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तसुमासहितमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

आर्जवं राजसं मावं मद्रपीठोपरिस्थितम् । वामाक्षि शाययेत्पीठे दक्षिणाक्षि तु लम्बयेत् ॥ जागतं(१) तु सुखासीनं प्रवालसदशप्रमम् । त्रिनेत्रं तु प्रसन्नास्यं संपन्नं राजसैर्गुणैः ॥ व्याम्राजिनवरोपेतं दुक्लवसनान्त्रितम् । दक्षिणे परशुं बामे कृष्णं इस्ते समुद्भुतम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे वामे कटकं सिंहकणवत् । दक्षिणे मकरास्यं वा कुण्डलं सिंहमेव वा ॥

#### त्रातेमारुक्षणानि ।

पत्रकुण्डलमन्यत्र वामकर्णे विशेषतः ।
भथवा कर्णयुगले वृत्तकुण्डलकं न्यसेत् ॥
जटामकुटलंयुक्तं नानामरणमूषितम् ।
यश्चोपवीतसंयुक्तं सर्पराट्कङ्कणान्वितम् ॥
एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तं राजराष्ट्रसुखावहम् ।

(शिल्परते द्वार्विशाध्याये ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंपुतम् । भभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरगुसंयुक्तं वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु लिन्बतम् ॥ उमासहितवत्सर्वं स्कन्दगौरीविद्यर्जितम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

डमासहितमृतिः ।

केवळं खेबमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । तद्गीरीसहितं ख्यातं भित्रपीठैकमेव वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

केवलं खेबमाख्यातं वामे गौरीसमन्दितम् । भिन्नपीठे विश्लेषण तद्गौरीसहितं विदुः ॥

(जिस्पराने द्वाविज्ञ**पटके** II)

#### प्रतिमाख्याणानि ।

आिलक्समूर्तिः ।

तदेव भक्ससंयुक्तं देवीदेवी परस्परम् ।

देवी वरदहस्तेन देवी वै ...पराश्चितम् ॥

...स्तनाभ्यन्तरे वामपार्थमालिक्सनं कुरु ।
पार्श्वसूत्रारपुरो वामबाहुमालिक्सनं तु वा ॥

देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्भोदंशिणपार्थतः ।
काटिसूत्रोपिर स्प्रष्टा पुष्पं वामकरे वृता ॥

अथवा प्राग्वदेवेशो देव्यास्तु दक्षिणे करे ।

रक्तोत्पलं परिप्राग्न वामहस्तं प्रलम्बता ॥

एवमालिक्समूर्ति च विधामार्गेण कस्पयेत् ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् ॥

चन्द्रशेखरमाङ्यातं व्यास्त्रहमध श्रुणु ।

(अंजुमद्भेदागमे श्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

देवी वरदहस्तेन देवी तरणर्श्वमाश्रितास् । स्तनान्पन्तरे वामपार्श्वमाञ्चिनं कुरु ॥ पार्श्वस्त्रात्परो वामबाहुमाञ्चिनं तु वा । देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शन्भोदिक्षिणपार्श्वतः ॥ कटिस्त्रोपरि तथा वामे पुष्पधृता करे । अथवा प्राक्षदेवेशो देवी रक्तोत्पळान्यिता ॥

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

करे तु दक्षिणे बामहस्तमात्रं प्रचम्बयेत् । एवमाज्ञिमृ(तं तु त्रिघा मार्गेण कस्पयेत् ॥ एवं पद्मविषं प्रोक्तं चन्द्रशेखरम्(तेनम् ।

(शिल्पराने द्वाविशपटडे ॥)

#### सोमास्कन्दः ।

वक्ष्यामि सोमोमास्कन्दसुखेशस्थापनं परस् ।
तह्नक्षणसमायुक्तं तचेदानी प्रकथ्यते ॥
चतुर्भुजिक्षिनेत्रश्च बटामकुटमाण्डितः ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तो वरदाभयहस्तकः ॥
कष्ण्यापरशुयुक्तोर्ध्वनोमतरकरान्वितः ।
असन्यसन्यक्षणस्थपत्रिकानककुण्डळः ॥
सोपवीतः प्रसन्नातम शायितासन्यपात्तळः ।
साळम्बदक्षपादेन वामे गौर्या व संयुतः ॥
सर्वळक्षणसंयुक्तस्सर्वीमरणभूवितः ।
वामे देव्या समायुक्तस्तदस्थायप्रसिद्धया ॥
सर्वोमस्तोम एव स्यासोमास्कन्दविधिर्भवेत् ।
देवोन्वदश्मागैकमागेनाथ द्विमागतः ॥
त्रिवेदभागैर्वा कुर्यात् स्वन्दं तन्मध्यमे गुदः ।
द्विनेत्रस्तद्विबाहुश्च करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

#### प्रतिमाकक्षणानि ।

कर्णयोर्नकपिण्डेन सर्वाभरणमूबितः ।
दक्षभागकरस्याञ्जः प्रसारितकरोऽपरः ॥
दिहस्तपङ्काजो बाथ वृत्तरूपयुतोऽथवा ।
देव्यूरुसंस्थितो बापि निष्पङ्काजकरोऽथवा ॥
आसीनो वा स्थितो बापि स्कन्दस्वेवं प्रकीर्तितः ।
स्कन्दोभारहितस्वेष एवं स्याचु सुखासनः ॥
सोमे च सोमास्कन्दे च सुखेरो छक्षणं मतम् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे ससचन्वारिशत्तमपटे ॥)

सहासने शुमादेवी सुसीम्यवदनोञ्बलाम् ।
दिशुजो पद्महस्तां तु मकुटाभरणान्विताम् ॥
कटकाक्यघरां वामे प्रसारितमधापि वा ।
लमाबाहुस्तनान्तं वा मानं वै वण्मुलस्य तु ॥
कण्ठे शूलसमायुक्तं लक्षवीरसमायुतम् ।
लमाशङ्करयोर्मध्ये स्कन्दं वै वालक्षपिणम् ॥
धासनं स्थानकं वापि वरदं कटकान्वितम् ।
क्रिला सुखासनं यदत् पूर्ववत्परमेश्वरम् ॥
देवस्य मुखमन्वीक्ष्य किक्षिद् गीरी तु कारयेत् ।
(मुप्रमेदागमे चतुस्त्रिक्षक्तमपटके ॥)

#### प्रतिमावक्षणानि ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण सोमास्कन्देश्वरं परम् । मुखासनं यथा प्रोक्तं तथा देवो विचीयते ॥ देवस्य वामपार्थे तु पार्वेती च सहासने । शाययेदक्षिणं पादं वामपादं प्रसम्बयेत् ॥ बरदं वामहस्ते तु दक्षिणे चोत्पळं करे । दुर्वाञ्यामनिभा देवी सर्वोभरणभूविता ॥ रक्ताम्बरधरा हारमकुठोञ्चलन्विता । वामोरुवाद्ये पीठे तु वामहस्ततळं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रहृदुत्पळसंयुक्तमन्यमेवं करोतु वा । देवीदेवेशयोर्मध्ये स्थापयेत्स्कन्यमूर्सिनम् ॥ केशान्ते वापिकोपेतं करण्डमकुटोञ्चलम् । उभयोईस्तयोः पुष्पं वामे वरदमेव वा ॥ कटकं बाध तद्धस्ते सिंहकर्णमधापि वा । अथवा पुस्तकं दक्षहस्ते वामे पुरोक्तवत् ॥ कटिसूत्रयुतं नग्नं बाहुभूषणभूषितम् । थासीनं वा स्थितं वाथ गृत्तं वा स्कन्दमाचरेत् ॥ नृत्तं चेत् फलबद्दामहस्तमन्यत्र स्थिकम् । अथवा वामहस्तं तु फलं त्यक्त्वा प्रसारयेत् ॥ वक्ष्यमाणविधानेन स्कन्दनुत्तं समाचरेत् । (शिल्परत्ने द्राविशपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमास्थ्यचानि ।

चतुर्शुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं वरदाभयहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं दक्षिणे वामकेऽपि च । पत्रं तु बामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलं भवेत् ॥ उपवीतधरं चैव शयनं वामपादकम् । ङम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं थामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥ तयोर्भेच्ये स्थितस्यन्दस्तर्वेष्ठक्षणसंयुतः । बहाविष्णु द्विपार्श्वांस्यां देवीस्यां युक्तभौगदम् ॥ देवस्य बाह्यसीमान्तं देव्यास्त्वायाममुच्यते । द्विवाहुका द्विनेत्री च करण्डमकुटान्यिता ॥ सर्वोभरणसंयुक्ता दुक्छवसनान्विता । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं बामपादं तु लम्बितम् ॥ कटकं दक्षिणं इस्तं बरदं बामइस्तकम् । बेरायामं तु विभजेदष्टधा चैव भागिकम् ॥ द्विभागं वा गुहायामं बाहु(छ ?)रूपेण कल्पयेत् । द्विमुजश्च द्विनेत्रश्च सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कटकं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रजम्बतम् । आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि कारयेचु गुहं ततः ॥

#### प्रतिमालक्षणामि ।

पद्मपीठोर्ब्बके वापि केवलं पीठकोपरि । मबानीसहितं होवं इपग्रहनसुष्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपडछे ॥)

#### उमामहेखरी।

युग्मं स्नीपुरुषं कार्यमुमेशी दिव्यरूपिणी ।
अष्टवस्तुं सु देवेशं जटाचन्द्रार्धभूषितम् ॥
दिपाणि दिभुजां देवी सुगध्यां सुपयोधराम् ।
वामपाणि सु देवस्य देव्यास्स्त्रन्धे नियोजयेत् ॥
दक्षिणं सु करं शम्भोक्रपंछेन विभूषितम् ।
देव्यास्तु दक्षिणं पाणि स्कन्चे देवस्य कस्त्रयेत् ॥
वामपाणौ तथा देव्या दर्पणं दापयेच्छुभम् ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वमामहेश्वरं वक्ष्ये उमया सह शङ्करम् । मातुलिङ्गं त्रिशूलं च धत्ते दक्षिणे करे ॥ आलिङ्गन्वामहस्तेन नागेश्वरं द्वितीये करे ॥ हरस्कन्ये उमाहस्तो दर्पणं द्वितीये करे ॥ अधस्ताद्वृथमं कुर्याल्कुमारं च गणेश्वरम् । भृष्टितिरिटि तथा कुर्यालिमौसं नृत्यसंस्थितम् । (क्ष्यमण्डने ॥)

सपरिवारोमामहेश्वरः ।

वामे शैळसुता पुरस्तु वृषमः पश्चासुरेन्द्रादयो वैत्यारिश्च विधिश्च पार्श्वदळयोर्वाव्वादिकोणेषु च ।

भृङ्गी नारद्वाणभैरवगजास्यस्कन्दवीरेश्वरा मध्ये शुक्रसरोजकोमङक्चं शन्भुं भजे पाण्डुरम्॥

(ब्रीतत्वनिधौ)



# संहारमूर्तयः ।



### संहारमूर्तयः ।

#### कामान्तकः।

अप्रे तु दक्षिणाम्तेयोंगनिष्ठस्य मन्मयम् ।
कुर्यातु पवितं दृष्टिपातादेव च तत्थणात् ॥

मक्त्वा दशांशं देवोचमेकाद्याससमागिकम् ।

मन्मथोत्सेथमुदिष्टं स तु हेमविभूषितः ॥

शुद्धजाम्बूनद्दप्रख्यः पुष्पपञ्चेषुसंयुतः ।

योनकेतुस्तयैवेशुकार्मुकः क्(र!)तिसंयुतः ॥

देवभागवसन्ताख्यानित्रयुक्तोऽतिसुत्वरः ।

छम्भिनी तापिनी चैव बेदिनी द्राविणी तथा ॥

मारिणीति शराख्यास्स्युर्वेनुर्वामे शराः परे ।

मन्मथो मित्रयुक्तो वा युतो वैकशरेण तु ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तप्रवाशत्तमपटले ॥)

उप्ररूपं तु कामारि पार्श्वे कामं प्रपातितम् । कार्ये कामरिपुं होवं वक्ष्येऽहं काल्नाशनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुः श्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिसादक्षणानि ।

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं देवं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।

उप्रदाष्टिसमायुक्तमक्षमाठोरगन्यरम् ॥

दक्षिणे तु पताका च वामहस्तं तु स्चिका ।

एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं व्याख्यानमूर्तिवत् ॥

बेरायामरसांशाच तिमागं मन्मयायतम् ।
पीठस्यो वा रयस्यो वा कामः काञ्चनसिनमः ॥

सर्वभूषणमृष्यं च दिव्यरूपसमन्वितम् ।

पुष्पैश्चैव शरैर्युक्तमिक्षुचापं च षड्ष्वजम् (१) ॥

मदरागवसन्तैश्च हेमवान्धवसंयुत्तम् ।

तापिनी दहनी विश्वमोहिनी विश्वमर्दनी ॥

मादिनी नाम निर्दिष्टास्तस्य पञ्चशरा इमे ।

कार्मुकं वामहस्ते तु बाणं तु सव्यहस्तके ॥

देवस्याभिमुखं कुर्यात्कामरूपं प्रपातितम् ।

कामनिग्रहमेवं स्याच्छ्य वैवाह्यमूर्तिनम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

गजासुरसंहारमूर्विः।

स्था वक्ष्ये विशेषण गजहाम्(तेंखक्षणम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोक्षाष्ट एव वा ॥

चतुर्भुजं चेत् पाशं च गजचमै च दक्षिणे । गजशृङ्गं च चम च बामपार्थे करद्वये ।। चतुर्भुजं समाख्यातमष्टहस्तमधोच्यते । शूछं डमरुके पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृतं कपाछं च गजचमं च विस्मयम्। एवं पार्श्वे तु चत्वारी इस्तमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ शम्भोर्वामाङ्ग्यस्तातु गजस्यैन तु मस्तकम् । मकुटस्योपरिष्टानु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ पार्श्वयोगजपादांस्तु यथायुक्सा तु कल्पयेत् । प्रभामण्डळवच्छेषं गजनमं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ न्याञ्चर्माम्बरोपेतं दुक्छवसनान्वितम् । सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तमतिरक्तसमप्रभम् ॥ एवं तु गजहामूर्ति प्रथमं तु विघीयते । शूळं खड्नं तथा चर्म गजशृङ्गं च दक्षिणे ॥ कपाछं खेटकं घण्टां गजनमें च वामके। मुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजस्य मस्तकोपरि ॥ उड़तं दक्षिणं पादं तिर्व्यगुत्कुटिकं मबेत् । एवं द्विविधरीत्मा तु गजहामृतिंख्यते ॥ स्कन्दोकृताष्युमादेवी शम्भोवीमे भयान्यिता । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

गजहामूर्तिनं बक्ष्ये सर्वाभरणमूबितम् । पाशं च गजचमें च दक्षपार्श्वकरद्वये ॥ गजस्य शृङ्गं चर्नं च वामपार्श्वे करद्वये । शुळं डमरुकं पाशं गजनमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजशृङ्गं कपाछं च पाशं चमें च वामतः । शम्भोवीमे व्य(माङ्क्य है)धस्ताचु गजमस्तकमेव हि ॥ मकुटस्थोपरिधानु गजपुथ्छं प्रकल्पयेत् । पार्श्वयोगीळ(ज!)पादं तु यथा युक्त्या तु कारयेत् ॥ प्रभामण्डलबच्छेवं गजचमै प्रकल्पयेत् । व्याघ्वर्माम्बरोपेरां दुकुलवसनान्वितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमतिरक्तप्रभान्वतन् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजवीरस्य मस्तके ॥ उड़ुवं दक्षिणं पादं कक्षस्त्रानु (न्तः)माचरेत् । गौरी स्कन्दं समुद्रत्य शम्भोवीमे भयाग्विता ॥ अथवा शूळखङ्गी च गजदन्तं च चर्न च । दक्षिणे वामतः कुर्यात् कपाछं खेटकं पुनः ॥ घण्टां च गजचमं च करेरिति...बामतः ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमारुक्षणानि । कालारिमृतिः

अय वक्ष्ये विशेषेण काल्हामूर्तिलक्षणम् । देवस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठीपरिस्थितम् ॥ प्रथमनृत्तमूर्तेस्तु दक्षिणस्थितपादवत् । बामपादं सदुद्धृत्य कुश्चितं तलमुद्धृतम् ॥ अङ्गुष्टमुदूताङ्केस्तु काङस्य इदये न्यसेत्। दंष्ट्रास्यं च त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ चतुर्भुजसमायुक्तमष्टहस्तमथापि वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु शुङं कर्णान्तमुद्भतम् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु परञ्जं बरदं तथा । वामे पूर्वकरं नामिसीमान्तं सूच्यघोमुखम् ॥ वामे त्वपरहस्तं तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् । हिकासूत्रसमं टङ्ककरं लम्यन्तरं मुखम् ॥ उष्णीपान्तं समुद्भूत्य बिस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । कर्णान्तं मणिबन्धान्तं शूळ्हस्तसमान्तकम् ॥ चतुर्देश्चिंबमास्यातमष्टहस्तमध शृणु । शुळं परशु वर्ज़ च खन्नं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं तु वामके । विद्वमस्य निभाकारं सर्वामरणमृषितम् ॥

कालहान्तिमाख्यातमधस्तात्काल उच्यते । द्विभुजं च द्विपादं च सदंष्ट्रं पाशपाणिनम् ॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतमस्म्धाराविकीणितम् । महाभयसमायुक्तं सपाशहृदयाञ्चलिम् ॥ विकीणिपादं मां दृष्टा शाययेद्ष्वंवक्तकम् । कालहामृतिभेषं तु प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोद्भवं ततः ॥

(अंञ्रुमद्भेदागमे षट्सप्ततितमपटके ॥)

कुष्टितासव्यपादस्तु व्याव्चर्माम्बरान्वतः ।

ततोबृतसदक्षाक्ष्रिस्तांक्णदंष्ट्रोप्रनासिकः ॥

दक्षहस्तस्यप्रद्यां वा वामहस्तस्यस्चिकः ।

दक्षहस्तस्यप्रद्युर्नागपाशोऽधया गुगः ॥

कटाक्षहष्टिर्वेषस्य कालदेहव्यवस्थितः ।

गूलं द्वावोमुखं प्रोक्तं कालकु(गः)व्यस्थमेव वा ॥

कालं तु पतितं कुर्व्याच(दुः)व्यवत्यां तु मूर्णितम् ।

मुद्ररं र(लदिरदः)क्षवक्षं च तथा लोहितमूर्धजम् ॥

श्लपाशकरं चैव विकीणचरणान्वितम् ।

देखस्य(स्यः) नामिमानेन नवतालेन कारयेत् ।

इताक्षविपुटं वापि कारयेत्कालमादरात् ॥

अथवाथ हराछिङ्काभिर्गतात्पतितं नपेत् ।
काळान्त(छं तं !) छिङ्गमानादं छिङ्गोङ्ग्तोक्तवलयेत् ॥
त्रिमङ्गेन स्थितश्वान्योऽघोमुखो मस्मविग्रहः ।
बद्धपुष्पाङ्गछिः पार्श्वे मार्कण्डेयः स्थितो वरः ॥
कर्तव्यः काळतो भू(भी !)तस्सन्तुष्टो न हरेण तु ।
मार्कण्डेयेन मानेन युक्तो वा वर्जितस्तु वा ॥
अपस्मारश्ररीरस्थचरणेन युतो न वा ।
काळारिरेवमास्थातो मन्मथान्तक उच्यते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपद्माशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं वामे सूच्यङ्गुलि स्मृतम् । पादं कालस्य हृदये न्यस्वैवं(स्पैवं ः) पादसंस्थितम् ॥ कालनाशमिदं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोत्पत्तिमतः परम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

कालार कारयेदीशं नताङ्गं वामतो मनाक् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठेऽन्यमङ्क्तिम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु शूळं कर्णान्तमुद्भृतम् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु परशु वरदं तु वा ॥ वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिस्क्षान्ते सूचिमाचरेत् । वामे तु परहस्ते तु विसमयं परिकल्पेत् ॥

उष्णीषान्तं समुदृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । शूळं परशुवजी च खन्नं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं च वामके । शुद्धविद्धमसङ्काशं सर्वामरणसंयुतम् ॥ अधस्तास्कारयेत्काळं दिशुकं पाशहस्तकम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सदंष्ट्ं विकृताननम् ॥ असुन्धारासमायुक्तं महामयसमन्वितम् । हृदयाङ्गळिसंयुक्तं विकीणीङ्किद्वयं पुनः ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिमेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्जितम् ॥ व्याप्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं तीक्षणनासोप्रदंष्ट्रकम् । दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं सूचिइस्तं तु वामके ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे इस्ते नागपाशं तु वामके । अधोमुखं भवेष्ट्रूलं दृष्टिवें काल्देहके ॥ अपरे तु द्विहस्तौ तु कटकाविति कीर्तितौ । दोस्समं कटकात्रं तु ब्यन्तरं तु यवं भवेत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

#### त्रतिसालस्यानि ।

#### त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (१)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्तु छक्षणं वस्पतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तीर्थ्वे नामिसूत्रावसानकम् । सिंहकणें तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यं तु पीडितम् ॥ बाणायामं तु तस्तप्तसङ्गलं तु विजीयते । कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहं देवेशस्य करस्य तु ॥ वामहस्ते धनुर्धृत्वा कक्षान्तं तःकरीर्ध्वकम् । पूर्णमुष्टिस्तु नाहं स्यान्मध्यादम्री जमात्क्रशौ ।। अप्रमधीक्रुङ्यासं वृत्तं वर्णैविचित्रितम् । बाणनाहत्रिमागैकं रञ्जनाहं तु तन्तुना ॥ धनोदींघीष्टभागे तु सप्तांशं रज्जुदीर्धकम्। तद्दीर्धस्यानुकुछं तु धनोर्वक्रमुदाहतम् ॥ त्रिवक्रसहितं वाथ बालचन्द्राभमेव वा । धनुराक्ठतिरेवं स्थात् दारुजं छोहजं तु वा ॥ कर्तरी परहस्ती तु उङ्गक्तश्रामुगान्विती । गङ्गं(टङ्कं ?) दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते पुगं घृतम् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणमूषितम् । प्रवालसहशप्रख्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥

#### प्रतिसाळक्रणानि ।

त्रिपुरान्तकम्तेंस्तु प्रथमं स्टक्षणं त्यदम् । (अंद्युमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपदले ॥)

पुरारिस्थापनं वश्ये तदादी लक्षणं च वै ।
चतुर्भुजान्निनेत्रश्च जडामकुटसंयुतः ॥
समभाग(भङ्ग ?)युतस्तन्यक् स्थापकेन समन्वितः ।
सञ्यकर्णस्थमकरकुण्डलेन समन्वितः ॥
कृष्णापरद्युसंयुक्तपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः ॥
परहस्तोज्यितो वाथ द्विहस्तित्रपुरान्तकः ।
कृषीत्सलक्षणं वाथ वामभागं तु पार्वतीम् ॥
एवं कृत्वा पुरारि तु प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकोनपद्याशाचनपटले ॥)

धनुर्बाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णा परशुधारिणम् । उमया सहितं देवं कृत्या तत्त्रिपुरान्तकम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

भधाष्ट्रवा प्रवक्ष्यामि त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिनम् । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं बामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु नाभिस्त्रावसानके । सिंहकणे तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यनिपीडितम् ॥

#### अतिसालक्षणानि ।

वामहस्ते धनुर्द्धता कक्षान्तीर्ध्वं समुद्धते । कर्तरी परहस्तौ ह्रौ टङ्क्कच्णमृगस्थिती(गान्वितौ?) टङ्कं तु दक्षिणे वामे क्रष्णसारङ्गमेव हि । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वोभरणमृषितम् ॥ प्रवालसदशप्रकृयं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । इदं प्रथममाख्यातं दितीयं तु ततः परम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्धुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्याम्बरसमायुक्तम् ॥ पत्रं तु बामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलान्वितम् । धनुर्वाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णापरश्चसंयुक्तम् ॥ उपवीतसमायुक्तं समङ्गस्थानकं कुरु । दृषवाहनवच्छेषं कारयेत्तु विचक्षणः

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमृतिः । (२) तदेव वामपादं तु व्यपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं द्वितीयं खक्षणं भवेत् ॥ (अंशुमब्रेदागमे सलपष्टितमपटले ॥)

सदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । होषं प्रथमतुल्यं हि तृतीयमध वक्ष्यते ॥

(शिश्परले द्वाविदापढले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (३)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं मवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तन्यं सूत्रं विचरपार्श्वगम् ॥ तृतीयं उक्षणं प्रोत्तं चतुर्थं उक्षणं शृणु ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं चतुर्यं तु ततः परम् ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (४)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् । प्रागिवैव विशेषं तु चतुर्थं छक्षणं भयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिध्यितम् ।

(शिल्परले द्वार्विशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (५)
तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ द्रौ कटकौ द्वदि सीमगौ ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ द्रौ कमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥
वाणमूळ्धृतं सञ्यं वामं वाणाप्रकं धृतम् ।
परे तु दक्षिणे टक्कं धनुस्तद्वामहस्तके ॥
वद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाध वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
अपस्मारं विना पादं नतं प्रागिव सूतकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्भुजोपेतं मूर्ति पश्चविधं भवेत् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे ससवधितमपटळे ॥)

तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ ह्री कटकौ हदि सीमगी। वामं दक्षिणकं हस्तं कमादूर्धमधोमुखम्।। बाणमृल्धृतं सन्यं अन्यवाननोद्धृतम् (१)। परे दक्षिणके टक्कं धनुषं वामहस्तके॥ तद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम्। अपस्मारं विना कार्यं पश्चमं समुदाहतम्॥ (शिल्परले ह्राविंज्ञपटले॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमृतिः । (६) भतिमङ्गनतोपेतमष्टहस्तसमन्वितम् । बाणं च परशुं खङ्गं वज्ञं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥

#### प्रतिमालक्षमानि ।

धनुषं विस्मयं हस्तं खेटकं कटकं तु वा । वामहस्ते समाख्यातं पूर्वस्त्रास्करान्तकम् ॥ यथाशोभनतं तुक्कं कस्पयेद् गौरिसंयुतम् ।

(अंशुमझेदागमे सत्तवष्टपटके ॥)

भष्टिमिष्टं च बाणं च पाशं खन्नं च दक्षिणे । भनुषं विस्मयं खेटं कुक्कुटं(कटकं !) वामहस्तके ॥ यथाशोमं तथा कुर्वाद्वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।

(शिल्परले द्वार्विशपटले ॥)

#### त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (७)

षष्ठमं होवमास्थातं सत्तमं दशदोर्युतम् । बाणं चकं तथा शूछं टक्कं वकं च दक्षिणे ॥ धनुरशङ्खं तथा सूची विस्मयं खेटकं तथा ।

(अंज्ञुमद्भेदागमे सप्तष्टितमपटले ॥)

सप्तमे दक्षिणे बाणं चत्रं शूखं ततः परम् । टक्कं वत्रं तथा वामे धनुषं सूचिविस्मये ॥ खेटान्द्र.....सर्वं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

#### त्रिपुरान्तकमृतिः । (८)

तदेव दक्षिणं जानु ततो(छो!)परि निधापयेत् ।
तत्त्वें वामपादं तु तछं न्यस्वा रधोपरि ॥
रथं तु मुकुळोपेतं मुकुळं रज्ज्ञना इतम् ।
मुकुळाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्भुजः ॥
तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ ह्री वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ।
कुण्डिका पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तहयोद्धृतम् ॥
रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्भृषमं खेतवर्णकम् ।
रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्भृषमं खेतवर्णकम् ।
रथं पवनमागेण कस्ययेत्कस्पवित्तमः ॥
प्रिपुरान्तकमाद्ध्यातमष्टमेदं द्विजोत्तम!।
प्रवालसदृशं वर्णं सत्वराजसमिश्रितम् ॥
सर्वामरणसंयुक्तमेकवकं त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
तस्य वामेऽप्युमादेवी प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥
सामान्यलक्षणं वर्ण्यं त्रिपुरान्तकम्र्तिनः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटले ॥)

एवमेवाष्टमं कुर्योद्वसुधोपिरं विन्यसेत् । दक्षिणाञ्चेस्त्रथा जातुं वामपादतळं पुनः ॥ पुरस्थितरथस्योर्ज्वे विन्यसेतु यथोचितम् । रथं तु मुकुळोपेतं मुकुळं कञ्ज(रञ्जु !)नाइतम् ॥

मुकुळाभ्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्जुजः । तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ हो वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ॥ कुण्डिकां पद्मपाशं च बामहस्तद्वयोद्धृतम् । रयस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्वृषमं खेतवर्णकम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपदले॥)

#### शरमेशः।

शरभेशप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्षे छक्षणपूर्विकान् ।
पक्ष्याकारं सुवर्णामं पक्षद्वयसमन्वितन् ॥
ऊर्व्वपक्षसमायुक्तं रक्तनेत्रद्वयान्वितन् ॥
पादैस्सिहपदाकारं अतुर्भिश्च समन्वितन् ॥
सुतीक्षणनखसंयुक्तेरूर्व्वस्थैवेंद्वपदकैः ।
दिव्यठाङ्ग्र्डसंयुक्तं सुविकीर्णजटान्विम् ॥
कन्धरोर्ध्वनराकारं दिव्यसौजिसमायुतम् ।
सिहास्यं भीमदंष्ट्रं च भीमविकामसंयुत्तम् ॥
हरन्तं नरसिंहं तु जगत्संहरणोद्धृतम् ॥
कताङ्गिष्ठियोपेतं निश्चेष्टितमहातन्त्रम् ॥
नरदेहं तद्ध्वास्यं विष्णुं पद्मदिष्ठक्षणम् ।
पादाम्यामम्बरस्थास्यां कुक्षिस्थास्यां च तस्य तु ॥
गगनामिमुखं देवं कारयेच्छरमेश्वरम् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुःपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाच्यानानि ।

शरममूर्तिः ।

महाभेरसमाकारमध्यादं रविप्रमम् ।

ह्रार्त्रिशद्वाद्वसंयुक्तं सूर्यसोमाशिलोचनम् ॥

दुर्गाकालद्विपक्षं च सुतीक्ष्णधनगर्जितम् ।

कर्ष्वकेशं महाबाहं नानालङ्कारमृषितम् ॥

वश्रमुध्यमयं चक्तं शाक्तं दण्डाङ्कशौ तथा ।

व्यवस्यद्वाङ्गपरश्रमक्षमालास्थिश्लकम् ॥

धनुख सुसलं चाग्नं दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ।

वरदं पाशहस्तं च गदां बाणव्यज्ञौ तथा ॥

कक्तचं कोडशङ्कौ च खेटं नागं च पङ्कजम् ।

कपालं पुस्तकं कृतां दुर्गाक्षिष्टकराम्बुजम् ॥

हलं वामे दधानं च मीषणं करपङ्कजैः ।

दंश्लेखासं महासिहजटाच्छटनिपीडितम् ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

जद्यशिरदक्षेतृमूर्तिः । गौरवर्णे निनेत्रं च जटामै। छिविराजितम् । ताटक्कं कुण्डलं सन्यवामश्रुत्योश्च विश्रतम् ॥ न्याप्रचर्माम्बरघरं चतुर्भुजसमन्त्रितम् । कनं परद्यपूर्वांसं वामे बद्यकरोटिकम् ॥

अपरे श्रृङ्हस्तं च शेषं पूर्वोक्तवकुरः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

#### मैरवः ।

अथातो रूपनिर्माणं वक्ष्येऽहं मैरवस्य हु । छम्बोदरं हु कर्तव्यं इत्तिव्वं छलिक्ष्वकोचनम् ॥ दंष्ट्रकराक्ष्वदनं फुडनासापुटं तथा । कपाक्षम(मा १)किनं रौद्रं सर्वतस्सर्पभूषणम् ॥ व्याक्षेन त्रासयन्तं च देवी पर्वतनन्दिनीम् । सजकाम्बुदसङ्काशं गजचर्गोत्तरन्छदम् ॥ बहुभिर्बाहुभिर्व्यातं सर्वायुधविभूषणम् । बृहत्साक्ष्मतीकाशैस्तथा तीक्ष्णनखैक्षुभैः ॥ साचीकृतमिदं रूपं भैरवस्य प्रकार्तितम् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

#### बटुकमैरवः।

खद्वाङ्गमांसपाशं च शूळं च दघतं करैः । डमर्रु च कपाळं च वरदं मुजनं तथा ॥ आत्मवर्णसमोपेतसारमेयसमन्त्रितम् । ज्यात्वा जपेत्सुसंहृष्टः सर्वान्कामानवाष्त्रुयात् ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

विकीर्णछोहितजटं त्रिनेत्रं रक्तविग्रहम् । शूछं कपाछं पाशं च डमरुं दथतं करैः ॥ नानारूपैः पिशाचैश्च नानारूपगणैर्नृतम् । श्वानारूढं च निर्वाणं बटुकं भैरवं भजे ॥

(बदुकमैरवकल्ये ॥)

#### स्वर्णाकर्षणमेरवः।

पीतवर्णं चतुर्जाहं त्रिनेत्रं पीतवाससम् । श्रक्षम्यस्वर्णमाणिक्यगणपूरितपात्रकम् ॥ श्रंसाहितमहाश्र्ङ्चामरं तोमरोब्रह्म् । सन्ततं चिन्तयेद्वक्या भैरवं सर्वसिद्धिदम् ॥ नानाभरणशोभाड्यमानन्दसुखरूपिणम् । मदोन्मत्तं सदानन्दं सर्वदेवनमस्कृतम् ॥ एवं ध्यायेच मन्त्रज्ञः स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवम् ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

#### अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवाः ।

इतः परं प्रवक्यामि शृणु राजनशेषतः । अष्टाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं भैरवाणामभीष्टदम् ॥ पूर्ववद्वर्णतो ध्याने ध्येयं सर्वैः पृथक्पृथक् । प्रतिमाळसणानि ।

प्रथमाष्टकम् । आद्याष्टकं सुवर्णाभं त्रिशूङं डमरुं तथा ॥ पाशं चासि दथानं च व्यापेरसर्वाङ्गसुन्दरम् ।

हितीयाष्टकम् । अथ हितीयकं ध्यायेदश्वनाञामथाङ्कशम् । दश्वानं पुस्तकं बीणां सुखेतमणिनूषणम् ॥

वृतीयाष्टकम् । ज्वाटां शक्तिं गदां कुन्तं द्वानं नीटवर्णकम् । ष्यायेवृतीयं ग्रुभदमष्टकं ग्रुभटक्षणम् ॥

चतुर्थाष्टकम् । खन्नं खेटं पद्दसं च दधानं परशुं तथा । धूमवर्णमभिप्रेतं ध्यायेदष्टकमादरात् ॥

पश्चमाष्टकम्। कुन्तं खेटं च परिघं भिण्डिपाछं तथैव च । पश्चमाष्टकमेतद्वि खेतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम्॥

षष्ठसप्तमाष्टमाष्टकानि । पीतष्यष्ठमृथीरक्तमष्टमं च तटित्प्रमम् । पञ्चमाष्टकमेतकि श्वतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम् ॥ कुन्तादिकं समं प्रोक्तं पद्यारम्याष्टमान्तकम् ।

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि । अष्टाष्टमैरवनामानि ।

असिताङ्को विशालाक्षो मार्ताण्डो मोदकप्रियः । स्वच्छन्दो विप्तसंतुष्टः खेचरः सचराचरः ॥ रुस्थ कोडदंष्ट्रश्च तथैव च जटाधरः। विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षी नानारूपघरः परः ॥ वज्रहस्तो महाकायश्रण्डश्च प्रक्रयान्तकः । मूमिकम्पो नीटकण्ठो विष्णुख कुडपाडकः ॥ मुण्डपालः कामपालः क्रोधो वै पिक्कलेक्षणः अधक्रपो धरापाकः कुटिको मन्त्रनायकः ॥ रुद्रः पितामहास्यश्वाप्यन्मत्तो वटनायकः । शङ्करो भूतवेवाळत्रिणत्रस्त्रिपुरान्तकः ॥ वरदः पर्वतावासः कपालः श्रशिभूषणः । हस्तिचर्माम्बर्धरो योगीशो ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवेशः सर्वभूतह्रदिस्थितः । भीषणाख्यो भयहरः सर्वज्ञाख्यस्तथैव च ॥ काळाप्रिश्च महारौद्रो दक्षिणो मुखरोऽस्थिरः । संदारश्चातिरिक्ताङ्गः काळाप्रिश्च प्रियङ्करः ॥ घोरनादो विशालाक्षो योगीशो दक्षसंस्थितः । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

वीरमद्रमृतिः।

चतुर्भुकं त्रिणेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । दक्षिणे खन्नवाणौ च वामे चापं गदां घरम् ॥ दंष्ट्राकराळवदनं भीमं भैरवगर्जितम् । रुण्डमाळासमायुक्तं पादुकोपरिसुस्यितम् ॥ मन्नकाळीसमायुक्तं कराळं हृदि विन्यसेत् ।

दश्चनहास्तरूपम् ।

बीरस्य दक्षमागे तु दक्षत्रद्धाणमास्थितम् । अजवक्त्रं द्विनयनं शृङ्गद्वयनिमूषितम् ॥ नमस्काराञ्जलि विप्रं शिवण्यानपरायणम् । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अय वक्ष्ये विशेषेण वीरमदेश्वरं ऋणु ।

महापातकदोषप्रं सर्वपीडानिशरणम् ॥

वीरमद्रमिति ख्यातं दक्षयञ्चहरं परम् ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिणेत्रं च व्यालाक्षेशं सुदंष्ट्रिणम् ॥

चण्टामालाघरं घोरं शिरोमालाविमूषितम् ।

दक्षिकामरणं चैव नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥

नूपुरं विमलं तहस्पादौ पादुकस्पितौ ।

नीलकण्ठं च त्र्यक्षं च करकश्चकसंयुतम् ॥

खङ्गखेटधनुर्बाणं कपालं भिण्डिपालकम् । रक्तवर्णसमायुक्तसुप्रदृष्टिभयङ्करम् ॥ एवं स्यास्या विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

जलन्यरहरमृर्विः ।

रक्ताममुप्रनयनं द्विभुजं च त्रिनेत्रकम् ।

उपवीतसमायुक्तं सर्वाङङ्कारशोमितम् ॥

पादयोः पादुकायुक्तं किञ्चिद्वै गमनोन्मुखम् ।

दक्षहस्ते स्थितं छत्रं वामे पूर्णकमण्डलुम् ॥

सुविकीर्णजटामारं गङ्काचन्द्रसमन्वितम् ।

कर्णकुण्डलसंयुक्तं हारन्पुरसंयुतम् ॥

दिसुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च किरीटकटकान्वितम् ।

सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तं कक्षे खङ्गसमन्वितम् ॥

इताखिषुप्टोपेतहस्ते चक्रं दधं परम् ।

जलन्धरमय प्रोक्तम् ॥

(श्रीतस्वनिधौ ॥)

मङ्गारिशिवः । मकुटमणिमयूखप्रोज्झिताशेषरत्नं विमल्डाशिकलाङ्गं सुन्दरेन्द्रीयराक्षम् ।

अनुकृतशारितेजःकुण्डलं चारहासं प्रकटदशनशोभानिर्जितानेकहीरम् ॥

अभिनवनणिमुक्ताहारचाम्पेयमाला-विविधकुसुमगुन्छैः शोभिवश्वस्थलाज्यम् ।

सफणपवनसुन्दोर्देण्डभूषाभिरामं करडमचनिनादैः प्रितयोखगर्मम् ॥

त्रिमुबनमबनेशं पीतकौशेयवासं दतुजदहनदक्षं प्रस्फुरत्खद्गहस्तम् । मुजगफणसुगृतैर्भूषणैन्यस्तभूषं प्रणतसुरकिरीटज्यासपादारविन्दम् ॥

सितह्यवरपत्रं हारसंभृषिताङ्गं परिवृतमतिबोरैः सप्तभिस्सारमेयैः । कनकगिरिसमामं नैशचूर्णामिरामं सकछनियमगुद्धं नौमि मछारिदेवम् ॥

(महारिमाहात्म्ये ॥)

श्रष्ट्युजाघोरमूर्तिः । श्रय वश्ये विशेषण सर्वज्ञैकैकपावनम् । सर्वयुद्धजयं चैव ब्रह्महत्त्यादिनाशनम् ॥

#### प्रतिमाळस्यानि ।

महापातकदोषञ्चं गुरुद्रोइनिवारणम् । शिवद्रव्यापहारं च उपपातकनाशनम् ॥ सर्वेश्वर्यामितृद्वयर्थे परमोक्षनिरासनम् । अघोराक्षेश्वरं भीनं स्थापनं वक्ष्यते शृणु ॥ त्रिनेत्राष्ट्रभुजं भीममुप्रदंष्ट्राकरालकम् । काळमेघसमं घोरं रक्तवस्त्रसमन्वितम् ॥ व्यालाकेशसमायुक्तं कशानुनयनैर्युतम् । अर्धचन्द्राकृति भस्म छछाटोपरिश्लोभितम् ॥ मुजाम्यां त्रिशिखा तिर्पक् वेतालं खङ्गमेव च । इमरं च कपालं च खेटकं खड़ामेव च ॥ रक्तवस्त्राम्बरोपेतं रक्तपुष्पसमन्वितम् । रक्ताभरणसंयुक्तं खङ्गमाळाविभाषितम् ॥ शिरोमाळाविभूष्यं च नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । दृक्षिकाभरणं कण्ठे कालाग्निसदशप्रभन् ॥ एवं च्यात्वा महाघोरं द्वात्रिंशद्धक्षणान्वितम् । पद्मपीठोपरिस्थं च समीपे वृषमं तथा ॥ एवं संकल्प विधिवत् प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

द्वार्त्रश्चुजाघोरम् तिः ।

एकवक्तं सदानन्दं द्वार्त्रश्चुजसंयुतम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तं तिनेत्रं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥

अभयं खद्गश्चुं च चकं डमरुकं तथा ।

दघानमस्थिवाणौ च गदां पद्मं कपालकम् ॥

बानमुद्दौ कुन्तहस्तमहुशं चाक्षमालिकाम् ।

खट्वाक्तं परश्चं चैव दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ॥

वरं च फलकं चैव टक्कं पाशं च मुद्ररम् ।

नागमग्नि मृगं घण्टां धनुष्य कटिहस्तकम् ॥

रलं च कुमुदं कुम्भं मुसलं पुस्तकं तथा ।

एतदायुधसंयुक्तं रुण्डमाळाविभृषितम् ॥

काळमुण्डस्य शिरसि स्थितं सर्वाभयप्रदम् ।

(शिवतत्वरस्नाकरे ॥)

दशसुजाघोरमूर्तिः । परशुं डमरं खङ्गखेटी बाणशरासने । शूठं कपालममयवरी दषतमिष्टदम् ॥ त्रिळोचनं भीषणास्यं नीळाङ्गं रक्तवाससम् । अहिभूषि[त\*]सर्वाङ्गं तमघोरमुपास्महे ॥ (पाञ्चरात्रे ॥)

महाकालो घनस्यामः काल्यालिङ्गितविष्ठहः ।

स्यामकञ्चकधारी च मदारुणविलोचनः ॥

हताण्डचयके पूर्ण पिवन्विश्वरसासवम् ।

महाकालीं घनस्यामामनङ्गादामपाङ्गयन् ॥

सिंहासने समासीनः कल्याणकलनात्मके ।

कालमृत्युमुखैर्युक्तस्तर्वलोकैकमक्षकः ॥

लिलताच्यानसंपन्नो लिलतायूजनोरसुकः ।

वितन्यन्लिलताभक्तेच्यायुवो दीर्घदीर्घताम् ॥

(लिलतोपाङ्याने ॥)

# अनुग्रहमृतर्यः।



## अनुग्रहमूर्तयः ।

#### चण्डेझानुमहमूर्तिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण चण्डेशानुप्रहं परम् । उमासहितकसर्वे वामे किंचिजताननम् ॥ दक्षिणे व्यमयं वर्ज्यं तद्धस्तं वरदं सक्त् । वामे तु कटकं वर्ज्यं तं न्यस्त्वा चण्डमूर्धिनि ॥ इदयेऽज्ञलिसंयुक्तश्चण्डेशो मिक्तसंयुतः । आतीनः पद्मपीठे तु चण्डेशस्त्वर्णसिनिमः ॥ देवीदेवेशयोर्मव्ये स्कन्दमूर्ति विना बुधाः ! । चण्डेशानुप्रहं स्थातं दक्षिणामृतिरुच्यते ॥

(अंश्रुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चससतितमपटले ॥)

उमया सहितस्याथ चन्द्रशेखरम् तिनः । वामे वा दक्षिणे वापि कारयेदेशिकोत्तमः ॥ एवं(देवं ः) जान्द्रनाभ्यन्तस्तनवक्षोगछास्यगम् । सुखासीनं स्थितं वापि कृताङ्गिष्ठप्रान्वितम् ॥

देवेक्षणसमोपेतं मद्भक्तं चण्डनायकम् । सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरं कुर्ग्यात्कानिष्ठदश्चताल्यः ॥ मालागं देववरदे कटकेनेतरेण तु । देवस्थिरसि चण्डस्य मालया परिवेष्टयेत् ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपद्याशत्तमपटखे ॥)

चण्डेशानुमहं देवसुमास्कन्दवदाचरेत् । वाम(मे !) किं(चित्रतं चास्यं दक्षिणे लमयं विना ॥ तद्धस्ते वरदं कार्यं वामे तु कुटं(कटकं!) विना । चण्डेशमूर्षि विन्यस्य तद्धस्तं कर्मणान्वितम् ॥ हृदयेऽऋष्टिसंयुक्तश्रण्डेशो मक्तिसंयुतः । आसनाथस्यु(!)पासीनो मक्तिमान् स्वर्णसन्निमः ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

उमासहितवसर्वं स्कन्देनैव विना कुरु । किचिदस्मिन् विशेषोऽस्ति तं विशेषं शृणु दिजाः!॥ कटकं दक्षिणे इस्तं वरदं वामइस्तके । देवस्य पुरमागं तु चण्डेशं तु प्रकल्पवेत् ॥ देवस्य बाहुमात्रेण चण्डेशायाममुख्यते । कताक्षविपुटोपेतं चासीनं प्रतिवक्त्कम् ॥

देवाश्चारसि चण्डस्य माळवा परिभूषयन् । चण्डेशानुब्रहं प्रोक्तं मुखळिङ्गं पुरोक्तवत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे ॥)

#### विष्णवनुप्रहः ॥

नन्दीशानुमहस्त्वेवं तहाहिष्णुप्रसादकत् ।
हित्वा नन्दीश्वरं तस्मिन्विष्णुं तल्लक्षणान्वितम् ॥
सचकाज्ञिहस्तं च शङ्काव्जापरहस्तकम् ।
कारयेदेव एव स्याचकदो विष्णुमूर्तिनः ॥
कारयेदेवमेवान्यप्रसादाभिमुखं शिवम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पश्चपद्याशत्तमपटेळे ॥)

विष्णुस्त्रीशपुरःस्थितोऽञ्चित्तरो देवस्य पादाब्जयो-स्तंस्थाप्याक्षिकसत्सुमाल्यमनिशं पीताम्बरं कौस्तुभम् । यस्तस्मै द्यया परं पशुपति पद्माक्ष इसाक्यया टक्कं कृष्णमृगं वरं च द्यतं चक्रप्रदं तं भजे ॥ एकवर्ता त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । द्यमेणं च परशुं वरं च चैव वामके ॥

दक्षिणे चक्रसंयुक्तं दातृरूपमिहोच्यते । देवस्य वामभागे तु श्यामरूपं मुसंस्थितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पीतवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् । शङ्कचक्रसमायुक्तमुक्तरे चाङ्गिष्टं न्यसेत् ॥ एवं बक्षणसंयुक्तं विष्युरूपमिहोच्यते ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवस्थामि सर्वभूतहिताय च ।
चक्रदानस्वरूपं तु शृषु (ब्ब) शरवणोद्भव !॥
त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं छन्वितं सन्यपादकम् ॥
टङ्कं स्थाक्नं सन्ये च वर(दं) छ्रष्णमृगं तथा ।
वामे विण्युसमायुक्तं क्रताङ्गालेपुटान्वितम् ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तमुक्तरे परमेष्ठिनम् ।
सर्वावयवसंयुक्तं सर्वछक्षणसंयुतम् ॥
पद्मपुष्यं समस्यर्च्यं हरिणा नेत्रपूजितम् ।
प्रमामण्डलमध्यस्यं शिरक्षकसमायुक्तम् ॥
एवं कल्य विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां शृणु वण्मुख !।

( उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

प्रतिमाखक्ष्तचानि ।

नन्दीशानुमहः ।

नन्दीश्वरप्रसादे तु विशेषः कश्चिदिव्यते । दिनेत्रं द्विभुजं शान्तं कृताक्विष्युद्धन्वितम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटोपेतं जटामकुटकान्वितम् । आभक्कसहितं कुर्च्यादागमश्रवणोन्मुखम् ॥ नन्दीश्वरप्रसन्तं तु कारयेत्पूर्वमानतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

#### विजेश्वरवरप्रसन्नमृतिः

चतुर्शुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । अभयं शिरिस न्यस्य वरदं नामहस्तके ॥ कृष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तं विलेशो दक्षिणे स्थितः । शयानं दक्षिणं पादं दधं वामं तु लम्बितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं स्थामवर्णं सुशोभितम् । देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवीं प्रहासिताननाम् ॥ सर्वालक्कारसंयुक्तां सन्ये तृद्यल्यारिणीम् । वामे वरदसंयुक्तां द्विमुजां च त्रिनेत्रकाम् ॥ दक्षिणे शयितं पादं दथं वामे तु लम्बितम् । एकपीठस्थितां देवीमुमास्कन्दोक्तवलुक् ॥

बिहेशं रक्तवर्णं च किरीटमकुटान्वितम् । नमस्ताराञ्जलिकरं पाशाङ्कशसमन्वितम् ॥ सर्वेलक्षणसंपुक्तं सर्वामीष्टकलप्रदम् । बिहप्रसादमित्युक्तं.....॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

अधातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि विद्वेशानुप्रहं परम् ।
सर्वभूतहितं पुण्यं सर्वाभीष्टप्रदायकम् ॥
सर्वविद्वविनाशार्थं कारयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।
द्विनेतं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं कुण्डलाभरणोञ्चलम् ॥
वक्षपुण्यसुकेशं च स्तवकं चूलिकाकृतिम् ।
वक्षपत्रसमायुक्तं यक्षप्रथसमन्पितम् ॥
आरम्बधस्रजं चैव स्तवकेन परिद्वतम् ॥
अङ्गशं त्वक्षमालां च मस्तितं वरदं तथा ॥
वाभे गौरीसमायुक्तं सन्यभागे गजाननम् ।
गजाननस्य काले तु मसितं धार्य पाणिना ॥
दिव्यच्छत्रसमायुक्तं सर्वावयवसुन्दरम् ।
एवं संकल्य विधिवद्यतिष्ठां कार्येचतः ॥

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

किरातार्जुनमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेतं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं दिन्याम्बरसमाहतम् ॥ धनुर्बाणयुतं रक्तं कष्णापरशुसंयुक्तम् । उपबीतसमायुक्तं समभक्ततनं कुर ॥ बामे गौरीसमायुक्तं दक्षिणे त्वर्जुनं स्थितम् ।

अर्जुनस्वरूपम् ।

एकवक्तं द्विनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतन् ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं कताङ्गिष्ठपुटं स्थितम् ॥

एवं किरातमाच्यातम्.....।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

# नृत्तमूर्तयः ।



# नृत्तमूर्तयः ।

# नृत्तम्तिः। (१)

नृत्तमष्टरातं भेदं तेष्यादौ नव उच्यते १।

उत्तमं दशतालेन सर्वाङ्गं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

ऊर्व्वकुक्षं स्पृत्तेत्व्वस्त्रमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ।

तत्स्वाङ्गोलवाङ्गप्रमर्थाधिककलाङ्गुलम् ॥

तस्मादपरवाङ्गमं युगाङ्गलमुदाङ्गतम् ।

तस्मादमिकरात्रान्तं साष्टित्रशाङ्गलं तु वा ॥

हिकासूत्रसमोवृत्य तद्धस्ते मध्यमाप्रके ।

तद्धस्ततलमध्ये वा मध्याङ्गलाग्रपर्वके ॥

मध्यपर्वेऽथवोद्गृत्य त्वनलं पात्रसंयुत्तम् ।

पात्रं विनाऽथवा त्वझं पश्चाशं विस्तृतं मवेत् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वस्त्रात्तु बाह्मं विशदङ्गुलम् ।

तस्माङ्गरुके हस्ते मणिवन्धस्य बाह्यकम् ॥

१ ' ज्लमप्टदशं क्षेत्रा तेष्वादी नवमुच्यते ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

# प्रतिमारक्षजानि ।

अष्टविंशतिमात्रं वा त्रिंशदङ्गुळमेव वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु अभयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्गुलामं तु हिकासूत्रसमोदृतम् । समये प्रकोष्ठमन्ये मुजङ्गवलयं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रकोष्ठमध्यनाहस्य सपादं तस्य दैर्ध्यकम् । तदीर्बोदुपरिख्यातं फणं मान्बहुछं भवेत् ॥ सप्ताङ्गुलविशालं तु धनं चैकाङ्गुलं मवेत्। पुरस्थितान्समीक्ष्यं तु जिह्नाद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ मुजङ्गवलयं होवं कल्पयेत्कल्पवित्तमः। उद्भवाञ्चेस्तु जान्र्जनामिस्त्रसमं मवेत् ॥ सुविकीर्णेजटाभारं पञ्चवं सप्त एव वा । रुद्रसङ्ख्यायवा विम । उमयोः पार्श्वयोस्तथा ॥ जटाभारं पुष्पमास्यैरङङ्कस्य विशेषतः । नागं चैवार्कपुष्पं च दुर्धूर(बुस्तूर ?)कुसुमं तथा ॥ हसितर्शार्षेकं १ चैव करोटी रत्नबन्धितम् । भृषयित्वा तु मकुटे दक्षिणेऽर्वेन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ सिन्द्राजङ्गतोरस्कमक्षमाळावळाम्बतम् । भस्मोद्ध्वितसर्वाङ्गं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् ॥

१ 'इसति बिस्सीक'मिति आदर्शन्तरपाठः ॥

यञ्जोपबीतसंयुक्तमुरस्सूत्रसमन्त्रितम् । व्याचीचमाम्बरोपेतम्रुविशावसानकम् ॥ पादौ नुपुरसंयुक्तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितः । हस्तपादाङ्गुलास्सर्वे रत्नहेमाङ्गुलीयकाः ॥ मध्याङ्गळा विवर्ज्यास्तु शेषास्तु मुद्रिकान्विताः । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादनपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ त्रिर्ध्यक्पादतलं न्यस्या नृतं फुर्ध्यान्महेश्वरः । वामपादेतोद्धवा तिर्ध्यंक् तदक्षिणानुगम् ॥ डोल्डस्तमधावर्त्यं स्वपस्मारमधोच्यते । शम्भोस्सच्ये शिरः स्थाप्य वामे पादौ विकीर्णकौ ॥ तन्मुखं तु समुद्भृत्य व्याङ्डीङासमन्वितम् । व्यालं वै वामहस्तें तु दक्षिणं तस्य मुद्रया ॥ तस्य स्यामनिभाकारमपस्मारं द्विजोत्तम !। तस्य पार्श्वेऽप्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुर ॥ इदं स्याष्प्रथमं नृत्तं सर्वेडोकहितावहम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिप्रतिष्टां तु बक्ष्ये तक्षक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजिक्किनेत्रश्च संविकीर्णजटायुतः ॥

९ ' वामपादं ततोढ़खे 'ति पाटान्तरम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तो वक्रनागफणावृतः I पृष्ठगाः पार्श्वगास्तास्सुः पञ्चायेकैकदृद्धितः ॥ त्रिशस्तव्रुवावसानास्युर्जटास्तास्सान्तराखकाः । षुर्द्युरा(धुस्तूरा !)रम्बधार्कादिपुष्पयुक्तास्सपिङ्गलाः ॥ कताङालिपुटोपेतजाङ्गस्या दक्षिणस्यया । बाङचन्द्रेण संयुक्तो वामपार्श्वस्थितेन च ॥ युक्तो वकुलमालाभिर्मुक्तादामीरगदिमिः। ब्यावाजिनाम्बरो दीतस्सर्वाभरणभृषितः ॥ वामदोर्म् खमालम्बद्दीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितः । दिव्याम्बरान्वितो वापि मृगाजिनयुताऽपिया ॥ कस्य भ्रष्ठकपालेन नानापुष्पैरलङ्कृतः । धृतवाराहत(द ?)न्ताप्र<sup>२</sup>क्शार्य्छनखकच्छप: ॥ शाङ्किर्देभीणिनिः प्रोतमाख्या इदि भूपितः । स्थितो दक्षिणपादेन वामेनोपरिवर्तिना ॥ कुञ्जितावर्तमानाष्ट्रिसुप्रसारिवसत्करः । भम्बिकामुखबिम्बाञ्जश्रमरीकृतछोचनः ॥ व्याबद्धकिङ्किणीयुक्तस्तद्वनूपुरशोमितः । षामदक्षिणकर्णाञ्चपत्रिकानककुण्डलः ॥

 <sup>&#</sup>x27;अपि माष'मिति न्यायेन करस्येतिपदे रेफो निरस्त इति संमाध्यते ।
 'देष्ट्राप्रः' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

दक्षाभयकरस्थेन मुजङ्गेनोत्फणेन च । बामापरकरस्थेन वहिना दक्षकेन तु ॥ डिण्डिमेन समायुक्त उपवीतेन संयुत: । गोक्षीरधवलप्रस्य आदित्वाङ्गुलभङ्गयुक् ॥ नानासर्पसमायुक्तस्वपस्मारोपरि स्थितः । मूर्जो छ्ळाटदक्षस्थं ना सादक्षपुटस्थितम् ।। नाभेदेक्षिणतो गुल्फमध्ये सूत्रं प्रसारयेत् । छछाटमध्यं सूत्रात्तु हिमात्रमिति कीर्तितम् ॥ हिकासुत्रद्वयोर्भेष्ये तिमाझनिति कीर्तितम् । श्रोणिवामोरुसंस्पृष्टं तत्स्त्रमिह संमतम् ॥ सूत्रगुल्फद्वयोर्मध्यमेकाङ्गरुमिति स्मृतम् । सुवादि नतजान्वन्तं भानुदिङ्नन्दमात्रकम् ॥ तत्सृत्राद्वामप्रशन्तं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्गुङम्। तत्सूत्राद्वामजान्वेकचत्यारिशदशाङ्कुलम् (१) ॥ स्त्राइक्षिणतः कुक्षिरष्टाङ्गुळ उदाहतः । सूत्रातु सब्यकुक्षिस्तु रव्यङ्ग्रुष्ट इति स्प्रतम् ॥ करोदिक्षिणतस्सूत्रं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्ग्रङम् । स्त्राचद्राममागे तु नवमात्रमुदाहतम् ॥ सूत्रात् वामकण्ठस्तु पश्चाङ्ग्ल उदाहतः । स्त्रानु दक्षकण्ठे तद्वाग इत्यमिधीयते ॥

सूत्राचु वामबाहुग्तं ज्यङ्गळक्षयसंयुतम् । अथवान्यप्रकारेण स्त्रपातोऽभिषीयते ॥ कनीनिकान्तं तन्मूर्ध्नः तद्वन्नासापुटान्ततः । नामेश्व दक्षवामान्तं स्थिताक्वेर्गुल्फमध्यमम् ॥ स्पृष्टा यरपतितं सूत्रं मध्यसूत्रमुदाहृतम् । सूत्राद्वाममुखं पश्च[मा\*]त्रं कण्ठं त्रिमात्रकम् ॥ बाह्यन्ते तिथिमात्रं स्थानवमात्रं तु कक्षगम् । मध्योदरेऽप्टमात्रं स्यात् श्रोणी विश्वाङ्गुलेन च ॥ कटिस्तिथ्यङ्गुळेन स्यादन्यत्र बष्टिमात्रकः । नवमानं तद्द्र स्यारपाष्ण्येन्तं वेदतुङ्ग[कश]न् ॥ सप्ताङ्गर्छं मुखं नेत्रं कण्ठस्त्यादसमात्रकम् । बाह्नते तु त्रिमानं स्यात्कक्षान्ते विश्वमालकम् ॥ मुन्यङ्ग्लं भवेलुक्षौ श्रोण्यां स्यापुगमात्रकम् । कव्यां च वेदमात्रं स्याजानुरष्टाङ्गुळं भवेत् ॥ पादावे मुखमात्रं स्यादेवं बुद्धा समाचरेत् । स्थितजानुसमं विद्याद्वर्तिताङ्केस्समुच्छ्रयम् ॥ तत्पार्ष्णजान्वोर्द्धमुखब्धन्तरं परिकीर्तितम् । श्रोणीसमुच्छ्यं वामजानोरुद्धरणं मतम् ॥ तद्रमध्यानामेश्व अन्तरं नवमात्रकम् । तज्जानोर्दण्डहस्तस्य मणिबन्धान्तरं मनुः ॥

# प्रतिमाळ्खणानि ।

तस्मादभयहस्तस्य मणिबन्धे। रसाङ्गलः । तस्य चाङ्गुष्ठम्ळान्तात्स्तनाक्षज्यन्तरं मतम् ॥ ततो(हो!)स्तमं तलोचं स्याचद्वाह्वोर्भध्यमात्पुनः । सप्तादशाङ्कुळं वियादण्डहस्तस्य को(कू १) परम् ॥ भुजान्तं साग्निहस्तोचं सोग्निः पत्राङ्गुलोच्छूयः I विस्तारः कोळकस्तस्य शिखाभिस्तिस्भिर्धुतः ॥ धृताबमस्को इस्तो कर्णोचादबुळोऽधिकः । साम्रि डमक्कायामी भूतैस्तु मुखबिस्तृतिः॥ कोळको मध्यविस्तारः परितस्सूत्रयन्त्रितः । एकजिद्धासमायुक्तो गम्भीरध्यनिसंयुक्तः ॥ बाह्यस्त् मणिबन्धान्तं चतुःद्विशत्त्रथापरम् । बपस्मारोच्छ्यं मानुख्दनन्दाष्टमासकैः ॥ देवस्य वक्तुमानेन स्थादपस्मारमानकम् । वक्रद्वयं समारस्य पश्चवकावसानकम् ॥ वकार्यमानदृद्धा तु सप्तमानमुदाहतम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारो द्विजोत्तमाः! ॥ बष्णीषारपादपर्यन्तं घडष्टांशं विभाजयेत् । डष्णीषात्केशपर्यन्तं कोलकं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ केशान्ताद्धनुपर्यन्तमष्टभागमिति स्मृतम् । गलमधिङ्गलं प्रोक्तमध्यर्धः कर्ण उन्यते ॥

## प्रतिमाञ्क्षपानि ।

वडङ्गळ इति प्रोक्तो हिकादिहृदयान्ततः । त्तथैव तस्मान्ताम्यन्तं वडङ्कुलमिति स्मृतम् ॥ तस्मातु मेड्मूडान्तं कौशिकाङ्गुड्मुच्यते । कवीयामं तु सतांशं जानूरतेथो द्विमात्रकः ॥ जङ्घायामस्तु सप्तांशः पादोत्सेधो द्विमात्रकः । द्विशुज्ध द्विनेत्रथ कर्जन्तुस्वधीमुखः॥ व्याङं वै वामहस्ते तु तस्य मूर्धा तु दक्षिणे । बावतारुक्कता मन्त्री सन्यपार्श्वशिरोयुतः ॥ देवस्य वक्रमानेन जाह्यव्यायाम उच्यते । द्विभुजा च त्रि(द्विश)नेत्रा च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वोभरणसंयुक्ता इताब्रलिपुटान्विता । ऊर्बुमागादधोभागं तोयाकारेण कारयेत् ॥ गङ्गादेव्यानथा देवस्संयुक्तो वा विवर्जितः । प्रभावकाशं विस्तारो दशाधिकशताङ्गुलम् ॥ सप्तत्रिशच्छतायामतदण्डो भागविस्तरः । एकायदशपर्यन्तमात्रैरूनाधिकापि वा ॥ ब्बङ्गुडादङ्गुडच्यी तु बाङचन्द्रस्तु सप्तथा । तदशात्पार्श्वमां देवी कल्पयेत्तदिधानतः ॥ कुर्व्याङ्क्रीरटिं (मृक्तिरिटिं हैं) बाय भद्रकाछीमथापि वा । भुजङ्गत्रास भाष्यातो भुजङ्गढितस्ततः ॥

मुजङ्गनासवत्सर्वं विशेषः कश्चिदस्ति हि ।
उद्भृतस्य तछं कुर्यास्थितजान्ध्वेतः कमात् ॥
द्विमानं वा त्रिमानं वा चतुर्मात्रमथापि वा ।
मुजङ्गलितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव इहोच्यते ॥
मुजङ्गलितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव इहोच्यते ॥
मुजङ्गलितः ख्यातस्तद्भैरव विशेषस्तत्र चोच्यते ।
उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु वा नयेत् ॥
स पादो देहमच्यस्य ऊर्कृपादतलान्वितः ।
चतुर्मुजोऽष्टहस्तो वा नानादिक्यालभूवितः ॥
शिलादिद्रव्यमासाय कुर्व्यादेवं नटेश्वरम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे षट्चत्वारिशत्तमपटडे ॥)

नृत्तार्थोबृतवामाङ्किजानु नामिसमोत्थितम् । पादाङ्गुष्टसमो जानु जान्त्रङ्गुष्टसमोबृतम् ॥ प्रसार्थ वामहस्तं च दण्डव दयोपिर । अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं शेषं डमरुकान्वितम् ॥ कण्ठसीमान्तमुबृत्य यथाशोभं प्रकल्पयेत् । सामिकं वामहस्तं तु वाहुसीमान्तमुबृतम् ॥ पादाधस्स्थमपस्मारं सर्पकीडासमन्वितम् । पुस्तूरकं करोटिं च गङ्गेन्दुबक्षपिञ्चकम् ॥

तिस्तः पञ्चजटास्सतः प्रसार्य कुसुमोज्वलाः । सञ्ये त्वेवं तथा वामे दीताग्निसदशोज्वलाः ॥ कृत्तरूपमिदं वत्स ! सर्वेशान्त्यर्थमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुः सिशत्तमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमष्टाशतिवधं तत्रादौ नव कव्यते ।

भातुक्द्रदशांशं वा द्वङ्गं नृत्तनतं मवेत् ॥

हिकासमानमुलम्य दष्वहस्ताङ्गुळाप्रकम् ।

त स्तत्तळमध्ये वा मध्यमाङ्गुळिकाप्रके ॥

तन्मध्यपर्वगं वाथ वहिं पात्रगतं तु वा ।

पात्रं विनाधवा कुर्यादपरे डमरं तथा ॥

दक्षिणे व्यन्यहस्ते स्यादमयं पूर्वमुक्तवत् ।

व्यमये त्रकोष्ठमध्ये तु मुजङ्गवळयं न्यसेत् ॥

होळायमानं तद्वामहस्तं कुर्याद्योचितम् ।

स्यताङ्गिजानोर्वामाङ्गिजानुनीतं कळाङ्गुळम् ॥

सुविकीर्ये जटामारं नानानागविचित्रितम् ।

करोटिकामिर्दुर्वुर्(धुरत्र् १) इसुमैश्व सुजङ्गमैः ॥

भृषितं मकुटं कुर्याद् दक्षिणेऽर्धेन्दुशेखरम् ।

सिन्द्राळङ्गृतोत्तंसमक्षमाळावळिन्वतम् ॥

सिन्द्राळङ्गृतोत्तंसमक्षमाळावळिन्वतम् ॥

भस्मधूछितसर्वाङ्गं किंचियहसिताननम् ।

यञ्जोपवीतादियुतं व्याञ्चवर्माम्बरान्वितम् ॥

दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं पादमपस्मारोपिरं स्थितम् ।

चतुस्ताछेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारं प्रमाणतः ॥

शम्मोस्सव्यगतं तस्य शिरः कुर्यादघोमुखम् ।

पादौ विकीर्ष्यं(र्थः) इस्ताम्यां व्याङ्ग्जीलामुदान्वितम् ॥

व्याङं वै वामहस्ते वा दक्षिणं मुद्रयान्वितम् ।

सस्यस्यामानिमं कुर्यादपस्मारं विशेषतः ॥

पद्मपीठमञ्चः कुर्यात्कलाङ्गुलसमुन्त्र्यम् ।

तच्चतुर्गुणविस्तारं प्रमामण्डलसंयुतम् ॥

रविमण्डलङ्ग्तं तु प्रमामण्डलमञ्च तु ।

तत्र वामेऽन्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥

एतस्यात्प्रथमं नृतं सर्वलोकहितावहम् ।

(जिल्परने हार्विशपढछे ॥)

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च मुविकीर्णजटान्वितम् । कुररीवक्ष(१)संयुक्तं वर्हिपिञ्च्छसमन्वितम् ॥ मौटेर्दक्षे तु १ष्ठुर्त्रमर्धचन्द्रसमन्वितम् । दक्षिणे तु जटाग्रे तु जाह्रवीममिवन्दिताम् ॥

भ्रस्तुरपदं भुत्रं इति दुर्बूर इति च कारणायागमेषु बहुत्र प्रयुज्यते ।

पत्रं तु बामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे नऋकुण्डलम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमुपवीतसमन्त्रितम् ॥ व्याघाजिनाम्बरीपेतं पादिकिङ्किणिशोभितम् । जगट्म(गजप्र?)सारितं वामे दक्षिणेऽमयहस्तकम् ॥ डमर्र सव्यहस्ते तु विहुर्वे वामहस्तके । वकं तु दक्षिणं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ उडूर्त वामपादं तु पादामं दक्षिणानुगन् । **ज्ञाटमध्यं दक्षे तु हिला सार्घाष्टकं यवम् ॥** तस्मातु लम्बयेस्पूत्रं दक्षनासापुरान्तकात् । दक्षिणाञ्चेस्तु गुल्फस्य मध्यमादेव पातितम् ॥ तत्सूत्रकक्षयोर्मेध्ये उत्तरसपुत्यङ्गुर्छं भवेत् । तत्सूत्रकक्षयोरन्तर्वामोरोर्वसुमात्रकम् ॥ तत्स्त्राइक्षिणे प्रीवा वडङ्गुलमिति स्पृतम् । तत्सूबाद्वामके श्रीवा गुणाङ्गुलमुदाइतम् ॥ तत्सूत्राइक्षिणे नामेळीन्तरं चाङ्गुछं भवेत् । तत्स्त्रान्मेद्मूङान्ताद्वामभागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ वामा स्फिक्पिण्डिका सूत्रात्सप्तानामङ्गुर्छं स्वेत् । तत्सूत्राद्रकपादस्य जानुकं तु दशा उछम् ॥ दक्षिणे बाहुसीमान्ताद्धिकासुत्रस्य मध्यमम् । (यबद्वयसमायुक्तं विशदङ्गुङं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥)

यबद्धयाधिकं विंशदङ्खुळं चेति कीर्तिवम् । हिकामध्यं समारम्य दोस्सीमान्तं तु वामके ॥ यबद्वयसमायुक्तं सप्तादशाङ्गुळं भवेत् । नामेर्देक्षिणके कुक्षितारं भागमिति स्पृतम् ॥ नामेवीमे तु कुक्षी च तारं त्रयोदशाङ्गुलम् । वरदाप्रिधरं हस्तं दोस्समं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ शरमात्रं पावकोत्सेधं वित्तारं तु गुणाङ्ग्रूणम् । तिशिखाभिस्समायुक्तं कल्पयेत्तलमध्यमे ॥ बाहोश्च मणिबन्धाच चतुर्क्तिशदङ्गुलं भवेत् । डमरुकोपेतहस्तं तु सुचीहस्तमिति स्मृतम् ॥ तत्स्चिहस्तकस्योर्धं कर्णोर्धसममुच्यते । बाह्येश्व मणिबन्धाच चतुर्विश्चद्रङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ वामाञ्चेश्वेव जानूर्व्यं नामेस्तु सममुन्यते । वामाञ्चेः पाष्णिकाधश्च बकाङ्केर्जानुकीपारे ॥ तत्समं त्यिति विद्वेयं तत्पार्थ्णेर्जानुकान्ततः । चतुर्खिशतिमात्रं तु ब्यन्तरं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकजान्वोख ब्यन्तरं तु यवं भवेत्। दोर्मूळान्तसमं चैव अभयाप्रं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकबाहोश्च ड्यन्तरं तु यमं भवेत् । तस्य कूर्परमध्ये तु व्याङं तत्रैव विन्यसेत् ॥

चूचुकं नामिकाम् ब्रा ब्यन्तरं व यमं(वं?) भवेत्।
सन्यस्य वामस्त्रस्य मध्याद्वै पार्श्वयोस्तयोः ॥
वामबाहुद्वयोर्भध्ये शार्द्काजिनकं न्यसेत्।
लिवकायाममानेन अपस्मारं ततः कुरु ॥
चतुस्तालप्रमाणेन मृतस्रपेण कारयेत्।
तस्यैव वामपार्थे त देवी कुर्यात्सळक्षणम् ॥
मुजङ्गत्रासमेवं त मिक्षाटनमय शृणु ।

(धूर्वकारणागमे ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः । (२) तदेव दक्षिणे पार्थे जटाग्रे जाइवी मनेत् । स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसम्पूर्ण हृदयेऽझल्सियुतम् ॥ एवं जाह्वविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद्वितीयकम् ।

(भंद्यमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटचे ॥)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्थे जटाप्रे जाहवी मनेत् । शम्मोरुचाङ्गुळेनैव बोडशाङ्गुळमुकतम् ॥ स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसंपूर्णा इदयेऽङ्गिळसंयुता । एवं जाहविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद् हितीयकम् ॥

(शिस्परत्ने दाविशपढळे ॥)

१. सूचिकानामिकामूलयन्तरमिति स्यात्।

श्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (३)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपरमारोपिरं स्थितम् । उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामानुङ्गं प्रसारयेत् ॥ श्रेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं नृत्तं...तुस्तृतीयकम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटचे II)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (४)

सुविकीणेजटामारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामकुट(मण्डल १)संयुक्तं शेषं प्रथमनृत्तवत् ॥ चतुर्थं नृत्तमेतस्यात् सर्वप्राणिहितावहम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटने II)

अनुकीर्णजटामारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामण्डलयुक्तं वा चतुर्थेऽन्यदायादिमम् ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपट**े** ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः । (५)

उष्णीषोर्ध्वकसीमान्तं सन्यपादं ससुद्भृतम् । सुवकं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ भुजाष्टकसमायुक्तमेतस्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं शूल्पाशं च डमरं दक्षिणे करे ॥

कपार्छ चामिपातं च घण्टां हस्तिकरोपमम् । गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं प्रसार्ग्यं दक्षिणानुगम् ॥ यत्तव्यथमनृत्तस्य पूर्वसूत्रं प्रसारयेत् । पञ्चमं नृत्तमेवं स्थात्ततःषष्टं बदाम्यहम् ॥

अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥

डम्णीबोर्धेकमालान्तं सञ्चपादं समुद्धरेत् । सवकं बामपादं तदपस्मारोपिरिस्थितम् ॥ (उप) भुजाष्टकसं [आं] युक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । अभयं श्रृङ्पाशी च डमशं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कपाठं चाग्निपात्रं च घण्टां १ हस्तिकरोपमम् । (शिल्पराने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः। (६)

दोर्भिष्योडशमिर्युक्तं वागे गौरीसमायुक्तम् । स्कन्दधृग्वागहस्तेन सञ्यहस्तोङ्गृताङ्गिङः ॥ स्कन्दोभयकराम्यां तु मातुस्तनकदाहृतम् । एवं गौरी समीक्ष्येशं भीतातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

९ 'तालिप्डुकरोपम 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ॥ ९ 'हस्ताभ्यामुद्धृतं स्कंधं स्तनं तस्य प्रसारितम् 'इति पाठान्तरम् । 'निपांक्य मे 'ति शिल्परत्नगता-वैन समनन्तरस्थितेन भवितन्यमिति प्रतिभाति ।

अभयं डमरं चैव वज्ञं शूळं तथैव च ।
पाशं डक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
अभयं शूळपाशं च खक्नं डमरूकं ध्वजम् ।
वेताळं सूचिहस्तं च दक्षिणेऽष्टकरं भवेत् ॥
सञ्यानुगत्ररं डोळं वामं चैव गजोपमम् ।
अनळं मिथुनं चैव वळयं केतुरेव च ॥
घण्टा खेटकपाळं च वामपार्स्वेऽष्टहस्तके ।
अनळं गजहस्तामं खेटकं विस्सयं तथा ॥
वण्टां चैव कपाछं च क्षुरिका सूचिमेव च ।
वामे लष्टमुजं स्थातं शेषं पञ्चमनुत्तवत् ॥
पादौ पंचमनुत्तं स्थात् यत्तत्तद्विधीयते ।
पादौ पंचमनुत्तं स्थात् यत्तत्तद्विधीयते ।
पादौ पंचमनुत्तं स्थात् यत्तत्तद्विधीयते ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

दोर्मिष्यडङ्गसंयुक्तं । थाने गौरीसमायुतन् । स्कन्दो भयाकराम्यां तु मातुः स्तनहृदोदरात् ॥ निपीड्य वा कराम्यां तु वाममागोद्भृताक्काळम् । एवं गौरी निरीक्ष्येशं मीत्यातिस्नेहिविस्मयात् ॥

१ ' दोमिं ब्बोडशमियुं फ ' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

अमयं डमरुं चैव वज्ञं शूळं तथैव च । पाशं टब्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥ सजानुगकरं डोळं बामं गजकरोपमम् । अङ्गु(न १)ळं मिथुनं चैव वळयं केतुरेव च ॥ घण्टां चैव कपाळं च वामपाश्वेंऽष्टइस्तके । पादौ पञ्चमनृत्तस्य विधिवत्तद्विधीयते ॥

(शिल्पराने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

# नृत्तमूर्तिः। (७)

त्रिमेत्रं चाष्टहस्तं च सुविकीर्णजटायुतम् । कुत्रितं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपारे स्थितम् ॥ उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं चाङ्गुष्ठं चाप्रसीमगम् । अभयं शूअपाशं च डमकं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कपाछं चाप्तिपात्रं च तथा विस्पयहस्तकम् । गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं सञ्यासञ्यानुगं तथा ॥ नतमानं दशाशं स्थात् वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । सप्तमं मृत्तमाञ्यातं जगदार्तिविनाशनम् ॥

(भंगुमद्भेदागमे पश्चवष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः। (८)

तदेव बद्भुजोपेतमभयं डमहं तथा । शूळं दक्षिणपार्श्वे तु कपाळं विस्मयं तथा ॥ गजहस्तोपमं वामे सूत्रं प्राग्वत्तदष्टमम् । पञ्चमस्य च नृत्तस्य षष्ठमस्य च ... स्मृता ॥ नेत्रह्वयमिति ख्यातं शेषाणां तु विनेत्रकम् ।

(अंद्युमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटके ॥)

# नृत्तन्तिः। (९)

बतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । समयं समरं सम्ये वामेऽग्निर्गजहस्तवत् ॥ सपस्मारं विना पीठे वामाह्निं कुश्चितं स्थितम् । तत्तत्पुरस्थितं पीठे सन्यपादकानिष्ठिका ॥ तस्पादं कुश्चितं युक्त्या सूत्रं युक्त्या तु सम्बयेत् । नवमं नृत्तमास्थातं गङ्गाधरमय शृणु ॥ (संशुमद्भोदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

# दक्षिणामूर्तिमेदाः ।



# दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः।

व्याख्यानदक्षिणामृतिं ।

वय वस्ये विशेषेण दक्षिणामृतिं छक्षणम् ।

छम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाञ्चे नं छकाप्रकम् ॥

सव्योविष्ठे निधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेद् ।

नतमध्यर्धमात्रं स्याचतुर्भु जसमन्वितम् ॥

दक्षिणे प्रवृद्दतं तु शानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ।

दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु शानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ।

वरदं वामहस्तं स्यादण्डहस्तमधापि वा ।

वामजान्परिष्टाचु वरदे तळपृष्ठकम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टाचु वरदे तळपृष्ठकम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टाचु वपदं चेत्कूपरं न्यसेत् ।

वामे तु परहस्ते तु वहिं वा व्याळमेव वा ॥

अर्धाजवकां भर्माकृतमार्जवं स्मिटिकोपमम् ।

विकीणेमूर्धेजं वापि जदामण्डळमेव वा ॥

१ 'अर्घाजेदकत्र ' मिलार्थस्य 'अर्थेन्द्रवक्त्रसर्वात्तमसदा स्कटिकोपसस्' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

## प्रतिमाङ्खणानि ।

.....वद्भाष्ट्रि वा जटामकुटमेव वा । चतुर्भुजिखनेतस्तु कुन्देन्दुधवकप्रमः ॥ श्वेतविद्वमहेमाभश्स्यामानो वा प्रकीर्तितः । व्याव्यक्तमम्बरो वापि दिव्याम्बरधरस्तु वा ॥ उत्तरीयसमोपेतस्युक्त्यद्योपधीतकः । बिकीर्णमूर्षजो वापि जटामकुट एव वा ॥ पष्टिकाबन्धनो वापि सत्करोटिकया युतः । धुर्पुरारम्बधैर्नागपत्रैश्वन्द्रेण मण्डितः ॥ पश्चमुद्रासमोपेतो गङ्गाकिङ्किणिसंयुतः । अधस्ताद्वटवृक्षस्य शैलादूर्घ्यं श्रितः पुनः ॥ व्याप्रचर्मोपरिद्याचु स्थितो बीरासनोऽधवा । लम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं तज्जानूपरि संस्थितम् ॥ वामाञ्चिनङकं कुर्यास्तव्यहस्तं तु मुद्रया । सन्दर्शसंहयोपेतो वामहस्तस्थपुस्तकः ॥ अथवा नागसंयुक्तो नामहस्तस्समीरितः । बरदं तं विजानीयाजानुस्यमणिवन्धकः ॥ दण्डहस्तो यदा स स्याध्यकोष्ठं जानुसंस्थितम् । विकसत्पद्मसङ्काशस्त्रधस्ताद्विस्तृताङ्गुळि:॥

१ 'दण्डह्स्ते यदा स स्याद् ' इति पाठान्तरम्।

# प्रतिसाखक्षणानि ।

परहस्तद्वये चाक्षमाळाज्वाळासमन्वितः ।

पर्यं वा चोत्पळं वापि व्याळं वामे तु करपयेत् ॥

कटकौ तौ प्रकर्तव्यौ प्रसन्नसम्बोचनः ।

नासाप्रद्यष्टियुग्वामहस्तो वा स्यासुपुस्तकः ॥

सजटामकुटा देवचू जुकास्यगळान्तकाः ।

तत्तत्कळासमोपेतादशुक्वयह्नोपवीतिनः ॥

शुक्कादम्बरसंयुक्ता मस्मरुद्राक्षसंयुताः ।

कौशिकः कारयपरदयामस्वितरौ पीतवर्णकौ ॥

रक्तवर्णो भरद्वाजो चूम्रामावित्रगौतमौ ।

एवामेकद्वयं वापि त्रयं वा पार्श्वयोन्येसेत् ॥

व्याद्भ्यानमृतिरेवं स्याद्वेयमृतिस्ततो मतः ।

(टत्तरकामिकागमे एकप्रवाशक्तमपटळे ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिमीशानं कुर्योद्वटतरोरवः । लम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाञ्चेनेलकामकम् ॥ सममेवं विधातन्यं वामपादं तु शाययेत् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु ज्ञानमुद्रां तु भारयेत् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु कारयेदक्षमालिकाम् । वरदं वामहस्ते तु दण्वं वा परिकार्तितम् ॥ वामजानूपरिष्टाचु दण्वं चेल्कूपरं न्यसेत् । बामे परकरे तत्र बह्वं वा मृगमेव वा ॥

# प्रतिमान्द्रभुणानि ।

विकीर्णमूर्धजं वापि जदामण्डलसंग्रतम् ।

जदामिर्वद्रम्तिर्वा जटामकुटशोमितम् ॥

ग्रद्धस्तिटिकसङ्काशं .......।

वामे धुर्हूर्(धुस्त्र्रः)पुष्यं च नागं च शिराप्ते स्मृतम् ॥

दक्षिणेन्द्रकलायुक्तं सर्वामरणम् वितम् ॥

सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च सितयद्रोपवीतिनम् ॥

न्याप्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं त्रिनेतं क्रेशवर्जितम् ।

रहाशं कण्ठमालां च हत्मालां च विधापयेत् ॥

नारदो जमदिष्ठश्च बतिष्ठो दक्षपार्थके ।

मारद्वाजञ्च शुनकस्त्वगस्त्यो वामपार्थके ॥

वन्दितैः किनरादीस्त सेवितं मिकतंयुतैः ।

अपस्मारोपरिष्ठानु लम्बपादतलं न्यसेत् ॥

धर्मव्याख्यानम् तिः स्मादेवं सर्वद्यमाबहम् ।

(शिल्परके द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

दक्षेण मुद्रां प्रतिपादयन्तं सिताक्षस्त्रं च तथोर्ष्वमागे । वामे च पुस्तामखिलागमायां विश्राणमूर्ष्वेन सुधाधरं च ।। सिताम्बुजस्यं सितवर्णमीशं सिताम्बरालेपनमिन्दुमौलिम् । बानं मुनिन्यः प्रतिपादयन्तं तं दक्षिणामूर्तिमुदाहरन्ति ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च द्रीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ॥

सद(न्दं ?)शं दक्षिणं हस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ॥

सव्यके चाक्षमाळां च व्याळं वे वामहस्तके ॥

पादाप्रे दक्षिणं पादं तस्योर्वप्रस्य चोपिर ॥

वामपादस्य नळकं संयुतं कारयेन्सुधीः ॥

हिकामच्यं समारम्य कटके मणिबन्धकात् ॥

ब्यन्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसचैरसमावृतम् ।

ब्यन्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसचैरसमावृतम् ।

ब्यन्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसचैरसमावृतम् ।

ब्यनस्यक्ष पुळस्यक्ष विश्वामित्रोऽङ्गिरास्तथा ॥

एवं व्याक्यानमृतिं तु गेयमृतिं शृणुष्वय ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटळे ॥)

ज्ञानदक्षिणामृर्तिः । तदेव बीणाहीनं तु ज्ञानमुद्राभयान्तितम् । वामं प्रसारितं हस्तं वामजान्द्रकूर्परम् ॥ दक्षिणे त्वपरे व्यक्षमाळा बामेऽन्जमुत्पळम् । शुद्धश्वेतानिमं वर्णं शेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥ ज्ञानमृतिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चसप्ततितमपटळे ॥)

# प्रतिसाळक्षणानि ।

श्रथवा पूर्वहस्ताभ्यां जानमुद्राभयी धृतौ । वामं प्रसारितं वाथ वामजानूर्ध्वकूपेरे ॥ अपरे दक्षिणे विश्वमान्नामुत्पन्नमन्यतः । झानमूर्तिरिति ज्यातं सर्वेकारणकारणम् ॥

(शिल्परते द्वाविशपदछे ॥)

# योगदक्षिणामृतिः ।

अन्योग्याङ्कितळं विप्र! सिक्तविपण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् ।

हानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने स्वभ्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥

वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेळ्पीठोपिर न्यसेत् ।
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाळाळ्जं वामहस्तके ॥

नासाप्रं तु समीक्ष्याक्षमार्जवं सूत्रदेहकी ।
अपरे तु जटाळम्ब्य ऋषिभिस्सेवितं परम् ॥

योगमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं थ्याने दुःखनिवृत्तिदम् ।
ळम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटिका(स्कटुका हं)सनम् ॥

योगपष्टिकयावथ्य देहं चोत्कुटिका(स्कटुका हं)स्निम् ।
प्रसार्थ्यं वामहस्तं तु वामजान्प्री द्विज ! ॥

प्रागिवैव कृतं शेषं सोऽय्येवं योगमूर्ति वै ।
ऊद्मूर्विन समाश्रिस अन्योग्यं पादपार्थिकी ॥

योगपद्दिकयोपेतं जङ्गामध्ये द्विजोत्तन! ।
प्रसार्थ्यं पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जान्परि निधापितौ ॥
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाठा वामे कमण्डलुम् ।
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं ततश्चन्यशेखरम् ॥
नीलग्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसन्तिमम् ।
अपरे शाययेदुक्तं नानासपीविभूषितम् ॥
इन्मा.....रहाक्षेस्तु ।
एवं त्वनेकभेदेन दक्षिणामूर्तिरुव्यते ॥

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे पश्चसत्ततितमपटले ॥)

व्याख्यानसहितस्वेव सन्दर्शस्य समास्ययुक् । तत्राक्षिपातयोगेन सदाकुश्चितकोचनः ॥ प्रस्तो वामहस्तस्यायोगम् तिरयं नतः । अथ कुश्चितवामाङ्कियुग्मस्फिग्गतपार्ष्णिकः ॥ उद्भृतं वस्य जान्वप्रं दण्डक्रिरकान्तयुक् । सदंस(सन्दर्शः) दृष्टिपातश्च आभङ्गं चैव पूर्ववत् ॥ नानामृगैस्तु संकार्णं नानाव्याकैस्तु संयुतः । नानामृगिस्तु संकार्णं सानाव्याकैस्तु संयुतः ।

१ 'अपरेचायचे युक्तो नानासर्पविभूवितः । हुन्माका कर्णमाकाध्या बूँबद्वछे
 विराजितम् ॥' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

भूतेश्व किनरेरन्यैः पुष्पवृक्षेश्व मण्डितम् ।
रीठं कुर्याचु तत्पार्थे वटवृक्षस्त शाह्रकः ॥
फळशाखोपशाखाद्यो नानापश्चिसमायुतः ।
तन्मूळे दक्षिणे छामानिषण्णः क्(क !)पमा युतः ॥
रत्नोपशोमिते पीठं व्यावचर्मोत्तरळदे ।
व्यासीनो मुनिभिस्सम्यक् कौशिकादिभिरादरात् ॥
शिवद्विजकुळस्यादिभूतेस्तु परितिस्थितैः ।
व्यागमाहितचेतोभिः परमेशेन दीक्षितैः ॥
एवं तु दक्षिणाम्तेर्वृतिभेदा उदाहृताः ।
व्यासीनो वा स्थितो वापि ऋषिभिस्संवृतो न वा ॥
वटवृक्षविद्यानो वा मूनाद्यावृत एव वा ।
मूतस्यळम्बपादो वा दक्षिणशस्तमीरितः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

भन्योत्याङ्कितलं सम्यक् स्फिक्पिण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् । इतनसुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वस्यन्तरसुखं करम् ॥ वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेलूपीठोपिर न्यसेत् । अपरे चोत्पलं चाक्षमालां पूर्वनदाचरेत् ॥ नासाम्रं स्वं समीक्य स्वमार्जवं देहमाचरेत् । सुविकीणेजटायुक्तं योगमृतिरिति स्मृतम् ॥

# प्रतिसासक्ष्मणानि ।

लम्बयेद्धिणं पादं वाममुख्तिटि(क्कटु १)काखिकी ।।

प्रसार्थ वामद्दस्तं तु वामजान्परि स्थितम् ।

एतच योगमृतिस्याच्छेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ।।

करम्लं समाश्रित्य अन्योन्यावद्धपार्थिणकम् ।

योगपष्टिकयोपेतं जङ्कामच्ये विशेषतः ।।

प्रसार्थ पूर्वदस्तौ द्वौ जानूपरि निधापितौ ।

अपरे दक्षिणे वाक्षमालां वाम(मे१)कमण्डल्लम् ॥

जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं करोव्यर्थेन्दुशेखरम् ।

नीलग्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसिक्सम् ॥

योगमृतिविशेषाक्यं शेषं प्रागिव कारयेत् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविश्वपटले ॥)

वीणाधरदक्षिणामूर्तिः ॥

तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटि(त्कटु?)कासनसंयुतम् ।

पूर्वहस्तद्वयोर्थीणाधृतं युक्त्या द्विजोत्तम ! ॥

शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यमेतद्वीणावरं भवेत् ।

(अंद्यमद्वेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

कर्च्बाधोमध्यकटकौ तस्यां सर्वकराबुमौ । वीणा तु दक्षिणे वाप्रे(दक्षिणोर्वप्रे?)ऽदक्षिणे कटक(के?)स्थितः॥

दाक्षिणे कटकं चोरुस्थितायां निनिवेशयेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे एकप्रवाशत्तमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादेनोस्कुटिकासनसंयुतम् । पूर्वहस्तद्वये वीणा चेत्तद्वीणाधरं स्मृतम् ॥ (शिल्परने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

कटकं दक्षिणं इस्तमधोमुखं तदुच्यते । शमहस्तं तु कटकमूर्व्यवकं तदुच्यते ॥ तन्त्री निवेशयेद्रुक्तामे दक्षिणपादके । वामहस्तस्य कटके सञ्यहस्तं तथोपरि ॥ ऊठवाद्यं त्रिमात्रं तु कटकोध्वे युगाङ्गुङम् । दण्डायाममिति श्रोक्तं विस्तारं तु दिमालकम् ॥ वा(छा?)ञ्जवकं तु वण्मात्रमुस्तेषं तु तदर्धकम् । एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं प्रवोक्तवद्भवेत् ॥ दक्षिणामृतिरेवं स्थाच्छृणु मन्मथनिम्नहम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

# कङ्कालमूर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।



# कङ्कालमृर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालमृतिः।

व्य कङ्गालम्तेस्तु लक्षणं वस्यतेऽधुना ।
पादौ तु पादुकोपेतौ वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥
गमनापेक्षया सञ्यपादमीषत्समुद्भृतम् ।
शुद्धवेतनिमं वणं सर्वामरणमृषितम् ॥
रक्तकञ्चुकवदाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।
धुर्धूरपुष्पनागं च वामे सञ्येन्द्वशेखरम् ॥
हिसतं वक्त्रसन्धार्थं सुगेयगणसेवितम् ।
किचित्रकाशितान्तसस्यदशनश्चितिव्यसितम् ॥
गयश्च्रक्रारसंयुक्तमास्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
कणौ कुण्डलसंयुक्तौ वामे शङ्कदलं तु वा ॥
पूर्वहस्तद्वपोर्थामे ढंक(ढकाः)कसञ्ये प्रहारकम् ।
दक्षिणं हिमं वक्तव्यातं(हिणीवक्ते व्यापितंः) सिंहकणवत् ॥
वामहस्ते तु पिञ्छं च कञ्चालस्थि च धारयेत् ।
तदस्याक्रति निर्मासं द्विपादं दिकरान्वितम् ॥

कृष्णद्यामःनिभाकारमरे(मपानेः) दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे कङ्कालपादी हो रञ्जुना बन्धयेह्रघः॥ केतुकिहिणिनेत्राभ्यां निष्कान्तरुधिरं त वा। एतत्कक्कालनाम्ना तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ व्यनेकभूतैर्जायाभिस्सेवितं त्वादरान्वितै: । बिलपात्रशृतं भृतं वामेऽप्रे गमनान्वितम् ॥ दर्ब्या त्वन्नं तु तत्पात्रे निधायाकृतिजायय। । किथित्रकात्रितं योनिसंयुक्तानतवाससा ॥ संभ्रान्तमनसोपेता जायास्तवीस्वनेकशः । व्याधनमीम्बरोपेतं दुकुलबसनान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणे कटिपार्थे तु छुरिकां चैव बन्धयेत् । उभयोः पार्श्वयोईस्तं नानानागविभूषितम् ॥ ऋषिमिर्देवगन्धर्वसिद्धविद्याधरादिभिः । हृद्येऽअञ्जिसंयुक्तैस्तंभान्तमनसान्तितैः ॥ व्यात्मानीतस्थमानान्तं सेवितं तैः सुपूजितम् । वीघी(थी!)स्तंमार्जयेद्वायः पर्जन्यो जलसेचनम् ॥ पुष्पबृष्टिकृतो देवा ऋषयः स्तोत्रपाठकाः । ऋम्पज्रस्तामाथर्वेश्व स्तुति कुर्यात्पदेपदे ॥ चर्मबन्धं च कंसं च कदम्बं सुधिरं तथा। श प्वनिसमायुक्तं पश्चशब्दा महारवे ॥

# प्रविमालक्षमानि ।

तुम्बुरुनारदादेश्व गेयकर्म सलक्षणम् । छत्रं घृत्वा रविश्वन्द्रश्चामरान्दिव्ययोषितः ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमें दिसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोर्भिस्समन्वितम् । सयज्ञसूत्रं शान्तं च गमनोन्मुखमीश्वरम् ॥ **आबद्धश्चरिकं** सौम्यं कपर्दमुकुठोज्वलम् । क्षौमाम्बरं सितं कुर्यात्सुन्दरं तं विभूषणम् ॥ सशङ्खपत्रिका वामे दक्षिणे नककुण्डलम् । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादं बामपादं तु सुस्थितस् ॥ समभङ्गयुतं वापि कान्तियुक्तनिजाङ्गकम् । प्रहरं दक्षिणे इस्ते ढकां वामे तु पूर्वयोः॥ सन्यमध्याङ्गळात्रं तु कृष्णाजिह्यप्रगं भवेत् । वामे करे परे पिञ्छदण्डकं कालदण्डकम् ॥ उमयोर्दण्डयोर्प्छं स्कन्धम्छोपारे स्थितम् । नानागणसमायुक्तं नानामूतसमाकुळन् ॥ खसन्ये भूतमूर्घस्थबलिपात्रेण संयुतम्। नानारूपधरैर्भूतैरनेकैः परिवारितम् ॥ मेरिकाकाहळाचाठ्येगीननृत्तरवाकुछैः। योषितश्चानवयाङ्गयो मध्येद्धावश्यमोहिताः ॥

#### प्रतिमादक्षपानि ।

स्नसम्बणवस्त्राचा बाठिदानसमुन्मुखाः।

आशीर्वादान्त्रिताः काश्चित् काश्चिदालिङ्गनोन्मुखाः ॥

योषितो देववश्चास्यस्तननाम्यन्तसीमकाः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे हिपश्राशत्तमपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिनं वक्षे पादयोः पादुकान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गमनापेक्षयापरम् ॥ पादमीषत्समुद्ध्य करोत्वधिकसुन्दरम् । शुद्धवितनिमं चारु सर्वामरणभूषितम् ॥ रत्नकश्चकवद्धाङ्गं चटामकुटमण्डितम् । धुर्द्धरपुष्पं नागं च वामे दक्षेन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ किंचित्रकाशितान्तस्थदशनांशुविराजितम् । दक्षिणं हरिणीवके व्यापितं सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते च दण्डं तु कङ्कालास्थि च धार्येत् । तदस्यस्यातु(स्थ्याकृतिः) निर्मासं द्विपादं द्विकरान्वितम् ॥ कृष्णश्वामनिमाकारमपाने दण्डवेद्यनम् । दण्डं कङ्काळपादी हो रञ्जना बन्धयेह्यः॥ केतुदण्डेन नेत्राम्यां निष्कान्तं रुधिरं तु वा । एवं कङ्कालदण्डं तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ बिंपात्रपूर्तं भूतं बामेऽप्रे गमनान्वितम् । दक्षिणेडलं तु तत्पार्चे निघाय कृतजायया ॥

किचित्रप्रकाशितं योनिसंयुत्तानतवाससा ।
संभ्रान्तमनसोपेतं जायास्सर्वास्वनेकशः ॥
व्याव्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूछवसनान्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे कटिपार्स्वे तु क्षुरिकाश्चैव बन्धयेत् ॥
क्षुरिका हैमसंकाशा रूपवंधसमन्विता ।
यक्षिकवरासिद्धाद्यस्सेवितं पूजितं वृत्तम् ॥
चामरैरर्कचन्द्रान्यां वीजितं रत्नभूषितैः ।
अण्डानां सुस्थितार्थं तु सर्वजेकोपकारकम् ॥
कञ्जालमोचनार्थं तु स्यात् कञ्जकाभिधः ।
(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् । पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं किंचित्रै गमनोत्मुखम् ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं यद्मसूत्रोपशोभितम् । श्रञ्जं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणेन च कुण्डलम् ॥ श्रौमवस्त्रघरं कुर्यादक्षिणे क्षुरिकायुधम् । डमहं बागहस्ते तु प्रहरं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कङ्गालदण्डम्लं तु पिञ्लदण्डस्य मूलकम् । बामे त्वपरहस्तेन सङ्गृहीतं तु कस्पयेत् ॥ उमयोर्दण्डकात्रं तु कंसकोपिर विन्यसेत् । इष्णामुखगतं हस्तं दक्षिणेऽपरहस्तकम् ॥

नानानागसमानुकं किंचित्रहासिताननम् । बालिपात्रधरं भूतदेवं वामे तु कारपेत् ॥ मिक्षादानोन्मुखस्त्रीमिमोहितामिस्समाकुलम् । नानामूतसमायुकं नानालीलासमन्वितम् ॥ ढकासंयुक्तहस्तं तु वरदं चेति कीर्तितम् । हरिणीजिह्न्या हस्तस्याप्रमालेपितं कुरु ॥ कक्काल्यारिणं इस्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । कक्काल्यं तु तस्याप्रं यमं दोर्मणिवन्धयोः ॥ बिम्बस्य त्रिमुखं बापि सार्वित्रमुखमेव वा । कारयेद्रत्तस्त्रपाणि पञ्चतालेन वृद्धिमान् ॥ देवस्तनसमीचं वा कक्षीचं वा विशेषतः । नारीस्संकल्पयेद्वीमानुमयोः पाद्वयोरिप ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

मिक्षादनमूर्ति: ।

भय वक्ष्ये विशेषेण भिक्षाटनमहेश्वरम् । पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ वामपादं तु सुस्यितम् ॥ ईषदुकृत्य सन्यं तु पादं तु गमनोत्सुकम् । जन्माटमध्यमासन्ये नवाद्यौ वा यवान्तरे ॥

#### प्रतिमाख्युणानि ।

पादौ पादुक्तंपुक्तौ पादुकारहितौ तु वा ।

सुविकीर्णजटामारं जटामण्डळमेष वा ॥

इत्तवन्धजटा वाथ नग्नरूपं नताननम् ।

ळळाटपृष्ट्तंयुक्तं करेषृत्वे(रोत्वर्षे १)न्दुशेखरम् ॥

सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं कटिस्त्रविवर्जितम् ।

ग्रुद्धस्वेतानिमं वर्णं नानानागविभृषितम् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु यरदं स्थात्कपाछघृक् ॥

दक्षिणे परहस्ते च दमरं च धरेड्विज!।

वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं च कर्तन्यं त्वतिशीतळम् ॥

सितवक्षोत्तरीयं च नागेन कटिवेष्टितम् ।

श्रेतयक्षोपश्रीतं तु नीळकण्ठं त्रिपुण्डूपृक् ॥

पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु शेषं कङ्गाळरूपवत् ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदगमे चतुस्तत्तितमपटेणे ॥)

एष एव परो दवी नग्नः कङ्काळवर्जितः । विकीर्णोभयपार्श्वस्थजटाळकविभूषितः ॥ कटिदेशे प्रकर्तेव्यः फणिसूत्रेण वेष्टितः । सत्कपाळं च वरदं वामहस्तं तु कस्पयेत् ॥ दिव्यडकासमायुक्तं वामस्थमपरं करम् । शिखिपिञ्छघरं कुर्यात्सव्यस्थमपरं करम् ॥

#### त्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

व्यालपार्श्वस्थितः कार्यः पूर्वसक्यो सृगास्यगः । सक्यं कोणसमायुक्तमथवा परिकल्पयेत् ॥ कपाल्हस्तपृष्टं तु नामिद्धनं प्रकल्पयेत् । डमरूवं तु कर्णान्तं तद्धस्तमणिवन्धनात् ॥ कर्णान्तं वोडशैमीत्रैः शेषं कङ्काल्बङ्कवेत् । मिक्षाटनो हरः प्रोक्तः पृथिविष्णुयुतो न वा ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

स्राष्टिमूर्तैः कपालं तु स्थितिमूर्तैः कलेवरम् । डमरुकसमोपेतं भस्मसपैरलङ्गृतम् ॥ कण्ठे(स्कन्वे !) शूल्समायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुतम् । पादुकोपरि पादौ च सर्वभूतसमावृतम् ॥ एवं भिक्षाटनं बन्तः । कामनाशमध शृणु ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुर्क्षिशत्तमपटले ॥)

अय मिक्षाटनं वक्ष्ये पादौ पादुकसंयुतौ । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गन्तुं दक्षिणसुद्भृतम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा । विद्यथ(इत्त ?)बन्धजटा वाथ उपानरहितं तु वा ॥ ळळाटपष्टसंयुक्तं करोत्वर्षेन्दुशेखरम् । सर्वीभरणसंयुक्तं को(क ?)टिस्वविवर्जितम् ॥

शुद्धश्वेतिनिमं प्रोक्तं नानानागिवभूषितम् । दक्षिणं पूर्वदृस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं भवेत् ॥ वामे तु पूर्वदृस्तं तु वरदं तु कपाल्यृक् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु लमकं चर्मघटितम् ॥ वामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं तु सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् । श्वेतयद्वोपवीतं तु कटौ नागेन वेष्टितम् ॥ नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्ड्राक्यं पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितम् । कङ्कालमूर्तिवच्छेषं सर्वमत्र विशेषतः ॥

(शिल्परले द्वाविश्वपटळे ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्धेजं नम्ररूपं किचित्सिताननम् । आवृताङङ्कृतामङ्गी पादे पादुकसंयुतम् ॥ दक्षिणे तु करामं तु हरिणास्याचुगं भवेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तं तु जमरुकद्यतं भवेत् ॥ वामे कपाङहस्तं तु जपरं पिञ्छघारिणम् । कुञ्जितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु स्वास्त्रकम् (सुस्थितम्?) ॥ समङ्गस्यानकं कुयार्द् गमनोन्मुखरूपकम् । कपाङोपेतहस्तस्य पृष्ठं नामिसमं भवेत् ॥ शेषं सर्वं विशेषेण कङ्काङस्योक्तबद्भवेत् । (कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

## गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।



## गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।

गङ्गाघरः ।

गङ्गाधरमहं बक्ष्ये संक्षेपाच्छृणु सुनत ! ।
सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥
दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु वरं देव्याननाश्चितम् ।
वामे तु पूर्वहस्तेन देवीमाण्डिलनं कुरु ॥
दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु जटाजाह्वविसंयुतम् ।
उच्छाधान्तं समबृत्य वामे कृष्णमृगं घृतम् ॥
देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु गौरी विरहितानना ।
सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुश्चितं दक्षिणं मवेत् ॥
प्रसायं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पभृक् ।
अथवा दक्षिणं हस्तं प्रकोष्टं तिर्व्यगन्तं भवेत् ॥
श्रोण्यधस्तात्त्वं चन्च्य वस्तं धृतमिवाकृतिः ।
मागीरथीं दक्षपार्श्वे ऋषिभिः प्राधिरोज्वरम् ॥
गङ्गाधराकृतिहोंवं ततो वै त्रिपुरान्तकम् ।
(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे षट्षष्टपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरप्रतिष्ठां तु बक्ष्ये तहस्यणान्विताम् ।
चतुर्मुजिह्निनेत्रश्च जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥
दक्षिणामयहस्तस्थोऽण्यन्यत्न कटकामुखः ।
तेन हस्तेन षृत्वैकां जटां गङ्गासमन्विताम् ॥
संस्थितस्तु प्रसन्नात्मा कृष्णापरग्रसंयुतः ।
जटायुक्तकरोजं तु कर्णस्योर्ध्वसमं भवेत् ॥
तदन्तरं तु हिमुखनामङ्गेन समन्वितम् ।
इन्दुश्चेखरवच्छेषं कर्तव्यं गुनियुङ्गवाः! ॥
देवस्य वामभागे तु देवी कुर्यात्सक्ष्मणाम् ।
कुर्याद् मगीरथं देवं नाम्यास्थस्यन(स्यस्तनः!)सीमगम् ॥
गठान्तं वाष्टताछेन विलिखतजटान्वितम् ।
वस्त्रस्यस्यस्यस्यक्तं क्ष्मस्तकक्रताङ्गित्यम् ।
हिनेत्रं च दिवाद्वं तमेथं गङ्गावरी भवेत् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

गङ्गाघरमहं वस्ये सर्वछोकसुखावहम् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ विश्विष्णं स्थाजटादन्धं थामे स्थीपन्नताननम् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु वरदं दक्षिणेन(वामेन !) तु ॥

देवीमुपाश्चितेनैव देवीमाण्डिक्स्य कारयेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तेनोद्दृत्योष्णीपसीमकम् ॥ स्पृशेज्ञटागतां गङ्गां वामेन मृगमुद्धरेत् । देवस्य वामपार्थे चु देवी विरहितानना ॥ सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत् । प्रसार्थ दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पञ्चक् ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्ती सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुती । भगीरयं दक्षिणे तु पार्थे मुनिवरान्वितम् ॥ (शिल्परले दाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् ।

अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ॥

कपर्दमकुटं तेन गृहीतं जाह्ववीयुत्तम् ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ तु कृष्णापरश्चसंयुत्तम् ॥

अभयं पूर्ववद्योक्तं कपर्दोपेतहस्तकम् ॥

तस्य वामे मवानीं तु कारयेङ्गक्षणान्विताम् ॥

जान्वन्तं वापि नाम्यन्तं भागीरथ्यास्तु मानकम् ।

प्रजम्बकजटोपेतमुष्णीषं जल(मुष्णीषाञ्जलि १)हस्तकम् ॥

दिमुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च वस्कलम्बरसंयुतम् ।

एवं गङ्गाघरं प्रोक्तं चण्डेशानुप्रहं श्रृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

#### अर्धनारीश्वरः ।

व्यथार्घनारीमूर्ति तु वक्येऽहं ऋणु सुवत्त !। चतुर्भुजं वा द्विभुजं द्विविधं परिकीर्त्तितम् ॥ मुस्यितं दक्षिणं पादमितरं कुश्चितं भवेत् । वामेऽवै पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणेऽपं महेश्वरम् ॥ अभयं पर्धुं सब्यहस्ती तत्तु शिवांशकम् । वृषमूर्धिन च बिन्यस्तं कूर्परं वामहस्तके ।। तदन्यद्वामहस्तं तु कटकं पुष्पहस्तकम्। द्विभुजे बरदं पूर्व परहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् ॥ शिवस्पाभरणं सब्ये वामे झीमुवणं गतम् । पुंस्तनं दक्षिणे पार्धे वामे नारीपयोधरम् ।। भथवा कुश्चितं सन्यं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् । सब्यं शूळधरं इस्तं वानं पुष्पधरं करम् ॥ वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वृषमूर्विन तु कूर्परम् । कपाळं दाक्षणे इस्ते नामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥ दक्षिणे रौद्रदृष्टिस्स्यात् वामपाइवें तु शीतलम् । दुकुलं चोरुमध्यस्यं सन्यं गुरुपमन्यकम् ।।

 <sup>&#</sup>x27;वरदं दक्षिणं इस्तमन्योऽक्षिशिरपूर्वंक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 र 'सन्धं गुल्फन्तमन्यक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवं समासतः प्रोक्तमर्धनारीश्वरं परम् । (अंज्युमद्भेदागमे एकोनसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

उमार्च वासमागं तु इरार्च दक्षिणं वपुः ।
सजटामकुटं दक्षं शस्यजीङ्कितसम्भनाः ! ॥
करण्डमकुटं बाममळकेन समन्तितम् ।
ळळाटं दक्षिणे भागे नयनार्धेन संयुतम् ॥
पत्रं तु वामकणें स्याद्वाळिकेनापि संयुतम् ।
सनककुण्बळं सब्ये तं विना बाथ कारयेत् ॥
सब्ये टङ्काभये इस्ते ज्यळं वामगे करे ।
देव्यण्यायोदितास्तं वा दर्पणासक्तळोचनम् ॥
उमाभागं स्तनोपेतं चित्रवस्तपरिच्छदम् ।
व्यान्नाजिनाम्बरं सञ्यपादं कुश्चितमिष्यते ॥
सुस्थितं वामचरणं नूपरेणाष्यळळ्ळतम् ।
वामं मरतकामं स्यादक्षिणं मणिसन्तिमम् ॥
चन्द्रशेखरवच्छेषं कर्तव्यं हि सुनीश्वराः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटळे ॥)

दक्षिणार्घे हरं चैव वामार्घे पार्वती तथा । दक्षिणं कुथितं पादं वामपादमृज्य स्थितम् ॥ हरस्य दक्षिणे हस्ते कूपरं दृषके स्थितम् । प्रकोष्ठे शुक्तसंयुक्तं हरं परशुसंयुतम् ॥

वामे कटकहस्तं तु दक्षिणे त्वभयं स्मृतम् । श्यामवर्णमुखां देवीं रक्तवर्णं हरं तथा ॥ व्याव्रचर्माम्बरं देवं पार्वती क्षौमधारिणीम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटळे ॥)

वर्षनारीष्वरं वक्ष्ये सुस्थितं दक्षिणाङ्कितम् । कुष्टितं नामपादं तु सर्वामरणमूचितम् ॥ नामार्थं पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणार्थं महेश्वरम् । नमयं परशुं दक्षहस्ते नामगतं सुजम् ॥ इषस्य मूर्जिन निन्यस्तकूर्परं चारु सुन्दरम् । पुष्पभृकटकं लन्यं चतुर्शुजिमदं स्मृतम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

अर्धनारीखरो देवः कय्यते छक्षणान्वितः । दक्षिणं पुरुषाकारं वामं योधिन्तयं वपुः ॥ त्रिशूछं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते च दर्पणम् । उत्पण्णं वा प्रकुर्वातं केस्र्रवण्यान्विते ॥ कर्णे तु दक्षिणे नागं वामे कर्णे तु कुण्डलम् । जटाभारो दक्षिणे स्यादर्धचन्द्रार्धमूषितः ॥ कुन्तलान् कवरीमारान्याममागेन विन्यसेत् । छलाटे छोचनस्यार्धं तिलकार्धं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

विशालं दक्षिणं वक्षो वामं पीनपयोधरम् । द्वीपिचर्मपरीधानं दक्षिणं जवनस्थलम् ॥ वामे लम्बपरीधानं कडिस्त्रत्रयान्धितम् । वामस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मस्योपरि कल्पयेत् ॥ तस्यार्थं च तथा वामं नूपुरालक्कृतं लिखेत् । (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिखिट् ग्रन्थे ॥)

अर्थं देवस्य नारी तु कर्तव्या ग्रुमळक्षणा ।
अर्थं तु पुरुषः कार्यस्सर्वळक्षणभृषितः ॥
ईश्वराधें जटाज्दं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रभृषितम् ।
उमाधें तिल्लं कुर्यात् सीमन्तमळकं तथा ॥
भरमोद्ध्वितमर्थं तु अर्थं कुक्रमभृषितम् ।
नागोपनितिनं चार्थमर्थं हारनिभृषितम् ॥
वामाधें तु स्तनं कुर्यात् चनं पीनं सुवर्त्तळम् ।
उमाधें तु प्रकर्तव्यं सुवक्षेण च वेश्वितम् ॥
मेखळां दापयेत्तत्व वज्जवेद्ध्यमृषिताम् ।
कर्व्वित्रं महेशार्थं सर्पमेखळमण्डितम् ॥
पादं च देवदेवस्य समपकोपिर स्थितम् ।
सालक्तकं स्पृतं वाममज्ञनेन(म्मजीरेणः) विभृषितम् ॥
सालक्तकं स्पृतं वाममज्ञनेन(म्मजीरेणः) विभृषितम् ॥

तिश्रृजमक्षस्त्रं च मुजयोस्सन्ययोस्सम्यम् । दर्पणं चोत्पञ्चं कार्यं मुजयोरपसन्ययोः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सवाकेन्द्रजटामारमैशमधं तु दक्षिणम् ।
उमार्थं वाममागे तु सीमन्तातिककालकम् ॥
नयनार्थं कलाटे तु संयुक्तं दक्षिणांशके ।
दक्षिणे कुण्डलं कर्णे वामकर्णे तु पत्रकम् ॥
कुटिलं पालिकां वामे टङ्कामयी च दक्षिणे ।
उत्पलं वामहस्ते तु केयूरकटकान्वितम् ॥
उमाशे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् वह(बहाः)कारघरं तु वा ।
श्रोण्यर्थं दक्षिणे शम्मोर्व्याप्रचर्मकताम्बरम् ॥
उमार्थं कटिस्तान्तं चित्रवस्त्रपरिच्छदम् ।
न्पुरालङ्कृतं वामे सञ्यपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥
आमङ्गेन तथा कुर्यात्सार्थनारीश्वरं वपुः ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

हर्यर्थमूर्तिः ॥ अर्धनारीश्वरो होवं हर्यर्थं श्रृणुत द्विजाः ! । प्रान्वत्कत्वा नहेशार्थं विष्णवर्धमितस्त्र च ॥

#### त्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

भुजद्वययुतं शङ्ककटकस्तत्र संमतः । पीताम्बरसमोपेतं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥ हर्यर्थमेवं ब्रह्मादिमागं चैवं समाचरेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटछे ॥

पीताम्बरधरं विष्णुं व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं हरम् । विष्णुं किरीटसंयुक्तं शङ्करं तु जटान्वितम् ॥ श्यामवर्णं हरिं चैव शङ्करं युक्तरूपिणम् । हरिरर्षमिदं प्रोक्तं मिक्षाटनमतः परम् ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटछे ॥)

अथ वक्ष्ये हरिहरं सुस्थितं समपादकम् । दक्षिणे त्वभयं वामे कटकं त्रूक्तंपुतम् ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे वामे शङ्घं तु परहस्तके । वाममर्थं हरिं कुर्य्याद्धरमन्यार्थमाचरेत् ॥ कमान्छ्यामप्रवाद्यामसुभयोचितम्वणम् । दक्षिणे व्युमद्दिस्त्याद्वामे शीतल्नेत्रकम् ॥ किचित्रकाशितोच्चीक्षं दक्षिणार्थे ल्लाटके । शिरक्षकसमायुक्तं तस्य लक्षणमुख्यते ॥ व्याङ्गलविद्यालं तु तद्भानशि गतं नम् (१) । सुदृतं चक्रवचन्तु प्रमाद्धतिरथापि या ॥

#### प्रतिमाख्युणानि ।

शिरश्रकस्य नालस्य विस्तारं परिकीतिंतम् ॥

चकतारित्रभागैकं चकादाधिरसोऽन्तरम् ।

अप्राह्मलाटपृष्टस्य शिरश्रकस्य नालकम् ॥

गुणाङ्गले तु कव्यूर्वे चक्रनालस्थितिभेवेत् ।

चक्राद् गुणांशमालम्य पुष्पमाला तु मध्यमात् ॥

सर्वेषामपि देवानां देवीनामेवमाचरेत् ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटडे ॥)

देवं हरिहरं वस्ये सर्वपातकनाशनम् । दक्षिणे शङ्करस्यार्धमर्थं विष्णोख वामतः ॥ बालेन्दुभूषितः कार्यो जटाभारस्तु दक्षिणे । नानारत्नमयं द्रव्यं किरीटं वामभागतः ॥ दक्षिणं सर्पराजेन भूषितं कर्णमाल्खित् । मकराकारकं दिव्यं कुण्डलं वामकर्णतः ॥ वरदो दक्षिणो हस्तो दिवीयस्त्रूलभृत्तदा । कर्तव्यौ वाममागे तु शङ्कचक्रगदाधरौ ॥ दक्षिणे वसनं कार्यं द्रीपिचर्ममयं श्रुमम् । पीताम्बरमयं भव्यं जघनं सन्यमाल्खित् ॥ वामपादः प्रकर्तव्यो नानारत्नविभूषितः । दक्षिणाक्षः प्रकर्तव्यो मुजगेन्द्रविभूषितः ॥

शीतांशुधवळः कार्यक्षिशवभागो विचक्षणैः । अतसीपुष्पसंकाशो विष्णोर्मागो विरच्यते ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

कार्यं हरिहरस्यापि दक्षिणार्धं सदाशिवः । वासमर्थं द्ववीकेशश्चेतर्नालाकृतिः कमात् ॥ वरत्रिशूलचकाञ्जधारिणो बाहवः कमात् । दक्षिणे इषमः पार्श्वे वासमागे विहक्साट् ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशार्धं पूर्ववत्प्रोक्तं विष्ण्यर्थे मकुटं नयेत् । बामे तु द्विमुजोपेतं केयूरकटकोज्वलम् ॥ स्यामककुण्डलं कर्णे कटकं शङ्कहस्तकम् । अर्धपीताम्बरोपेतं भूषणैर्भूषणाईकैः ॥ ऋजागतं तथा सर्वं चन्द्रशेखरवलुक् । हरिरर्थमिदं प्रोक्तं सुखासनमय श्रणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

#### कल्याणसुन्दरः ।

अध क्ष्म्ये विशेषेण कल्याणसुन्दरं ततः । सुस्थितं बामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुत्रितं भवेत् ॥

#### त्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु.गौरीदक्षिणहस्तधृक् । वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तहयोस्ततः ॥ दक्षिणे परशुं वामे भृतं कृष्णमृगं परम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ देहं प्रवालवर्णामं देवेशस्य विशेषतः । सब्ये श्यामनिमा देवी प्राग्वन्मानादिसंयुता ॥ उत्पर्छ बामहस्ते तु घृतं दक्षिणहस्तकम् । शम्मोईस्तेन संप्राह्यं कजालन्वाननान्विता ॥ पार्वत्यनुगता श्रीर्भृस्तवीमरणभूषिते । इस्ताम्यां संस्पृशेदेवे गौर्यायास्य कटीं द्विज ! ॥ देवांग्रे कार्येत्कुण्डे होमकर्म प्रजापतिः । शम्मोर्वे स्तनसामान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं भवेत् ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वेषां सर्वामरणभूषितम् । कुण्डिका चाक्षमाळा च वामदक्षिणतः परे ॥ स्तुक्स्नुवी पूर्वहस्ती ही धृती वामेतरी कमात् । उत्तरामिमुखासीनः पद्मपीठे प्रजापतिः ॥ प्रागमी देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे। दक्षिणाभिमुखो विष्णुर्हीमस्योत्तरतस्थितः ॥

शम्भोवें नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं का.....स्तनान्तकम् । श्यामवर्णं समभन्नं शङ्कचकं परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयोरिप । सन्नाद्य वरदे इस्ते दशादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अनादिगोत्रसम्भूतस्स शिवः परमेश्वरः । आदिगोत्रामिमां गौरीं तवैवास्माददाम्यहम् ॥ श्रुक्तवा वरदे इस्ते दशाद्वक्त्योदकं हरिः । अष्टविद्येशकोकेशास्सिद्धपक्षगणादयः ॥ ऋषयश्चेव गन्धर्वा मात्तरधान्यदेवताः । तत्तव्यक्तिसमोपेता इदयेऽज्ञिलंसंयुताः ॥ सम्भान्तमनसोपेतास्संवीक्ष्य परितस्स्थिताः । एवं कल्याणम् तिस्तु अर्धनारीश्वरं ततः ॥ (अञ्चमद्वेदागमेऽहष्टप्टले ॥)

जटामकुटसंयुक्तश्चनद्रार्षकृतशेखरः । ब्रिटक् चतुर्भुजश्चेव नवयीवनगष्टुतः ॥ सममङ्गयुतो देवः स्थानकस्थः प्रकीर्तितः । सकुक्षत्सव्यसत्यादस्थितसव्येतराञ्चिकः ॥

१ ' ग्रम्भोर्वे नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठायामं स्तनान्तक' मिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 एतदनन्तरं 'ययोर्मध्येऽष्टवाभाज्यं नवभात् केशयोदयम् ' इत्यादर्शन्तरे वर्तते ।
 २ ' नवयौवनगर्वित ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

इन्दुशेखरहस्ताभपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः । जलसङ्ग्हणे योग्यवरवामकरान्वितः ॥ स्वदक्षिणगृहीतो वा दक्षहस्तः प्रसन्नधीः । पूर्ववत्कथितं देव्या मानं विद्योत्तमास्त्वह् ॥ देवीदगास्यचित्रुककक्षचूचुकमानता । तरेन्यपरभागस्था श्रीदेवी सर्वछक्षणै: ॥ युक्ता देविकटिस्पृष्टकराभ्यामपि संयुता । देवीचदशमागैकमागादेकादशावधि ॥ भागमानसुतः स्यामः किरीटमकुटान्वितः । प्रदीतशङ्कचकश्च हस्ताम्यां धृतयापि च ।।। तोयकुण्डिकयोपेतो विष्णुरेष उदाह्यतः । तदुर्थे दक्षिणं हस्तं घारापाताय कल्पितम् ॥ हरेरुक्तप्रमाणेन ब्रह्माणमपि कारयेत् । चतुर्भुखं चतुर्वाहुं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ होमोन्मुखं प्रसन्नं तं कुङ्कमकोदसन्निमम् । मौजीमेखल्योपेतं सोपवीतोत्तरीयकम् ॥ बामेतरकरावूष्वीं कमण्डल्वक्षधारकौ । बरामयकरी पूर्वी स्थातां ती दक्षिणेतरी ॥

१ ' भूतवापि च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्चिपादकियो(स्चिपताकयो !)पेतावन्यौ तु कटकामुखौ ।

ब्रह्मरूपमिति स्थातं तथा पद्मासनस्थितम् ॥
देवस्याङ्गुलमानेन द्वाविंशत्यङ्गुलो भवेत् ।

अञ्चिष्ठण्डस्य विष्कम्भान्निमेखलयुतस्य च ॥

मेखलैकाङ्गुला प्रोक्ता प्रत्येकं मुनिपुङ्गवाः ! ।

द्वादशाङ्गुलविस्तारदैर्थ्यो सा सप्तजिङ्गकः ॥

पश्चिष्ठायुतो वाग्निः कुण्डमध्यस्थितस्वयम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टपश्चशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथ कल्याणमृतस्तु छक्षणं सर्वमङ्गछम् ।

सुस्यितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं भवेत् ।।

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदक्षिणहस्तपृक् ।

वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वये तथा ॥

दक्षिणे परशुं वामे तथा कृष्णमृगं परम् ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

देहं प्रवाळवर्णामं देवेशस्य विशेषतः ।

तत्र स्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मादिन(मानादिः)संयुक्ता ॥

उत्पर्छं वामहस्ते तु धृत्वा दक्षिणहस्तकम् ।

शम्भोईस्तेन सङ्गूखं छञ्जाभरणसंयुक्ता ॥

१ ' अवपातकरोपेता ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

पार्वतामनुगा श्रीर्भूस्सर्वाभरणभूविता । इस्ताम्यां संस्पृशेदेवं गौरीमपि करद्वये ॥ देवामे कारयेख्नुण्डे तत्र होमं प्रजापतिः। शम्भोवें स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं तथा ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वकं सर्वोगरणमृषितम् । प्रागमी देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे ॥ दक्षिणामिमुखो विष्णुहोंमस्योत्तरदिक्श्यतः । शम्भोर्वे नामिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं स्तनतळोजतम् ॥ कन्यतं(सं?) तु तयोर्मेच्ये पूर्ववज्ञवधा स्पृतम् । श्यामवर्णसमायुक्तं शङ्कचकौ परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयेन तु । संगृहा वरदे हस्ते दवादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अष्टडोकेशविधेशास्तिद्धयश्चगणादयः । ऋषयश्चेव गन्धर्वा मातरश्चान्यदेवताः ॥ तत्तन्छक्तिसमोपेता हदयाङ्गळिसंयुताः । तंत्रान्तमनसोपेतास्तंत्रीक्ष्य परितस्थिताः ॥ (शिहपराने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

सचन्द्रार्धजटामी छिसी स्यं प्रथमपीवनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च हारकेयूर मृषितम् ॥

मेखलोदरबन्धं च क्षीमवस्त्रधरं शुमम् । वासुकिः कुण्डलं काश्री तक्षको हारपुष्करम् ॥ कि च त्रिभद्भिकं कायं दक्षपादं तु कुश्चितम् । वरदं वामहस्तं तु क्रष्णापरश्चहस्तकम् ॥ देवस्य दक्षहस्ते तु देवीहस्तं तु संयुतम् । नास्यन्तं वापि चास्यान्तं हिकासूत्रसमं तु वा ॥ पीनोर:पीतगन्थां (पीनगण्डां) च पीनस्तनसमन्विताम् । द्विबाहुकां द्विनेत्रां च सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ दुकुछबसनां देवीं कुर्यादेवस्य सञ्यक्ते । देवस्यायाममानं तु विमजेद् द्वादशाङ्ग्रहम् ॥ रुद्रांशं वा नवांशं वा वस्वंशं वैकडीनकम् । आयामं तद्वरेः प्रोक्तं तस्य बाह्नसमन्त्रितम् ॥ चिबुकान्तं वाथ कक्षान्तं छक्ष्म्यायामं प्रकीर्तितम् । विष्णुविम्बसमं वापि तद्दस्वंशैकहीनकम् ॥ सप्तभागैकडीनं वा रसांशैकविडीनकम् । अजायामिदं तस्य चतुर्भारौकमागता ॥ अग्निज्वालोच्छ्यं प्रोक्तं तस्यार्धं विस्तृतं भवेत् । देबीलक्षणमेवं स्यालुक्ष्म्याश्च लक्षणं श्रृण् ॥ नागहस्तसमी बाह्र केयुरकटकोज्वली। शोभनाम्बरसंपना ओणी च विपुछा तथा ॥

मेखळा अक्षिसूत्राङ्गा उमापार्श्ववगार्थता (१) । एवं उदमीस्तमाख्याता विष्णुरूपमथोच्यते ॥ किरीटमकुटोपेतं कटिसूत्रोद्रबन्धनम् । केयूरफटकं चैव यञ्जसूत्रसमन्वितम्॥ वम्बसूत्रसमायुक्तं पीताम्बरसमायुक्तम् । मकरंकुण्डलोपेतं श्रीवत्सं वक्षसि स्थितम् ॥ शक्वचक्रधरं कुण्डं हस्तह्येन धारिणम् । जल्बारोन्मुखं किचिद्रकेणैव समायुतम् ॥ विष्णुरूपं समाद्यातं ब्रह्मरूपमथ भूण । चतुर्भुजं(र्भुखं?) चतुर्बाह्वं कमण्डल्यक्षघारिणम् ॥ यहस्त्रोत्तरीयं तु जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सञ्यहस्तेऽक्षमाळां च बामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् ॥ खुवं दक्षिणहस्ते तु पताका वामहस्तके । अम्बुजासनकासीनं ब्रह्माणं होमसंमुखस् ॥ एवं वैवाद्यमुदिष्टमुमया सहितं शृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपढळे ॥)

त्रपवाद्दनमूर्तिः । वृपवादनमूर्तेस्तु छक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं १ पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥

१ 'स्वस्तिक' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोध्वें तु न्यसे(स्पे!)है वामकूर्परम् । हिकास्त्रादधो बिप्र! कला वा दिनेवाङ्गलम् ॥ तस्मादासनसीमकं वृषस्योच्छ्यं ख्यातम् । पक्षषोडशमात्रं वा नतं तस्सिहकर्णवत् ॥ वक्रदण्डायुधं तस्मिन् कल्पयेचु चलाचलम् । स्थिताङ्क्षिजानुर्श्वसीमाद्विकासूत्रान्तमुन्नतम् ॥ कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहमधं वक्रत्रयान्वितम् । छोइजं दारुजं वाय वक्रदण्डैबमाचरेत् ॥ परहस्तद्वयोक्षेव टङ्ककणपूर्ग धरेत् । टव्हं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मुगं धरेत् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं जटाभारं तु ङम्बितम् । जटाबन्धशिरो वापि कर्तुरिच्छावशास्त्रयेत् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं रक्तामं रक्तवाससम् । वामपार्थे खु(ह्य ?)मादेवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् । उत्पर्छ दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥

९ 'वामकोर्परळम्बस्या तस्मादास्तनसीमकम् । दयमस्योच्छ्यं ख्यातं पादस्याकभौताङ्गुळम् । ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्त्रीमानोक्तविधानेन उमादेवी तु कारयेत् । वृषवाहनमास्त्रातं नृत्तम्(तिमथ श्रृणु ॥

(अंद्युमद्भेदागमे चतुष्यष्टपटले ॥)

वृपारूढपिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तक्ष्क्षणान्विताम् ।

चतुर्भुजिक्षिनेवस्तु जटामकुटसंयुतः ॥

परशुर्दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते मृगो भवेत् ।

पूर्वदक्षिणहस्तस्तु कटको वक्षदण्डयुक् ॥

अस्य सञ्यप्रकोष्ठं तु विन्यसेह्बमस्तके ।

स हस्तो हंसपक्षो वा पतकाषीमुखस्तु वा ॥

तन्मच्यमाङ्गुङाश्रेण नामिसृत्रसमं भवेत् ।

तस्यैवा दक्षिणे देवी कारयेक्षक्षणान्विताम् ॥

अय स्वदक्षिणे गौरीयुक्तो वा मूर्व्यपेक्षया ।

आयुषञ्यतिरिक्तिस्त्वरङ्गस्तु विपरीतकैः ॥

संयुक्तो वा वृषारूढस्वेवं मुक्तिप्रदो भवेत् ।

पृष्ठस्यो वृषमः कार्यो देवजान्वकोच्छ्यः ॥

मेद्रान्तो नामिसीमान्तरशेषं सर्वं तु पूर्वयत् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विषष्टितममटङे ॥)

इषारूढमधो वदये इषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । उमारुद्री स्थिती कला कूर्परं दृषमस्तके ॥

मृगं परशुसंयुक्तं कर्तव्यं दृषवाहनम् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोश्चें तु न्यस्येदै वामकोपेरम् ॥

तस्य दक्षिणहस्ते तु वक्रदण्डमुदाहृतम् ।
कानिष्ठाङ्गुलिपरीणाहं मध्ये वक्रजयान्तितम् ॥

लोहजं दारुजं वापि वक्षदण्डं प्रकल्पयेत् ।

परहस्तद्वयोश्चेत्र टक्कं कृष्णमृगं न्यसेत् ॥

जटावन्वशिरो वापि कर्तरिम्ना(कर्तुरिच्छाः)नुसारतः ॥

सर्वामरणसंयुक्तं रक्तामं रक्तवाससम् ।
वामपादेवं तु वा देवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥

सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

उत्पर्छं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

उत्पर्छं दक्षिणं इस्ते वामहस्तं प्रकन्वितम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटिछे ॥)

गौरीख़रौ स्थितौ पीठे इषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । निनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं चैव जटामफुटसंयुतम् ॥ दिव्याम्बरघरो देवस्सर्वामरणमृषितः । परञ्जं दक्षिणे इस्ते वामे कृष्णसमन्वितम् ॥

कटकं दक्षिणे इस्तं वृषमसीव मस्तके । बामहसी प्रकाष्ठं तु स्थापितं कुरू बुद्दिमान् ॥ तस्यैव वामभागे तु देवीं कुर्यादिचक्षणः । वृषास्ट्रहमिदं प्रोक्तं त्रिपुरारिं शृणुष्वथ ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटके ॥)

विषापहारमृतिः ।

एकवक् त्रिनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

चतुर्वाहं सुरक्तं समृगं परग्रधारिणम् ॥

दक्षहस्ते गरं धृत्वा पानोन्मुखमदेक्षणम् ।

वरदं वामहस्ते तु सर्वांठङ्कारसंयुतम् ॥

देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु देवीं चैव तु कारयेत् ।

श्यामां द्विनेत्रां द्विसुजां त्रिमङ्गीं

सञ्यापसञ्यस्थितकुञ्जिताङ्किम् ।

कण्ठे निपीट्यस्थितसव्यळम्बां

चिन्ताकुळामीश्वरत्रधिदात्रीम् ॥

पीतवस्त्रां द्विनयनां वाञ्चितार्थफळप्रदां ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

अधातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि विषागहरणेश्वरम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेतं च किःबिरंष्ट्रकरालनम्(क !) ॥

जटारलिमं विद्यात् पूर्णचन्द्रिनिमाङ्गतिम् । त्रिशृष्ठं गण्डिकां चैव गोकर्णाङ्गति दक्षिणे ॥ कपाछं वामहस्ते च बामे गौरीसमायुतम् । बामपादं तु शयनं छम्बितं सञ्चपादकम् ॥ महोक्षस्यं महामीमं काळकूटविधाशनम् । कण्ठमध्ये महाकाळमाबध्य गौरिपाणिना ॥ व्यावचर्माम्बर्धरं किञ्किणीमाळ्यावृतम् । वृश्चिकामरणोपेतं सर्वाभरणसूषितम् ॥ एवं महेश्वरं ध्यात्वा प्रतिष्ठां साधकोत्तमः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

# सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः ।



### सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः।

#### सदाशिवः ।

सदेशस्थापनं बक्ष्ये तझक्षणपुरस्तरम् ।

दन्यैशिशलादिभिः कुर्न्यात्पूर्वोक्तेसां विशेषतः ॥

वद्यप्रमासनं श्वेतं स्थितं पत्रास्यसंयुतम् ।

पिङ्गलमजटाचूडं (ज्दं है) दशदोर्दण्डमण्डितम् ॥

अभयं च प्रसादं च तथा शक्तिं त्रिश्चलकम् ।

खट्टाङ्गं दक्षमागस्थैर्वहन्तं करप्रह्यैः ॥

मुजङ्गं चाक्षमालां च वमरं नीलपङ्गलम् ।

बीजापूरं(बीजपूरं है) च वामस्थैर्वहन्तं सुप्रसन्नकम् ॥

अर्चनाध्यायसंसिद्धव्यानान्तरसुतं ह्य वा ।

इच्लाबानिक्यशक्तित्रयसंबुह्मलोचनम् ॥

बानचन्द्रकलासुक्तं कलावर्षोपलक्षितम् ।

बझस्त्रादिकं कार्ण्यं सुवेशः प्रतिमोदितम् ॥

एवं सदाशिवः कार्यो मनोन्मन्या समन्वितः ।

(उत्तरकामिकारामे त्रिचलारिशक्तमपटले ॥)

महासदाशिवमृतिः ।

प्रसन्नपञ्चविशकस्फुटाननं जटाधरं सुपञ्चसप्ततीक्षणं कपोलकुण्डलाङ्कितम् ।

शतार्थहस्तभ्वितं वराभयान्वितं सितं मुजङ्गभूषणं परं भजे महासदाशिवम् ॥

(मानसारे ॥)

ईशानाद्य: ।

ईशस्तरपुरुषाचोरवामजातक्रमेण तु ।

सितपीतकुष्णरक्ताश्चतुर्वणीः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

पञ्चवकारसमृतास्सर्वे दशदोर्दण्डमूषिताः ।

खन्नखेटधनुर्बाणकमण्डल्बक्षस्त्रिणः ॥

वराभयकरोपेतास्त्र्छपङ्कजपाणयः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशानः ।

**श्च**द्धस्प्रदिकसङ्काशो जटाचन्द्रविभूषितः । अक्षत्रिशूङहस्तश्च कपाछं वामतोऽभयम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

बेदामयेष्टाङ्करापाश्चदक्कसपालदकाक्षकशूल्पाणिः । सितशुतिः पञ्चमुखोऽवतान्मामीशान कर्ष्यं परमप्रकाशः ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

तत्पुरुषः।

पीताम्बरस्तत्पुरुषः पीतयद्वोपवीतवान् । मातुष्टिङ्गं करे वामेऽक्षमाळा दक्षिणे तथा ॥ (क्रपमण्डने ॥)

प्रदीप्तविद्युत्कनकावभासो विद्यावराभीतिकुठारपाणिः । चतुर्भुखस्तत्पुरुषस्त्रिनेत्रः प्राच्यां स्थितो रक्षतु भामजस्रम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

अघोर: ।

दंष्ट्रकराळवदनं सर्पशीर्षं त्रिळोचनम् ।

रुण्डमाळाघरं देवं सर्पकुण्डळमण्डिताम् ॥

मुजङ्गकेयुर्घरं सर्पहारोपवीतिनम् ।

यो वस्ते किटस्त्रं च गळे दृश्चिकमाळिकाम् ॥

नीळोरपळदळश्यामं व्यतसीपुष्पसिनमम् ।

पिङ्गाक्षं पिङ्गबटिळं शशाङ्गक्रतशेखरम् ॥

तक्षकः पुष्टिकश्चेव पादयोस्तस्य नृपुरी ।

अघोररूपकं कुर्यात्काळरूपभिवापरम् ॥

महावीर्यं महोत्साहमध्बाद्धं महाबळम् ।

त्रासयन्तं रिपोस्सङ्गं निवेशो यत्र भूतळे ॥

खट्टाङ्गं च कपाळं च खेटकं पाश एव च ।

वामहस्तेषु कर्तव्यभिदं शस्त्रचतुष्ट्यम् ॥

त्रिश्र्डं परशुः खङ्गो दण्डबैबारिमर्दनः । शस्त्राण्येतानि चत्यारि दक्षिणेषु करेषु च ॥

(रूपमण्डने)

कुठारखेटाङ्कशपाशश्चलकपालढकाक्षगुणान्दबानः । चतुर्भुखो नीलक्षचिश्चिनेत्रः पायादघोरो दिशि दक्षिणस्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

#### वामदेवः ।

रक्ताम्बरघरं देवं रक्तयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । रक्तोच्यीपं रक्तनेत्रं रक्तमाल्यानुष्ठेपनम् ॥ जटाचन्त्रघरं कुर्याच्नित्रं तुङ्गनासिकम् । वामदेवं महाबाह्यं खङ्गखेटकघारिणम् ॥ सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तं रक्तकुण्डलघारिणम् ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वराक्षमालामयटक्कहस्तस्सरोजिकिकस्कसमानवर्णः । त्रिलोचनश्चारुचतुर्भुखा मां पायादुदीन्यां दिशि वामदेवः ॥ (शैथे कारणागमे ॥)

सद्योजातः ।

शुक्राम्बरधरं देवं शुक्रमाल्यानुरुपनम् । जटाभारयुतं कुर्म्याद्वारेन्द्रकृतशेखरम् ॥

त्रिलोचनं सौम्यमुखं कुण्डलाम्यासलङ्कृतम् । सद्योजातं महोत्साहं वरदाभयपाणिकम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुन्देन्दुशङ्कस्फटिकावभासो वेदाक्षमाछावरदाभयाङ्कः । त्र्यक्षश्चतुर्वक उरुप्रभावस्सचोऽधिजातोऽनतु मां प्रतीष्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे॥)

#### महेशः ।

पश्चमूर्धं चतुर्वकं नेत्रैद्वादशमिर्युतम् । चतुरास्यं चतुर्नासी वसुत्रोत्रं चतुर्गळम् ॥ ततुरेतद्विपादं हि सायुधं दशवाहुकम् । ग्रुदस्मिटकसङ्काशं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रमम् ॥ चन्द्राश्चहिमशीतं च सर्वामरणभूषितम् । ग्रुक्काम्बरधरं देवं ग्रुक्कयक्षोपवीतिनम् ॥ अभयं शूळपरशुं वद्यं खत्रं च दक्षिणे । खेटकाङ्कशपाशं च वण्टां वरदवामके ॥ कुर्यादेवं महेशं तु शक्तेस्तु छक्षणं शृणु । चतुर्भुजां त्रिनेत्रां च सर्वाळङ्कारसंयुताम् ॥ नितम्बत्वदिवस्तीणौ मध्यक्षामां स्तनोन्नताम् । दक्षिणे चोत्पळोपेतां वामहस्ते स्त्रजं घरीम् ॥

वरदाभयहस्तां वै दुक्छवसनान्विताम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतामीश्वरस्य तु वानके ॥ पीठे चैकासने युक्तां तद्यमामण्डले स्थिताम् । चन्द्राकांग्निप्रतीकाशां जगन्मङ्गलकारकाम् ॥ कारयेदीश्वरीमेवं वामादीनां शृणुष्वहि । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिश्वत्तमपढले ॥)

#### रुद्राः ।

चतुर्भुजाक्षिनेत्राख जटामकुटमण्डिताः ।

ग्राह्मबल्लधरासार्वे कुळवर्णाः प्रकीतिताः ॥

सर्पादस्थानकासार्वे पदापीठोपरि स्थिताः ।

सर्वीभरणसंयुक्ताः सर्वपुष्पैरङक्कृताः ॥

अभयं परशुं सन्ये कृष्णं वरद वामके ।

महादेवश्चित्रावो कृदः शङ्करो नीङ्डोहितः ॥

ईश्चानो विजयो भीमो देवदेवो भवोद्भवः ।

कपाछीशक्ष विजया कहा एकादशाः (१) पराः ॥

(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाश्चपटे ॥)

#### अजः ।

अय रुद्रान् प्रवक्ष्यामि बाहुषोडशकान्वितान् । अजनामा महारुद्रो धत्ते श्र्टमथाङ्कशम् ॥

कपालं डमरुं सर्पं मुद्ररं च सुदर्शनम् । अक्षस्त्रमधो दक्षे तथा वामे कराष्टके ।) तर्जनीमूर्वतस्तत्र खट्टाङ्गं तदधःकरे । गदां च पष्टिशं वण्टो शक्तिपरशुकुण्डिकाः ॥

#### एकपादः ।

एकपादामियो विश्रत् क्वेडादः स्याद्वहन् शरम् । चक्रं डमक्कं श्रृं मुद्ररं तदधो वरम् ॥ अक्षस्त्रमधो वामे खट्टाक्टं चोर्थ्वहस्तके । धनुर्घण्टां कपाछं च कौमुदीं तर्जनीं वटम् ॥ परश्चं चक्रमाधत्ते कमाद्वाहृष्टके त्विति । अनेकमोगसंपत्तिं कुरुते यजनात्सदा ॥ (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

ध्यायेत्कोटिरविप्रभं त्रिनयनं शीतांशुगङ्गाघरं हस्ते दङ्कमृगं वराभयकरं पादैकयुक्तं विभुम् । शंमोर्दक्षिणवामकक्षभुजयोर्द्रह्याच्याताम्यां स्थितं तत्त्रद्वक्षणमायुधैः परिष्ठतं हस्तहयाद्यांजलिम् ॥ त्रह्याण्डप्रलये सुसंस्थितपदं त्रह्याण्डमध्यस्थितं होवं लक्षणसंयनं परहरं पादैकसर्गाकतम् ।

ह्येवं छक्षणसंयुतं पुरहरं पादैकमूर्ताकृतम् । एकपादमिति ख्यातं सुखासीनम् । रक्तवर्णः । पक्षान्तरे श्वेत-वर्णोऽपि प्रसिद्धः ।

(श्रीतत्त्वनिधौ ॥)

अहिर्वेद्धाः ।

अहिर्बुभ्रो गदां चक्रं चासि डमरमुद्ररी । श्रृङाङ्कशाक्षमालाश्व दक्षोर्व्वाधःकरैः कमात् ॥ तोमरं पष्टिशं चर्म कपालं तर्जनी घटम् । शक्ति परशुकं वाने दक्षवद्वारयत्यसिम् ॥

# विरूपाक्षः।

विरूपाक्षस्ततः खङ्गं ग्र्लं डमस्काङ्कृशौ । सर्पं चकं गदामक्षस्त्वं विश्वत्कराष्टके ॥ खेटं खट्टाङ्गकं शक्ति परशुं तर्जनीं घटम् । घण्टाकपाळको चेति वामोर्थ्वादिकराष्टके ॥

## रेवतः ।

रेक्तो दक्षिणे चापं खङ्गसूलं गदामहिम् । चन्नाङ्कशाक्षमालस्तु धारपन्नूर्श्वमादितः ॥ धन्त(धनुः १)खेटं च खट्टाङ्गं धण्टातर्जनिकां ततः । परश्चं पहिशं पात्रं वामबाइ[ष्ट+]केऽकेवत् ॥ सर्वसंपकरोत्येष (संपक्षरो क्षेप १) जायते वार्चनाद्वसम् ।

# हर: ।

हराक्यो मुद्ररं चैव डमरं शूलमङ्कशम् । गदासपीक्षमूत्राणि धारयन् दक्षिणोर्चतः ॥ पश्चितं तोमरं शक्ति परशुं तर्जनी घटम् । खट्टाङ्गं पश्चितं चेति वामोर्घ्वीदिक्रमेण तु ॥

# बहुरूपः ।

बहुरूपो दधइक्षे डमरुं च सुदर्शनम् । सर्पं शूळाडुशौ चैव कौसुदी जपमाठिकाम् ॥ चण्टाकपाळखट्टाङ्गं तर्जनी कुण्डिकां धनुः । परशुं पष्टिशं चैव वामोर्ध्वादिकराष्टके ॥

#### **5यम्बकः** ।

त्र्यस्वकोऽपि दथचकं हमरं मुद्ररं शरम् । श्र्लाङ्कशाहिजाय्यं च दक्षोर्म्बादिकमेण हि ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्कपात्राणि कार्मुकं तर्जनीघटी । परशुं पट्टिशं चैव वामोर्म्बादिकराष्टके ॥

# सुरेघरः ।

सुरेश्वरो हि डमरं चकं श्र्टाङ्कशावि । शरं च मुद्ररं चापं दक्षवाहृष्टके त्विति ॥ पञ्चनं परशुं घण्टां पहिशं तर्ननी घनुः । खट्टाङ्गं कारयेत्पालं वामेऽष्टकरपद्धवे ॥

#### जयन्तः ।

जयन्तो दशमो रुद्रोऽध्यक्षुशं चक्रमुद्ररी । श्वाहिडमर्शं बाणमक्षस्त्रं यमे त्विति ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्गपरशुं कपाछं शक्तिं तर्जनीम् । घनुः कुण्डीमथोध्वीदिवामबाह्वष्टके दथत् ॥

अपराजितः ।
अथापराजितो दक्षे तोमरं खङ्गमङ्कुशस् ।
शूलाहित्तक्रहमस्मक्षमाळां दघत्कमात् ॥
शक्ति खेटं गदां पात्रं तर्जनी पर्दिशं कजम् ।
वण्टासुत्तत्त्रक्षाथ धारयन्नर्धमादितः ॥
अजैकपादहिर्जुच्नो विरूपाक्षश्च रेवतः ।
हरख बहुरूपश्च त्र्यम्बकश्च सुरेश्वरः ॥
स्द्रा एकादश् प्रोक्तां जयन्तश्चापराजितः ।

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

# मृत्युखयः।

कपालमालिनं श्वेतं शशाङ्कतशेखरम् । व्याच्चर्मेषरं मृत्युजयं नागेन्द्रमृषितम् ॥ त्रिश्लमक्षमाला च दक्षयोः करयोसस्त्रतः । कपालं कुण्डिकां वामे योगमुद्राकरद्वयः ॥

#### किरणाक्षः।

चतुर्भुजो महाबाहुः शुक्रपादाक्षपाणिकः । पुस्तकाभयहस्तोऽसौ किरणाक्षस्रिलोचनः ॥

श्रीकण्ठः ।

चित्रवस्त्रघरं कुर्याचित्रयशोपयीतिनम् । चित्रक्षं महेशानं चित्रैश्वर्यसमन्वितम् ॥ चतुर्वाहं चैकवक्तं सर्वालङ्कारमृषितम् । खङ्गं धनुः शरं खेटं श्रीकण्ठं विसतं भुजैः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

#### प्रतिमाळज्ञानि ।

#### विद्येश्वराः ।

दिन्वर्णा जटिलस्त्रपक्षाश्शरत्रिश्ल्यारिणः । पुटाङाल्किरास्सर्वे विदेशाश्चैकवक्षकाः ॥ लनन्तश्च त्रिमूर्तिश्च सूद्भाः श्रीकण्ठ एव च । शिवश्शिखण्ड्येकनेत्र एकस्दश्च ते कमात् ॥ (विष्णुधमेत्तिरे ॥)

अनन्तेशस्तथा सूक्ष्मिशिवोत्तमश्चैकनेत्रकः ।

एकद्मिश्चित्रंश्च श्रीकण्ठश्च शिखण्डिनः ॥

अप्रविचेत्रश्च होते त्रिनेत्राश्च चतुर्भुजाः ।

अभयंवरदोपेताष्ठङ्कशूण्धरास्तथा ॥

रक्तकुन्दस्तथा नीलं पीतं कृष्णं च कुङ्कुमम् ।

अव्णं भिन्नाञ्जनप्रस्यं कमादिचेशवर्णकम् ॥

अटामकुटसंयुक्ता उपवीतसमन्त्रिताः ।

सर्वामरणसंयुक्ताश्चान्तवकसमन्विताः ॥

विचेशाकृतिरेवं स्याद् दिक्पालाकृतिरुच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

#### जनन्तः ।

अनन्तश्चतुर्भुजस्तौम्यस्तर्वाभरणम् वितः । जपापुष्पनिमाकारः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

सितवस्त्रघरः शान्तिक्षिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । अभयवरदोपेतो गङ्गा(टङ्कः १)शूळथरस्युचिः ॥

त्रिमृतिः । एकददमिवत्रिव त्रिमृतिं चैव कारयेत् । (अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

रक्तवर्णस्चिनेत्रश्च वरदाभयहस्तकः । कृष्णापरञ्चसंयुक्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥ श्रक्ष्वागतस्त्रयेकेन पादेनापि समन्वितः । दक्षिणोत्तरयोश्चेत्र पार्थयोरुमयोरपि ॥ कटिप्रदेशादूष्ट्वे तु ब्रह्मविष्ण्र्श्चेकायमुक् । स्त्रीमानवत्त्रयोमीनं ब्रह्मविष्ण्रश्चेकायमुक् । स्त्रीमानवत्त्रयोमीनं ब्रह्मविष्ण्रश्चेकायमुक् । स्त्रीमानवत्त्रयोमीनं ब्रह्मविष्ण्रश्चेकायमुक् ॥ कताङ्गलिपुटावेकपादयुक्तौ च वा मतौ । स्रथवा शिवलिङ्गस्य पार्श्वयोन्तर्गतौ कृतौ ॥ स्रथवा तौ पृथक् स्थाप्यावेकविष्ठरमास्यितौ । स्रथवा मध्यमे लिङ्गं पृथमालयसंस्थितम् ॥ तस्य सन्येऽप्यसन्ये च ब्रह्मविष्ण् तथा मतौ । पृथम्धामस्यिता वैक्रधामस्या वा विमूर्त्यः ॥ संस्थिष्टवामयुक्ता वा ब्रह्मविष्णुश्चिवा मताः । पूर्वास्याः पश्चिमास्या वा परिवारादिसंयुताः ॥

भिन्नप्राकारमा वापि एकप्राकारसंस्थिताः । दृत्तमूर्खादिदेवा वा स्थापनीयास्तु मध्यमे ॥ एवं छक्षणमादिष्टं प्रतिष्ठाविधिरुत्यते ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपष्टितमपट**े** II)

#### सुद्भ: ।

सूक्ष्मो नीळनिभक्शान्तो हेमबख्रवरः परः । चतुर्भुजिव्जिनेत्रश्च सर्वोमरणभूषितः ॥ अमयबर्दोपेतटङ्कशूळबरस्तया ।

श्रीकण्ठः ।

व्यमयवरदोपेतटङ्कशूळघरः परः । रक्तश्रवसमायुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः ॥ श्रीकण्ठं होवमाह्मातं नागदेवमधोच्यते ।

# शिवोत्तमः ।

शिबोत्तमः श्वेतवर्णश्चतुर्दोर्मिस्समन्वितः । सर्वामरणसंयुक्तश्युक्कवासोपवीतकः ॥ नेत्रद्वयसमायुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः । अभयवरदोपेतस्शूळपाशघरस्कुचिः ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु स्थानकस्समपादकः ।

# शिखण्डी ।

शिखण्डिस्वजनामस्तु चतुर्भेजसमन्वितः ।

करण्डमकुठोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरश्शान्तस्त्वभयवरदान्वितः ।

खङ्गखेढकसंयुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितः ॥

# एकनेत्रः ।

एकनेत्रश्चतुर्बोद्धर्नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः ।

क्षीमवक्रघरस्थान्तो ...... कसमप्रभः॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्तस्सर्वीभरणभूषितः ।

अभयवरदोपेतष्टङ्कशूलसमन्वितः ॥

#### एकहद्र: ।

एकाक्षसद्दशं लेकहवं कुर्याद्विशेषतः ।

(अंशुमब्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

# मृर्लप्टकम् ।

शर्वो मीमो महादेवो स्व: पशुपतिर्भव: ।

उम्र ईशान इत्यष्टी मूर्तयरिशवसिमाः ॥

मृगाङ्कचूडामणयो जटामण्डलमण्डिताः ।

त्रिनेत्रा वरखट्टाङ्गत्रिश्ळवरपाणयः ॥

(विष्णुवर्मीत्तरे ॥)

मबरशर्वस्तथेशानपञ्चपत्पुमकस्तथा ।

स्त्रो मीमो महादेवः कीर्तितास्त्वष्टमूर्तयः ॥

चतुर्भुजािक्षनेत्राश्च जटामकुटघारिणः ।

अमयंबरदोपेताष्टङ्ककृष्णभरासस्त्रताः ॥

सर्वाभरणसंपुक्ता रक्तश्चीमधरा इमे ।

शुक्तं स्थामं च रक्तं च कृष्णं गोद्धीरसन्तिभम् ॥

फाश्मीरं विदुमं नीळं भवादीनां तु वर्णकम् ।

अष्टमूर्त्याकृतिश्चेवं वस्नामाकृतिं शृष्णु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

#### शर्वः

शर्वश्वतुर्भुजन्तान्तस्सर्वाभरणभृषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तनशङ्ककुन्देन्दुसन्निमः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः सङ्ग्रखेटकचारितः । पद्मपीठोपरिष्टाचु स्थानकश्चर्व एव हि ॥

#### भीमः ।

भीमश्चतुर्भुजो रीद्रस्सर्वाभरणम् षितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तो क्यतिरिक्त(छतिरकः है)समप्रभः ॥ अमयं वरदं चैव शूटं पाशं च धारयेत् । सितवक्रथरश्चेव रीद्रदृष्टिस्सदंष्ट्रकः ॥

पशुपतिः ।

पशुपर्ति शर्ववत्कत्वा स्यापयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।

भवः ।

भवश्वतुर्भुजक्शान्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ।

अतिरक्तसमप्रइयस्तर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतः ग्रूळपाशघरो मवः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपद्माशपटले ॥)

# सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।



# सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।

#### पण्मुखः।

अध बक्ष्ये विशेषण षण्युखस्य तु छक्षणम् ।
पञ्चतालोत्त्रमेनैव भ् स्कन्दं कुर्व्याद्विशेषतः ॥
दिसुजं वा चतुर्दस्तं पर्युजं भानुहस्तकम् ।
शक्तिवाणं च पाशं प्रसारितम् ॥
सब्ये वामे तु पिष्टं च खेटकं कुक्कुटं तथा ।
धनुर्दण्डं हळं चैव भानुहस्तान्यतोद्धृतम् ॥
वह्मुजं स्वस्यं खन्नं शक्तिर्दक्षिणपार्श्वमे ।
खेटकं चाक्षमाळा च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके ॥
चतुर्युजंऽभयं शक्तिर्दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम्(य !) ।
कुक्कुटं चाक्षमाळा च वामहस्तोद्धृतं छुमम् ॥
दिसुजं कुक्कुटं वामे शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्तके ।
धन्नानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुगास्कन्दोक्तवक्षुरु ॥
धन्नानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुगास्कन्दोक्तवक्षुरु ॥
(अञ्चानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुगास्कन्दोक्तवक्षुरु ॥
(अञ्चानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुगास्कन्दोक्तवक्षुरु ॥
(अञ्चानुक्तं तु तस्तर्वमुगास्कन्दोक्तवक्षुरु ॥

१ उत्तमपद्यतालेनेत्यर्थः । ६ 'श्रचि वाणं च लवं च चकं प्रासं
 प्रसारितम्' इति पाठान्तरम् । ३ 'मानुहस्तान्यिते स्थितम्' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

गुहस्य स्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्सरम् । पुरादेर्मध्यमे वाझौ यमे वा मध्यमे तयोः ॥ नैऋते वरूणे बायौ सोमे शर्वेऽथवा भवेत्। अन्तरालेऽथवा तेषां शिवधामन्येवमेव वा ॥ अन्यदेवाळयेऽप्यवमधवा पर्वतोपरि । पर्वतस्यान्तिके वापि नशुधानादिकेऽथवा ॥ राजधान्यादिके बाथ पुण्यक्षेत्रे गृहेपु वा । प्रासादमण्डपादीमा देशे पुण्यतरूष्वय ।। कुमाराज्य इष्टस्याद्वामज्ञ्जणज्ञितः। अधैकादिवयस्त्रिशद्भत्विश्तारसंयुतः ॥ त्रेलायां नवहस्तोर्ध्व विस्तारो नेष्यते द्विजाः!। दिव्न्यस्तस्कन्दरूपाव्यः केवलो वा तदालयः ॥ बद्रोमाविष्ठरूपाट्यस्वथवा हंसकोणयुक् । गजकोणे(। १) ऽथवा स स्यात् केवळो वा गुहाळयः ॥ एकभूम्यादिसप्तान्ततलेब्बिष्टतलान्वितः । शिवोक्तमार्गसंङ्क्षरगर्भादेष्टकयान्वितः ॥ तद्वन्मुर्धेष्टकास्युपिप्रतिष्ठाभ्यां समायुतः । धान्नस्तंस्थापनेनाट्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तमण्डपारीश्च प्राकाराधिश्च मण्डितः। पूर्वास्यः पश्चिमास्यो वा दक्षोत्तरमुखस्तु वा ॥

परिवारामरैर्युक्तः कथ्यन्ते ते प्रसङ्गतः । यक्षेन्द्रो राक्षसेन्द्रस्र पिशाचेन्द्रश्च भूतराट् ॥ गन्धर्वः किन्नरो दैखनायको दानवाधिपः । क्रमात्यूर्वीदेशवीन्तस्थिता एते चतुर्भुजाः ॥ वरदाभयसंयुक्ताः खङ्गखेटसमन्विताः । खङ्गखेटसमायुक्ता द्विभूजा वाखनप्रभाः ॥ मीमरूपास्त्रशान्ता वा बद्धकेशास्त्र वा मताः । शकुनी पूतना चैव रेवती चार्वपूतना ॥ वक्त्रमण्डिनि शान्ता च १ एता देवाष्टम्तयः । षण्मुखश्चाक्तिपाणिश्च कार्तिकेयो गुहस्ततः ॥ स्कन्दो मयूरवाहस्त्यात्सेनानीश्चाक्तिहस्तवान् । एते वा मूर्तिपास्तस्य कताङालिपुदान्त्रिताः ॥ वजपद्मधरास्तर्वे स्कन्दोक्ता राक्ष(कळक्मश्)संयुताः । चतुर्भुजा द्विहस्ता वा पडुक्त्राधैकवक्त्रकाः ॥ एते वा परितस्त्थाप्याः कमात्पूर्वोदियोगतः । इन्द्रादीन्वाष्ट्रपीठं वा मयूरं वाप्रतो गजम् ॥ बिन्नेशं क्षेत्रपं मानं महापीठं प्रकल्पयेत् । बिंदिर्गाठं च शबींक्तान्परिवारांस्तु दा न्यसेत् ॥

१ 'वकमध्द्वनी शान्ता च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

बिर्जीठं (ठ१) दछेष्विन्द्रपूर्वानमध्ये प्रहेश्वराः । द्वारपौ कल्पयेद हारे श्यामरक्तानिभौ कमात् ॥ दक्षवामगतौ द्वाराट् द्विभुजौ वा चतुर्भुजौ । खङ्गखेटधरी सूचिमुदाविसम्यसंयुतौ ॥ स्थामाभी रक्तत्रणीं वा सितकृष्णी भयञ्जरी । जयाख्याविजयाख्यौ ह्यौ हारपौ विकताननौ ॥ ईशाने करुपयेत्स्कन्दचण्डं वेदकरं वरम् । अभयं वक्रपंदी च वहन्तं हिमुजं तु वा ॥ शाकल्यसंज्ञया ख्यातं तदथै पीठमेव वा । **ठक्षणं तस्य संक्षेपाच्छ्रणुष्यं द्विजसत्तमाः** ! ॥ दब्पैश्चिखादिभिः कुर्यात्मतिमाळक्षणोदितैः । प्रतिमालक्षणे प्रोक्तं विश्वमानं गुहस्य तु ॥ योजनीयं हिजा गर्भहारस्तम्भादिसंयुतम् । हिमुजश्व द्विनेत्रश्च सुत्रहाण्यरसुसुन्दरः ॥ पद्मश्रुक् सब्यसत्पाणिर्लम्बितेतरस्रकरः । बारुरूपी प्रतिष्ठाप्यो ग्रामस्यैवाभिवृद्धये ॥ द्विहस्तो यञ्जसूनाक्यस्सशिखस्सन्निमेखङः । कौपीनदण्डधुक्सव्यपाणिः कट्याश्रितोऽपरः ॥ स्थाप्योऽयं ज्ञानदस्स्कन्दः पर्वतेषु वनादिषु । चतुर्भुजिक्तनेत्रश्च कंर्णयोः पत्रपिण्डयुक् ॥

नककुण्डल्युक्तो वा हाक्षशक्तिकरहयः । बरदाभयसंयुक्तश्शक्तिद्वययुतो न वा ॥ शक्त्यैकया युतो वा स्यात्तयोर्छक्षणमुख्यते । द्विनेत्रे द्विमुजे शान्ते पद्मीत्पळकरद्वये ॥ इयामरक्तनिमे सब्यवामपार्थे ब्यवस्थिते । गौरीलक्षणसंयुक्ते बस्पयेचु शिवानने ॥ गजेति गजवहीति नाम्ना ख्याते(ते अति !)तिसुन्दरे । इत्यं लक्षणयुक् स्थाप्यः पुरे वा नगरेऽपि वा ।। वडाननञ्ज षड्बाहुरर्फश्रोत्रेक्षणान्वितः। षट्कर्णस्वर्क[क •]णीं वा षड्निर्मीलिभिरन्तिः ॥ सञ्चित्साभयस्सासिस्साक्षमाळस्तकुवकुटः । सखेटकस्वयं स्थाप्यो इद्वये राजधानिके ॥ रक्ताम्बरसमायुक्ती बाळचन्द्रसमप्रभः। करण्डमञ्जूटोपेतो नेत्रत्रयसमन्त्रितः ॥ शक्ति च मुसछं खड्नं चक्तं पाशामये बहन् । दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे वज्रं कार्मुकं खेटकं तथा ॥ मयूरं च ध्वजं चैवमञ्जूशं वरदं वहन् । सोपधीतो मयूरस्थरशक्तिद्वयसमायुतः ॥ प्रामादौ स्थापनीयोऽयं प्रासादादौ च सिद्धये । एवं पद्मविधः स्कन्दविभागसधानभेदतः ॥

द्वापरे स्थान बान्यत सर्वे सर्वत्र वा मताः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुष्पष्टितमपटले ॥)

अधातसंप्रवक्ष्यामि स्कन्दस्य स्थापनं परम् ।
तस्योद्भवं समासेन श्रृणु पूर्वं गजानन ! ॥
देहत्यागेऽपि तां दृष्ट्य तथोगमहमम्यसन् ।
सती चाङ्गं पुनर्गत्वा सुता हिमवतस्तथा ॥
गिरिपार्थे तपः कृत्वा तत्सुता पार्वती भवेत् ।
आवयोस्सङ्गमं(ः १) तत्र देवैस्तंप्रार्थितो यतः ॥
रेतो वहिस्तु संप्राद्य क्षिप्त्वा शरवणे च तु ।
तस्माच्छरवणोभावो नाम इत्यपि कीर्तितः ॥
भट्कत्तिकायां स्थपनं(स्तन्यपानात् १) षण्मुखस्वभिधीयते ।
तेनैव कार्तिकेयस्तु बाळ्हीनां हि तद्भवेत्(लानां हितकद् भवेत्१) ॥
प्रासादं विधिवत्कत्वा प्रतिमां तदनन्तरम् ।
शिळामृहाक्ळेहिर्वा नवताळेन मानयेत् ॥
दिस्तां वा चतुर्वाहुरखबाहुरथापि वा ।
दिसुनं पद्महस्तं तु वन्नं शक्ति तथापरे ॥

भादर्शान्तरे एतद्वन्तरं 'षद्कृतिकास्तन्यपानात् पण्मुखस्त्वभिधी-यते । तेनैव कार्तिकथस्तु बालानां हितकृद् भवेत् ' इति वर्तते । त तु 'शिरि-पाओं तपः इत्वे ' सादिवचनानि ॥

व्यस्यं वरदं पूर्वे चतुर्वोद्वरिति स्मृतम् ।
व्यक्तव्येटकम् व्यं प्रशं प्रशं तथाष्टकम् ॥
व्यासनं स्थानकं वापि यानं वै त्रिविधं तथा ।
व्यासनं द्विमुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं स्थाचतुर्मुजम् ॥
यानमष्टमुजं कुर्यात् स्थापनं परिवारके ।
स्कन्दं प्रश्नगजारूढमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥
दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशं सर्वामरणम् वितम् ।
सर्वछक्षणसंयुक्तं पूर्वोक्तेन विधानतः ॥
विद्यामेधा च सहिते शुक्रस्थामिनेभे तथा ।
सर्वाछङ्कारसंयुक्ते दिभुजे पद्मधारिके ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुश्चत्वारिश्चतमपटे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं दिवादुं च शान्तं सिद्धिप्रदं स्मृतम् । हिमुजस चतुर्बादुष्यव्मुजोऽष्टभुजः पुनः ॥ हिषद्मुजः पत्र भेदा एतेषां कक्षणं शृष्टु । हिहस्ते पत्रभेदोऽस्ति कटिवद्यामयं तु वा ॥ पद्मभृक् सक(१)वद्धं वा दण्डेन कटिवद्धकम् । शक्तिवज्ञवरं वापि शक्तिकुकुटमेव च ॥ चतुर्भुजस्ततमेदं वज्ञशक्तिवराभयम् । अभयं वरदं पश्चादक्षमाठाकमण्डलुम् ॥

ततो वै कुण्डि अक्षस्मुक् किटबन्धामयान्वितम् । पश्चादमीतिवरदं शाक्तिकुक्कुटसंयुतम् ॥ ततो उभयं च शक्ति च कुक्कुटं चाक्षमालिकाम्। शक्ति कमण्डल्लं पश्चात् काटिबद्धामयं त वा ॥ पश्चात् कुक्कुटशक्तिम्यामसिखेटसमायुतम् । बढ्मुजे स्वमयं खद्गं शक्तिं दक्षिणपाणिषु ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमाठां च कुक्कुटं वामपाणिषु । अग्रबाहुं ततो बक्ष्ये वरामीवज्रशक्तयः ॥ खङ्गखेटशरं चापं द्विषद्भुजमध ऋणु । द्विषड्मुजिति(पि ?)षड्मेदं तत्तद्वेदं बदाम्यहम् ॥ सब्ये शक्तिशरं खन्नाञ्चनं चैव गदाभयम् । वामे वर्ज धतुः खेटं पद्मं शूछं वरं पुनः ॥ शक्ति वाणं च खन्नं च चन्नं पाशं प्रसारितम् । सब्ये वामेऽपि चर्क च शहुं वै कुक्कुटं तत: ॥ धनुर्दण्डं हलं चैष विश्वामित्रमहामुने ! । शक्ति च मुसलं खहुं चत्रं पाशं तथामयम् ॥ वकं धनुर्ध्वजं खेटमङ्कशं वरदं तु या । शक्तिं खड्नं ध्वजं पद्मं कुक्कुटं प्रासदण्डके ॥ बरासयधनुर्बाणं टक्कमेतैर्युतं तु वा । बक्तं शक्ति च दण्डं च चर्त्रं पाशाङ्कशं गदाम् ॥

शूळं च चक्रपद्मे च वरदाभयसंयुतम् । शक्ति चर्ममसि शूछं विशिखामीतिकार्मुकम् ॥ चकं पाशं कुक्कुटं च वरदं द्वादशैः करैः । दधानं पण्मुखं शान्तं प्रतिवक्तं त्रिछोचनम् ॥ एवं विधानं पहुष्ममेकास्यं वाथ कल्पयेत् । कुङ्कमाभं द्वादशाक्षं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ बासनं स्थानकं वापि घ्यानकं(यानकं!) त्रिविधं स्मृतम् । आसनं द्विमुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं तु चतुर्भुजम् ॥ दिषद्भुजं चाष्ट्रबाहुं षड्वाहुं ध्यान(यान?)रूपकम् । योगं भोगं च यानं च वेरं तु त्रिविधं पुनः ॥ आसर्न योगबेरं स्यात् स्थानकं भोगबेरकम् । ध्या(या ?)नकं यानवेरं स्यानागरादिकमं तथा ॥ सालिकं द्विभुजं बेरं राजसं स्वाचतुर्भजम् । तामसं हादश्भुजमेवं स्यादर्चनाविधौ ॥ पीतं वा रक्तवर्णं वा स्थामवर्णमधापि वा । स्कन्दं पद्मासनस्थं वा मयूरारूढमेव वा ॥ गजेन्द्रयानकं वापि शक्त्येकासहितं तु वा । शक्ति विनापि कर्तब्यं सोपबीतं सुयौवनम् ॥ शत(छन्ः)वीरसमायुक्तं पादन्पुरसंयुतम् । पत्रकर्णयुतं कान्तं नानाकुण्डलकं तु वा ॥

मन्दरिमतं बाख्वेषं शोभनाङ्गं शुभेक्षणम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सर्वछक्षणसंयुतम् ॥ शक्तिद्वययुतं वापि शक्त्यैकसहितं तु वा। शक्ति बिनापि कर्तव्यं योगबेरं तदीरितम् ॥ देब्योरुत्सेधमदीव शृणु कौशिक सुनत।। कर्णान्तं वाथ(वास्य ?)सीमान्तं हन्वन्तं बाहुतुङ्गकम् ॥ हिकान्तं वा स्तनान्तं वा कस्पयेदुत्तमानि च । मध्यमंदशतालेन देन्यौ च परिकल्पयेत् ॥ महावरूपाकृति वदये स्थाममन्दरिमताननम् । स्थितं वै सञ्चपादं तु बामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥ पदाभुग्वामहस्तं च सञ्यहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् । देवसेनाकृति वक्ष्ये रक्तं मन्दरिमताननम् ॥ स्थितं वै वामपादं तु दक्षपादं तु कुश्चितम् । उत्पन्नं सन्यहस्तं च वामहस्तं प्रशम्बतम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे चतुर्विदातितमपटले ॥)

विक्रिकेत् षण्मुखं देवं मयूरवरवाहनम् । तरुणादित्यसङ्काशं वाळभूषणम्षितम् ॥ स्थानीये खेटके वापि कुमारो लिख्यते यदा । मुजान् हादश कुर्वीत खर्वटे चतुरो मुजान् ॥

#### प्रतिमाख्श्रवानि ।

प्रामे वने द्विबाहुस्स्थाछेखनीयो विचक्षणैः । (शिल्परत्ने पश्चविशापटले ॥)

स्कन्दः कुमाररूपस्मक्तिथरो बाहिकेतुख । (बृहस्संहितायामधापद्माशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

कुमारष्यण्मुखः कार्यक्षियखण्डकविमूषणः । रक्ताम्बरधरः कार्यो मयूरवरबाहनः ॥ कुक्कुटश्च तथा घण्टा तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः । पताका वैजयन्ती च शक्तिः कार्या च वामयोः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोक्तरे ॥)

रक्ताम्बरसदक्(सुद्धक् १) स्तोकवाळो वाळार्कसिक्सः । शिखण्डमणिको जीवमांसळः प्रियदर्शनः ॥ शिक्तस्तु विळसरखङ्गचकपाशप्रसारितः । दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे रक्तचूडखेटककार्सुकः ॥ पताका पिञ्छकामुष्टिस्तर्जनी च प्रसारिता । गुहो द्वादशबाद्धस्त्यात्पुरीखेटकपचने ॥ चतुर्दोर्मिर्वाय षड्दोर्मिस्संयुक्तं परिकल्पयेत् । सशक्तिस्तद्वय(साभयः १)स्तासिस्साक्षमाञ्स्यकुक्कुटः ॥ सखेटश्व सपड्वाद्वश्चतुर्दोस्स्वस्ति(सासि १)खेटकः । सशक्तिकुक्कुटस्स्वे(स्त्वे १)कवक्तकः कुद्धमच्छविः ॥ मयूरारोद्दसर्वत्र श्रामराद्वदिवाद्वकः(१) । बासिकावद्धमकुटस्सुन्नसण्यस्सुसुन्दरः ॥

# प्रतिमानक्ष्मणानि ।

स्कन्दस्याकतिरेवं तु आर्थस्याकतिरुव्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटखे ॥)

शक्तिधरः ।

एकास्यं द्विभुजं वामे वत्रं दक्षिणजे करे । इच्छाज्ञानकियाशक्तिरूपं शक्तिघरं भजे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

झानशक्तिसुनद्दाण्यः ।

एकवकं द्विनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । श्वेतार्कपुष्पमाञ्चं च हेमरलकिरीटिनम् ॥ चतुर्भुजैवेजशक्तिकुक्कुटामयधारिणम् । दिम्यगन्धानुविसाङ्गं शुक्ष्यश्लोपवीतिनम् ॥

शिवशक्तिज्ञानयोगं ज्ञानशक्तिस्वरूपकम् । श्वेतवर्णः ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

स्कन्दः ।

करपटुमं प्रणमतां कमछारुणामं स्कन्दं भुजद्वयमनामयमेकवक्त्म् । कात्मायनीसुतमहं कटिबद्धदाम१-कीपीनदण्डधरदक्षिणहस्तमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

१ 'बामइस्तं च ' इति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः। 'बाम 'मिति मानसारपाठः।

स्कन्द्सुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं द्विनेत्रं च श्वेतपद्मासनस्थितम् । कुक्कुटाभयवज्ञाणि दघतं वरदं करे ॥ किचित्केशशिखावद्मपुष्पमाष्टाभिरावृतम् । गेखल्यम्बरसंबीतं रत्नभूषणमूषितम् ॥ धृम्रवर्णप्रमं स्कन्दं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् । स्कन्दरूपमिदं प्रोक्तम् .....॥ घूम्रवर्णः । (श्रीतत्विनिधौ ॥)

### सेनापतिः।

नौम्यादित्यप्रदीसं द्विदशनयनकं पण्मुखं मन्द्रहासं वामाङ्गे सुस्थितायास्सरसिरुहधृताळिङ्गितायाः प्रियायाः ।

उनुङ्गोहस्तनामे बिहित १करतलभीतिखेटा १दिश्ल-हादिन्युदीसवाक्तीष्यसनघन(१)गदाकुक्कुटाव्येष्ठहस्तम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्राममे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्तं द्विनयनं शङ्क्षक्रवराभयान् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्यगन्धानुकेपनम् ॥ श्पामवर्णं प्रमुं चैय ग्रुङ्क्यक्षोपवीतिनम् । सुस्मितं चारवदनं देवसेनापति भजे ॥ स्यामवर्णः ।

(श्रीतलिनधी ॥)

१ 'करतलोऽभीती 'ति मानसारपाठः । ६ 'खेटासिश्र्लायादीतादी-।मैशाफीः स हरतु दुरितं कुक्कुटाञ्जस्य युक्ता 'इति मानसारपाठः ।

#### सुन्नहाण्यः ।

सिन्द्रारुणमिन्द्रकान्तिवदनं केयूरहारादिभि-दिन्यैराभरणैर्विभूषिततनुं स्वर्गादिसीस्पप्रदम् । स्वम्भोजाभयशक्तिकुक्कुटघरं रक्ताङ्गरागाञ्चकं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपासमहे प्रणमतां भीतिप्रणाशोचतम् ॥

अन्पन्न

एकवकं द्विदोर्दण्डं कटिबद्धाभयान्त्रितम् । तरुणारुणसङ्काकं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

गजवाह्नः ।

एकाननं द्विनयनं वरकुक्कुटी च

बामद्वये निशितशक्त्यभयद्वयं च ।

बिश्राणमीश्वरस्रतं तपनायुतामं

नित्यं नमामि गजवाह्नमिष्टसिद्धवै ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

#### श्रास्त्रणभनः १।

शक्ति घण्टां व्यजसरसिजे कुक्कुटं पाशदण्डी टक्कं बाणं वरदममयं कार्मुकं चोद्रहन्तम् । पीतं सीम्पं द्विदशनयनं देवसङ्करपास्यं सद्भिः पूज्यं शरवणभवं घण्मुखं भावयामि ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे दितीयपटले ॥)

१. मानसारे खेटकुपाणगोरधिकतमा, पादास्थाने प्रासस्य च वर्णनमस्ति ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं बाळसूर्यसमप्रमम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं सिंहस्यं दघतं भजे ॥ त्रिनेत्रं मसितोद्कं पुष्पवाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् । खन्नं खेटं च वज्रं च कुक्कुटब्बजधारिणम् ॥ शरजनम समाख्यातं ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कार्तिकेयः । वरदञ्जिशिखेटं वामहस्तत्रये च दघतमभयशक्तिं खङ्गमन्यसूये च । तदणरिवसमाभं साधुभिः पूज्यमानं कमळ्यदनषट्कं कार्तिकेयं नमामि ॥ (क्वमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटळे ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं दशहस्तं च मस्तके विल्वधारिणम् । शक्तिं शूळं तथा चक्रमङ्कशामयमन्यके ॥ बरदं तोमरं पाशं शङ्कं वक्रं च वामके । मयूरवाहनारूढं सर्वाभरणमृषितम् ॥ बालसूर्यप्रतीकाशं कार्तिकेयं शिवासकम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

कुमार: ।

सन्यद्वये निश्चितशक्यासिमादधानं बामद्वयेऽभिमतकुक्कुटखेटकं व्याम् ।

ब्रह्मीपति विबुधकोचनपूर्णचन्द्रं कल्याणदानिस्तं कल्ये कुमारम् ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवक्तं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । शक्तिं चामयदं दक्षे सब्ये वरदवज्ञके ॥ पद्मपुष्पं धरं कण्ठे देवं वाळस्वरूपकम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

# पण्युखः।

बन्दे तिन्द्रकान्ति शरविपिनभवं श्रीमय्राधिरूढं बहुकं देवतैन्यं मधुरिपुतनशावहमं हादशाक्षम् । शक्ति वाणं कृपाणं व्यवमपि च गदां चाभयं सव्यहस्ते चापं वन्नं सरोजं कटकमपि वरं शूलमन्यैर्द्घानम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शक्ति शरं च खड्नं च चक्रं पाशामयी तथा । कुक्कुटं च धनुः खेटं शङ्कंर धत्ते हळं बरम् ॥

१ 'हरितकुक्कुटखेटकं चे 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ मानसारे शङ्खान्छ-योस्स्थाने कुछिशाङ्क्ष्ययोः पाठः दश्यते ।

मयूरबाह्नोपेतं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् । जयाः च विजया चैव वामदक्षिणपार्श्वयोः ॥ सर्वालक्कारसंयुक्तं सर्वोभरणमृषितम् । षण्मुखं चेति विख्यातं.....।। रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

#### तारकारिः।

वरदमङ्कराध्वजे च कटको चापवजन मनवपाशचकखङ्गसुसङशक्तिमन्वहस् । द्विदशपाणिमिर्दधानमरुगकोटिसन्निमं भजत तारकारिमत्र भवविनाशकारणस् ॥

(कुमारतन्त्र।गमे द्वितीयपटडे ॥)

एकवक्तं तिनयनं गजपृष्ठोपरि स्थितम् । पण्मुखं चामयं खङ्गं शक्ति वामेतरे दथम् ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमाळां च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके । तारकारि भजे ख्यातम्.....॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतस्वनिधी ॥)

१ 'गजाम्बया च मस्त्या ने'ति मानसारपाठः ।

सेनानीः ।

अभयमसिरयातं १ चाङ्करां शक्तिश्च्लं

बरदकुल्शिपाशं पग्नदण्डौ गदां च ।

दघतमुभयपक्षद्वादशायामहस्तै
द्विदशक्षमञ्जेत्रं देवसेनान्यमीडे ॥

ब्रह्मशास्ता । बामे करे च युगले करकुण्डिके च सञ्येऽक्षसूत्रममयं दंधतं विशाखन् । वल्ल्या युतं यनजलोचनमेकवकं वन्दामहे वनजलंभवशासितारम् ॥

वहीकल्याणसुन्दरः ।

इस्तद्दन्द्वेऽक्षमाळामभयमपि धृतं कृण्डिकां श्रीणिवन्धं

सन्ये वामे निवण्णस्तुवधृतविधिना हूयमानेन युक्तम् ।

सर्वांळ्ड्वारयुक्तं जळकळशधृता विष्णुना चारुणामं

बळीकस्याणमूर्ति सकळसुरगणैसस्तूयमानं प्रपद्ये ॥

बाळस्वामी । पद्मसञ्यक्तिसंयुत्तवामं पद्मकान्तिनिममेकमुखं च । बाळहासिकरमन्धिरस्नुं बाळमुन्नतमुजं प्रणतोऽस्मि ॥

भानसारे 'असिरधाङ्गश्चलपाशानां स्थाने वरदोभयशक्तिचापाः'
 पठ्यन्ते ॥

अन्यच,

एकवक्त्रं द्विनयनं पद्मद्वयकरद्वयम् । प्रियप्रियकरं वन्दे बाल्ड्स्पं रविप्रमम् ॥

क्रीश्वभेत्ता । अभयशितकपाणी १ शक्तिवाणी च सब्ये बरदकुळिशचापं खेटकं चान्यहस्ते । दधतममरसेनानायकं चाष्टवाहं कमळवदनषटकं क्रीब्यमेत्तारमीडे ॥

(कुगारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च स्थितं सिंहासनीपरि । वरदामयसंयुक्तपुष्यवाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् ॥ मयूरवाहनारूढं नमस्ये रक्षणोन्सुखम् । औक्षभेदकरद्वन्द्वं क्रीवभेदिस्वरूपकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतःवानिधी ॥)

# शिखिवाहः।

विद्रुमप्रभमेकमुखं विभुं वजशक्तिवरदाभयपाणिम् । देवळोकरिपुन्नमविन्नदं नीमित्र रुद्रभवं शिखिवाहम् ॥ दाढिमीपुष्पसंकाशं गुझानं कुक्कुमाकृतिम् । षड्वक्क्षसहितं देवं द्वादशाक्ष्यं सुयीवनम् ॥

भितिषरातः 'मिति मानसारपाठः । २ 'युग्मशिकिशिखिनाहर्ने गुहम् 'इति मानसारपाठः ।

#### अतिमाळक्षणानि ।

चतुर्भुजमुदाराङ्गं यज्ञस्त्रेण संयुतम् ।

वरदामयसंयुक्तं कमण्डल्वक्षचारिणम् ॥

नक्षकुण्डल्वसंयुक्तं करण्डमकुटोञ्चलम् ।

हारकेयुरकटककटिस्त्रैर्विमृषितम् ॥

रल्नविद्रुमभूपाढणं नव(ल्ल्नः)वीरसमायुतम् ।

पादन्पुरसंयुक्तं सर्वोभरणभूषितम् ॥

सर्वलक्षणसंयुक्तं कुमारं शङ्करात्मजम् ।

महावलीदेवसेनायुक्तं सुरगणप्रियम् ॥

इत्यं रूपं यजेकित्यं सर्वलोकहितावहम् ।

चतुर्भुजं वाल्वेषं स्कन्दं कनकसप्रमम् ॥

शक्तिकुकुटहस्तं च वरदाभयसंयुतम् ।

विद्रुमनिम द्विदशहस्त रविनेत्र शक्तिशरखङ्गमभयध्वजगदां च ।

वामकरचापकुलिशान्जवरस्ट्लेटवरसन्यकर वण्मुख! नमस्ते ॥

शबुकं शिखिवाहनं त्रिनयनं रक्ताम्बरालकृतं शार्की चर्म च खब्नश्लिबिशिखामीति धनुश्चककम् । पाशं कुनकुटमङ्कुशं च वरदं दोर्मिर्दधानं तथा ध्यायदीस्तितिसिद्धिदं शशिवरं स्कन्दं सुराराधितम् ॥ छोकाछोकान्यकारप्रतिहतिकरणैर्मानुकोटिप्रकाशं मूमिन्यस्तैककोटीष्वसनमपि शरं छम्बमानोर्ध्वकायम् । हस्ताम्यां चेतरान्यां वृतमथ कुळिशं शक्तिमम्भोवहाक्षं सर्वाळङ्कारयुक्तं भजत सुरपुरीपाळकं बाहुछेयम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटछे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवकं तिनेत्रमभयं वरम् । पाक्षाक्षुशदधं चैव व्वाळाकेशशिखण्डकम् ॥ इन्द्रनीखरयारुढं रक्तोत्पळसमप्रभम् । चतुर्दशादिभवनं शिखिवाइनमाचरेत् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

# अग्निजातसुत्रहाण्यः ।

द्विमुखं चाष्टवाहं च यतं वा स्थानकन्धरम् । स्रुवाक्षमाळां खद्गं च स्वस्तिकं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कुक्कुटं खेटकं वज्रमाज्यपात्रं तु वामके । अप्रिहोत्रविधि देवमप्रिजातस्वरूपकम् ॥ नीळवर्णः । (१)

# सौरभेयसुश्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्वेक्ताष्टनयनं भुजाष्टकमळासनम् । कुञ्चितं वामपादं च सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पदम् ॥ शक्तुरपळे पुष्पवाणगमयं दक्षिणे करे । वजं चेक्षुधनुरश्ळं वरदं वामके दधम् ॥ पद्मपुष्पनिमं चैव सीरमेयस्वरूपकम् । पाटळवर्णः ।

# गाङ्गेयसुनद्धाण्यः ।

एकवकं त्रिनयनं दाखिमीकुसुमप्रभम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं कुक्कुटध्वजधारिणम् ॥ नीकोत्पलधरं वन्दे मकरारूढमञ्ययम् । परश्चं पूर्णकुम्मं च सञ्यहस्ते तु धारिणम् ॥ अरणि कुक्कुटं वामे गाङ्गेयसमरूपकम् । पाटलवर्णः ।

#### गृहसुब्रह्मण्यः।

चतुर्भुजं तिनेतं च हेमरत्निक्तरीटिनम् । शूळं वज्रं घरं सब्ये वराभयकमन्यके ॥ श्वेतवल्लघरं देवं सर्वेषां रक्षणोन्मुखम् । जायया वामपार्थे तु कल्याणोत्सवविग्रहम् ॥ पादाम्बुजं हृदि ध्यात्वा गुहरूपं समाश्रये । स्यामवर्णः ।

वसचारिस्त्रहाण्यः । दिनेत्रं दिमुजं चैव बालसूर्यधरं प्रभुम् । दक्षमागे दण्डहस्तं वज्रवामोरुहस्तकम् ॥ सञ्यापसञ्यपादं द्व स्थितं वा कुष्टितं तु वा । शिखायक्कोपबीताळ्यं मीक्षीकीपीनसंयुतम् ॥ प्रतिमाळधूणानि ।

मेखडोपरिवड्याणं रक्तपगोपरि स्थितम् । दिव्यरूपधरं देवं त्रसचारिणमाश्रये ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

देशिकसुत्रहाण्यः ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । श्रक्तिहस्तद्वयं चैव जपमाळाधरं श्रमम् ॥ मयूरवाहनासःढं वराभयकराम्बुजम् । इत्येवं विधिवद् ध्यायेन्छिवदेवस्य देशिकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

# सुब्रह्मण्यद्वारपाछकी ।

सुदेहसुमुखी विद्यी गुहस्य द्वारपाळकी ।
एकवकी दिवाहू च गदामयकरी स्मृती ॥
चतुर्भुजी चेत्तस्योष्ट्यें वजशक्तिधरी तथा ।
रक्तस्यामळवर्णाळ्यो सर्वामरणमृषितौ ॥
सुदंध्री स्मितवक्षी च करण्डमकुटीव्वळी ।
दक्षिणे तु सुदेहं च सुमुखं च तथोत्तरे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे पञ्चमपटले ॥)

# सुमिलः ।

सुमित्रस्थापनं बक्ष्ये शृणु कौशिक सुनत !। उक्तवेव जननं पूर्वे(वें !) प्रतिष्ठां च ततः परम् ॥ वसिष्टगोत्रः स्वर्णाक्षपुत्रः काशीपुरे वसन् । त्रिजन्मसु पुरा स्कन्दं समभ्यर्च्य यदाविधि ॥ सुमित्र इति सेनान्या प्रोक्तः प्रीतेन देवछः । सुन्रह्मण्यस्य सामीध्ये गाणपत्यमवासवान् ॥ उत्तमंनवतालेन सुमित्रं कारयेद् बुवः । दिनेत्रं द्विमुजं रक्तं सुबन्धं च सुयोवनम् ॥ दक्षिणे शक्तिहस्तं च वामं च कटिबन्धनम् । अलकं ज्योतिसंयुक्तं दंष्ट्रिणं रुचिराननम् ॥ करण्डमकुटं वापि जदानकुटमेव वा । हस्तौ मुकुछवद् बद्धौ दक्षिणं शक्तिसंयुतम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमासनं स्थानकं तु वा । यहोपवीतसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ इत्यं रूपं सुमित्रस्य गुहेन विहितं पुरा । (कमारतन्त्रागमे द्विचलारिंशचमपटले ॥)

# नन्द्याद्यः ।



# नन्यादयः ।

नन्दी ।

नन्दी कार्यस्तिनेत्रस्तु चतुर्वाहुर्महामुजः । सिन्द्रारुणसङ्काशो व्यामचर्मपरिच्छदः ॥ त्रिशुङ्भिन्दिपाङौ च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत् । शिरोगतं तृतीयं तु तर्जयन्तं तथापरम् ॥ बाङोकयानं कर्तव्यं द्रादागामिनं जनम् । (विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

विभाणं परश्चं सूर्गं करतले ईश्वप्रमाणाङालिं भस्मोदृष्टितपाण्डुरं शशिकलागंगाकपद्गेष्वले । परिवायत्रिपुरान्तकं प्रयमतः श्रेष्ठं गणैर्वन्दितं ब्रह्मेन्द्राखुतपूजिताञ्चिकमलं श्रीनन्दिकेशं भजे ॥

चण्डेशः । चण्डेशस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्तरम् । प्रमानन्योदेन दिविशं तन् संगतम् ॥

परस्वतन्त्रभेदेन द्विविधं तच संमतम् ॥ पुरादौ मध्यमे बाष्टदिक्षु चण्डेश्वराख्यः । धामेशानेऽथ सौम्ये वा सोमेशेन्द्रान्तरेऽथवा ॥

### प्रतिमाखदाणानि ।

अन्तमण्डलदेशे १ उन्तर्हारायां बेष्टशालके अथैकादित्रयस्त्रिशद्धस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ धामळक्षणसंसिद्धधामेनापि समन्वितः । एकादिसप्तभूम्यन्तं भूमिभागसमन्वितः ॥ धामोक्ताकारसंयुक्तो दिक्षु चण्डेश्वरान्धितः । इष्टदेवान्त्रितो वा स्थात्केवलो वा वृषान्वितः ॥ प्रागुक्तविधिनानीतगर्भाचेष्टकया युतः । मूर्धेष्टकासमायुक्तः स्यूपिस्थापनसंयुतः ॥ दक्षिणद्वारसंयुक्तः पराङ्गश्चेन्युनीश्वराः!। स्वतन्त्रस्थापने दक्षपूर्वपश्चिमदिङ्मुखः ॥ दिवन्यस्तामरविन्यस्तमध्यकुम्भयुतेन च । धामसंस्थापनेनाद्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रायुक्तगर्भमानाचं सर्वमत प्रयोज्यताम् । प्राकारमञ्डपोपेतः परितः परिवारयुक् ॥ रुद्रभक्तस्ततो रुद्रचण्डखण्डप एव च । महाबळस्तथाविर्थ(बीर्य १)ष्टक्कपाणीशसेवकी २ ॥ रुद्रकोपज इत्यष्टमूर्तयः परिवारगाः । एते श्वेता महाकायाः कृताङ्गिष्ठपुटान्विताः ॥

१ 'अन्तर्भेष्यस्यक्षे ' इति पाटान्तरम् । २ 'महाबलास्तथा विशा' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

### प्रतिमाळखणानि ।

सटङ्कास्तद्विहीना वा वीराद्यासनसंस्थिताः । क्रत्तिवासोऽन्विता वाथ चण्डरूपधरास्तु वा II इन्द्राचा वा तदर्भें(थें १)तु पीठं वा पूर्वती रूप: । बर्लिपीठादिपीठान्तं पूर्ववत्करपयेचु वा ॥ द्वारस्थी द्वारपी कार्यी द्विकरी दण्डधारकी । चण्डानुगश्चण्डभूत्यौ १(भृत्यो १) नेष्टौ वा देशिकाप्रजाः ! ॥ इञ्येशिखादिभिः कार्यः पूर्वबद्धशान्वितः । मध्येन दश्चताळेन दश्चताळाघमेन वा ।। प्रतिगालक्षणप्रोक्तमानेनायादिसंयुतः १ । नदपद्मासनश्रण्डनायो दुर्दर्शमीषणः ॥ व्याख्यक्रोपबीती च मुखोद्गीर्णमहानलः। कराळकज्ञळाभासो जटिकश्चन्द्रशेखरः॥ चतुर्वकश्चतुर्वोद्धश्वाक्षमाञात्रिश्चवान् । दङ्कं कमण्डल्लं वामे भानुरक्तार्कलोचनः ॥ अथवा शङ्खवर्णामश्चतुर्बोहुक्षिळोचनः। चन्द्रार्थमण्डितः कृत्तिवासा वीरासनस्थितः ॥ पिनाक्षामोधबाणान्यां व्यव्याणितलद्वयः । वराभयप्रदानाभ्यामन्यत्र परिमण्डितः ॥

१ 'चण्डमृत्यी 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'मानेनायदिसंयुत्तः ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

अथवा द्विगुजरशुक्तवस्ररुपक्षोऽङ्गनप्रभः। जटामकुटयुक्तो वा तुल्सीकृतमूर्थजः(!) ॥ स्थानको वासनस्थो वा शयितासब्यपात्तवः । सळम्बसन्यपादस्तु वामहस्तभु(स्तु १)जानुगः ॥ वरहस्तोऽथवा स स्यादितरष्टङ्कसंयुतः। वामेतरकरष्टञ्जपुक्तोऽअव्यिपुटोऽथवा ॥ शङ्करेक्षणसंपन्नरशोकनम्रशिरास्त वा । उत्क्रुटासनयुक शान्तो जटिलप्टङ्क'वृक्कर: ॥ एवं वा चण्डनाथस्त कार्यस्विष्टासनान्यितः । अथवाभयटङ्काम्यां पाशशृखद्वयेन तु ॥ चतुर्भजस्तु था कार्यशाङ्कराज्ञानुपालकः । विशेषस्सिङ्छे देशे कश्चिदत्राभिषीयते ॥ केताया(कृतेऽप १)मष्टहस्तस्याचेतायां १ षड्भुजो मतः । द्वापरे च चतुईस्तः कछो तु द्विकरो मतः॥ व्यन्यदेशे तु सर्वत्र विभागो नायमीरितः । भथवा चण्डनायस्तु देव्या तु सहितो न वा ॥ सा देवी श्यामछा इस्तद्वयाखिलविभूषिता । धर्मनीत्याख्यया ख्याता धृतनीङोत्पटा वरा ॥

१ 'कृतयामि 'ति पाठान्तरम्।

### प्रतिमाळझणानि ।

# एवमापाच बेरं तु मनुमिस्स्थापनं नयेत् ।

# (उत्तरकानिकागमे पञ्चपष्टितमपटले ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि चण्डेशस्थापनं परम् । उद्भवं प्रथमं तस्य द्वितीयं स्थापनं ऋमात् ॥ रुद्रस्यैव तु रुद्रांशे तत्सर्वे चण्डनामतः । गणेशावरणे स्थित्वा दश्तिनायुरोन तु ॥ प्रचण्डादिविनिष्कान्ता पञ्चमूर्तिविधानतः । प्रचण्डचण्डः प्रथमं ततो विकान्तचण्डकः ॥ तृतीयो विभुचण्डस्तु वीरचण्डश्रतुर्थेकः । एवं वै पञ्चचण्डेशाः पञ्चनशसमुद्भवाः ॥ कृतयुगाधिपसं त प्रचण्डमिदम्ब्यते । विकान्तचण्डनामा तु त्रेतायामधिपस्समृतः ॥ द्वापरे चाचिपत्यं हि विमुखण्डेश उच्यते । कठौ तु बीरचण्डेशस्वा(स्या!)धिपत्यं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ एवं [वै\*] पञ्चभेदेन चण्डनाम विधीयते । आडयस्पैशदिरभागे विमानं पूर्ववत्त्रमात् ॥ त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं वापि दिनेत्रं हिभुजं तु वा । भीमं जटासमायुक्तं सर्वाभरणम् वितम् ॥

### प्रविमालक्षणानि ।

अभयं शान्तदेहं(!) च पाशं वै परशुं तथा । हिभुजं यदि कर्तुं चेच्छान्त(!)टङ्कयुतं तथा ॥ शुक्रयहोपवीतं च शुक्राम्बरघरं तथा । स्थानकं चासनं प्रोक्तं पूर्वोक्तविधिना सतः ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे ससचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डस चण्डेश्वरो रक्तश्वतिमध्य विस्तरः । दिवाहुस्सजटाज्द्रशेखरः कर्णकुण्डलः ॥ धृतयश्चोपवीतश्च श्चक्राम्बरघरश्कुचिः । सर्वभूषणसंभूष्यश्कक्षपाणिरयापि वा ॥ अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनः पुष्पमालावलम्बितः । चण्डेशस्याकृतिर्धेवं क्षेत्रपालाकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शिवभक्ताः ।

वक्यामि शिवमक्तानां प्रतिष्टां मोगमोक्षदाम् । ब्राह्मणा क्षत्रिया वैश्याश्च्युद्धा वा ह्यन्तरालजाः ॥ क्षियो वा गुरबक्षेत्रामभित्रिक्तो नृपोऽथवा । शिवभक्तिसमोपेता जीवन्तो वा मृतास्तु वा ॥ तेत्रां प्रतिकृतिं कृत्वा प्रतिष्ठाप्य समर्चयेत् । स्वप्रधानं पराङ्कं च द्विविषं स्थापनं मतम् ॥

### प्रतिमाख्यणानि ।

प्रामादौ वा नदीतीरे पुष्करिण्यास्तटेऽपि वा । वने चोपवने वापि पर्वते वा मनोरमे ॥ स्यानेऽज्यत्र च कर्तब्यं स्वप्रधानस्य मन्दिरम् । देवाळयान्तस्साळादौ तत्र कल्पितमन्दिरे ॥ परिवारसमोपेतं स्वप्रधानं प्रकीर्तितम् । देवाळयादौ सर्वत्र माळिकामण्डपादिषु ॥ परिवारबिद्दीनं यस्कल्पितं त्वक्कमिष्यते । तदर्थं शिवलिङ्गं वा प्रतिमा वा शिवस्य तु ॥ स्कन्दनन्यादिरूपं वा मृतप्रतिकृति तु वा । कुर्यादायादिसंयुक्तं शिळाचैरुक्तवस्तुभिः ॥ शैलं लोहं तथा वार्धी मृत्मयं मणिजं तु वा । अर्धचित्रमधाभासं पटादिपरिकस्पितम् ॥ छिङ्गं घेत्तविधानोक्त्या प्रतिमा च तथैव च । तदुक्ततास्रभेदेन । कर्तव्यं स्याद् द्विजोत्तमाः ! ॥ मृतप्रतिकृतिं चोक्तामष्टताछेन कारयेत् । आसीनं स्थानकं वापि बाहनारू उमेव वा ॥ शासने स्थानके बाध पद्मसिंहासनं तु वा । अधस्तात्करुपयेद्विद्वानुसयं वा विधीयताम् ॥

१ ' तद्रकतालभेदेने 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

### श्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

यथेष्टासन्युक्तं वा समाश्रं वा यथाश्रकम् । स्नासनोन्मानश्रिस्तारायामं तद्वदलंकतिम् ॥ प्रतिमोक्तप्रकारेण प्रागुक्तविधिना नयेत् । शिखी वा बद्वकेशी वा मुण्डितो जटिलोऽथवा ॥ श्रमिषिको नृपश्चेत्तु किरीटमकुटान्वितः । यथेष्टायुषयुक्तो वा नमस्कारपुतोऽथवा ॥ सर्वलक्षणसंपनस्सर्वामरणभूषितः । गायका नृत्युक्ता वा पूजका वा यथेष्टकाः ॥ स्वियश्चेत्तस्यानुरूपेण१ भूषणैरुपभूषिताः । एवं लक्षणमाल्यातं प्रतिष्ठादं निगयते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पट्षष्टितमपटछे ॥)

# आर्थ्यः ।

आर्थ्यश्चतुर्भुजस्त्रान्तिस्तितः । हिरण्यसदत्तप्रस्पो दुकुळवसनान्तितः ॥ अमयवरदोपेतः सङ्गसेटकघारितः । सुस्थितः पद्मपीठे तु आर्थ्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

१ क्रियश्रेदिखर्धमादर्शन्तरे नास्ति ।

अधातस्तंप्रवश्यामि शास्तुस्थापनमुत्तमम् । शास्ता सर्वस्य छोकस्य तस्माच्छास्तेति चोच्यते ॥ समुद्रमथने काळे परिगृह्यायृतं तथा । हरिर्वभूव स्त्रीरूपा मोहिनीनाम नामतः ॥ तां मोहिनीमहं रष्ट्रा संगतोऽस्मि कदाचन । जातस्तदा महाशास्ता मेथ्याहाम्रवतीश्वराः ॥ द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं इत्वा सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । श्यामवर्णेयुतं तेषां शुक्षपञ्चोपन्नीतिनम् ॥ श्वानकुक्कुटमेषाँधैः श्रीडन्तं सर्वसिद्धिदम् । मदनावर्णनीदेवौ १ (व्यौ १) पीतौरस(नोरस्त१)समन्वितौ (ते!) ॥ सर्वाभरणसंद्रकी(के ?) पश्चियोर्विन्यसेत्ततः । वामे दमनकं? न्यस्त्वा तद्वेषं विकृतं स्मृतम् ॥ हिशुजं दक्षिणे हस्ते चक्रदण्डमधेश्वरम् । फलपळ्वहस्तं च कुञ्जिताङ्किकरद्वयम् ॥ भूताकारं बृह्कुक्षि नीलालकविभृषितम्। शास्तुश्च छक्षणं प्रोक्तं स्थापनं श्रृणु तत्वतः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे विपञ्चाशत्तमपटके ॥)

९ 'यनकापर्णिनी देव्यै ' इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'नामधे मनकं न्यस्ता ' ते पाठान्तरम् ।

मोहिनीतनयस्थान्तो द्विबाहुस्स्यामसन्तिः ।
पीठालम्बितशायितौ वामविधाणपादकौ ॥
वामाञ्चित्रायको व्य वामहस्तं स्थितं कुर ।
मण्डलीमृतदण्डामो वल्रदण्डथरो युवा ॥
स्निग्धनीलाक्षनाकीर्णकुन्दलीभूतभूष्यजः(न्तलीभूतमूर्धजः!) ।
गजबाहनकेतुस्स्याद्विलासी सविलासिनी ॥
नील्रिक्षताश्वयमवाहनो वा चतुर्भुजः ।
सक्तन्द्वय्यजो वापि सर्वत्र परिकीर्तितः ॥
ज्ञानी योगासनासीनो वेदाव्यायी पवित्रकः ।
सोभयासोपनीतस्यान्न्यूनावीरासनास्थितः ॥
लीलाविगीतभावी स्यास्पुर्(खः)भावी सुखासनः ।
वामोरूपरि विन्यस्त(स्ताः)वामपादतलेक्षणः ॥
वार्षस्याकृतिरेवं तु शक्रस्याकृतिरुव्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटळे ॥)

## क्षेत्रपालः ।

त्रिविषः क्षेत्रपाङस्तु साखिको राजसस्तमः । श्वेतं रक्तमयो कृष्णं साखिकादिगुणं मवेत् ॥ द्विमुजं वा चतुर्वोद्व शान्तं साखिकमुच्यते । षड्बाद्व चोप्रवदनमुत्रं स्याद्राजसं स्मृतम् ॥

तामसं चाष्टवाहं च एते वै समपादकाः ।
स्थानकं पद्मपीठे तु मदपीठे तु वा यथा ॥
धूढं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपाळमितरे धृतम् ।
द्विभुजं धेवमाध्यातं चतुर्दस्तमथोच्यते ॥
परहस्ते तु सब्ये तु खङ्गं घण्टां तदन्थके ।
अथवा पूर्वहस्ते तु अभयं वरदान्वितौ ॥
पूर्ववत्परहस्तौ द्वौ घण्टां वा वामहस्तके ।
सालिकं धेवमाख्यातं राजसं शृष्टु सुप्रत ! ॥
धूढं खङ्गं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु. ] करस्रये ।
खेटकं च कपाळं च नागं वा पाशवामके ॥
तामसे तु धनुर्वाणं दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे धृतम् ।
शेषं राजसवरख्यातं रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमण्डळम् ॥
उपदृष्टिसमायुक्तं नानानागविभूषितम् ।
विनेत्रं नग्नस्पं च क्षेत्रपाळं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

भधातसंप्रवस्थामि क्षेत्रेशस्य विधिक्रमम् । ईश्वरस्यायुतशिन क्ष(क्षे १)त्रपाळोद्भवं तथा ॥ प्रामादावैशदिग्माने लोकरक्षार्थकारणम् । प्रासादं प्रतिमां तत्र पूर्वोक्तविधिना तथा ॥

द्वारं तु पश्चिमे मुख्यं दक्षिणे मध्यमं स्मृतम् ।
कन्यसं चेन्द्रदिग्द्वारं प्रतिमालक्षणं ततः ॥
चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं वा बद्मुजं चाष्ट्रस्तकम् ।
सुदष्ट्रं भैरवाकारं कृष्णवर्णं दिगम्बरम् ॥
सर्पयक्षोपपितं च शिरोमालकरोटिकम् ।
फर्व्वकेशं सुकृत्वाक्षं नागाभरणभृषितम् ॥
त्रिश्चं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते कपालकम् ।
खत्रं च दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु खेटकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्मुजं विद्धि बद्मुजं च ततः शृणु ।
नागं च दक्षिणे पाणौ तोमरं वामहस्तके ॥
प्रागुक्तासुषसंसुक्तं धद्मुजं व्विति कीर्तितम् ।
शूळं डमरुखट्राङ्गं दक्षिणे वामहस्तके ॥
एवमष्टभुजं प्रोक्तं पद्मुजायुषसन्निमम् ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे पद्माशत्त्रमपटले ॥)

रक्तोप्रेक्ष्णः कालमेषवर्णो वापि महावली । द्विबाहुर्वा चतुर्वाहुरष्टबाहुरथापि वा ॥ कपालशूलो दिभुजो चण्टापाशसमायुतः । चतुर्वाहुः कमात्क्षेत्रपालो वामे च दक्षिणे ॥

अग्निटक्की च खट्टाक्सं भयमष्टभुजे कमात् ।
रक्तपद्मासनारूढः श्यामवर्णीप्ररूपकः ॥
विस्तोर्ष्णी(र्ष्वं ?) रक्तकेशः क्वश्चितभूसविश्वमः ।
नग्नरूप(पः ?)शिरोमाळाभूवितस्तीक्षणदंष्ट्रकः ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे प्रयोदशपटळे ॥)

### मह्या ।

चतुर्भुजश्चतुर्वको हरितालसमप्रमः ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तः पिङ्गाश्चरसर्वभूषणः ॥
कृष्णाजिनोत्तरीयश्च यत्रसूत्रसमन्वितः ।
कुक्षवज्ञवरस्थान्तः कटिसूत्रसमन्वितः ॥
शुक्कष्माल्यानुष्ठेपश्च कर्णकुण्डलमण्डितः ।
दक्षिणे चाश्चमाला च क्षे चैव तु धारयेत् ॥
कमण्डलकुश्च(शं १) वामे दक्षिणे लुक्सुवौ तलः (१) ।
आज्यस्थाली कुशांचैव(श्वेव १) वामहस्ते तु धारयेत् ॥
अभयवरदोपेतौ पूर्वहस्तौ दिजोत्तम ! ।
आसने तूमयाङ्गिश्च शाययेतु ततः परम् ॥
मेत्रमूलोपरिष्टात्तु वामहस्तोष्वंवक्षकम् ।
सन्यहस्तं च तस्योष्वे तदन्यास्यं च कारयेत् ॥

दक्षिणे चाक्षमाळां च नामहस्ते कमण्डस्तम् । सरस्वती दक्षमागे सावित्री नामभागके ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपष्टाशपटले ॥)

चतर्मुखं चतुर्वाहुं कमण्डस्वक्षधारिणम् । रक्तवर्णजटायुक्तं कत्वा ब्रह्माणमुञ्बलम् ॥ सावित्री बामपार्थे तु सर्वालङ्कारसंयुताम् । एवं चतुर्मुखं कुर्याजगत्मुष्टिकरं ग्रुमम् ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुव्हिशत्तमपढले ॥)

विखेचतुर्मुखं देवं चतुर्वाहुं शुभेक्षणम् ।
रत्नकुण्डव्संयुक्तं व्यवकृषोपीर स्थितम् ॥
कृष्णाजिनधरं गीरं शुक्राम्बरविराजितम् ।
दक्षिणं वरदं इस्तं तत्रान्यांशुम (न्यंसुवः) धारिणम् ॥
कमण्डव्यदं वामं तथान्यं संयुतं छु(सुः)चा ।
विश्राणं चतुरो वेदान् पुरतक्षास्य विन्यसेत् ॥
वामे पार्से तु सावित्री दक्षिणे तु सरस्वतीम् ।
साज्यस्थावी पुरोभागे महिषीक्ष(महर्षाक्षः) समन्ततः ॥

हंसारू डं डिखेकापि कचित्र कमछासनम् । स्रष्टारं सर्वेछोकानां ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

(शिल्परले पञ्चविशपटळे ॥)

ह्मा कमण्डलुकर्श्वतुर्मुखः पङ्कजासनस्थश्च । (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशक्तमाध्याये ॥)

वसाणं कारयेदिद्वान् देवं सीम्यं चतुर्भुजम् । वसपदासनं तुष्टं तथा कृष्णाजिनाम्बरम् ॥ जटाधरं चतुर्वाहं सप्तदंसरथियतम् । वामे न्यस्तेतरकरं तस्यैकं दोर्युगं भवेत् ॥ एत(कः)स्मिन् दक्षिणे पाणावक्षमाना तथा क्षमा । कमण्डलुं द्वितीये च सर्वाभरणधारिणम् ॥ सर्वन्नक्षणयुक्तस्य शान्तिस्थयस्य पार्थिव । । पद्मपत्रदलात्राभं ध्यानसंभीत्रितेक्षणम् ॥ अर्चायां कारयेदेवं चित्रे या वास्तुकर्मणि । (विष्णुपुराणे ॥)

पद्मपतासनस्थस्य ब्रह्मा कार्यस्वतुर्मुखः । सावित्री तस्य कर्तव्या वामोत्सङ्गगता तथा ॥ (आदिसपुराणे ॥)

### प्रतिमालक्षनानि ।

श्रान्देदादि प्रमेदेन कतादियुगभेदतः । विप्रादिवर्णभेदेन चतुर्वश्रं चतुर्भुजं ॥ दक्षिणाधः करात्स्रष्टा जपमाटां तथा सुचम् । पुस्तं कमण्डलुं घत्ते सकूर्चःकमलासनः ॥ अक्षसूत्रं पुस्तकं च घत्ते पद्मं कमण्डलुम् । चतुर्वस्त्रा तु सावित्री ब्रोत्रियाणां गृहे हिता ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

जिटिलाः इमश्रुलाः शान्ता आसीमा ध्यानतत्पराः । कमण्डलक्षसूत्राम्यां संयुक्ता ऋषयस्स्यताः ॥ विश्वकर्मा चतुर्वाहुरक्षमालां च पुस्तकम् । कं वा(बुंहे) कमण्डलुं घत्ते तिनेत्रो हंसवाहनः ॥ आग्नेय्यां तु गणेशस्स्यानमानुस्थानं च दक्षिणे । नैऋत्ये तु सहस्राक्षं वारण्यां जलशायिनम् ॥ वायव्ये पार्वतीख्यै प्रहांश्वेवोत्तरे न्यसेत् । ऐशान्ये कमलादेवीं प्राच्यां तु घरणीघरम् ॥ इति ज्ञक्षायतनम् ।

महाप्रतीहाराः । महागोऽद्यौ प्रतीहारान् कथायिष्याम्यनुक्रमात् । पु(प !)हपाकारगम्भीराः सकूची मकुटोज्वलाः ॥

पद्मं सुक्पुस्तकं दण्डं सत्यो वामेऽय दक्षिणे । सञ्यापसञ्ये करके शेषं प्राग्वःसधर्मकः ॥ अक्षं पद्मागमौ दण्डं करैर्धत्ते प्रियोद्धवः । दण्डागमसुक्फलकैर्यञ्चः स्यादायुधैः द्युमैः ॥ अक्षस्क्षगदाखेठदण्डैर्विजयनामकः ।

भवासूनगदाखठदण्डानजननानमाः । भघोहस्तापसञ्येन खेटकं यज्ञभद्रकः ॥

अश्वः पाशाङ्क्षशौ दण्डो भवे स्यात्सार्वकामिकः । दण्डाङ्कशपाशपद्मीर्विभवस्सर्वशान्तिदः ॥

इति बद्धप्रतीहाराः।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

# दिक्पालाः ।



श्यामवर्ण(ण) डिहस्तं च रक्ताम्बरघरं श्रमम्। किरीटमकुटोपेतं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्तेऽङ्कशं धृतम् । विशालोदरप्रीवं च वामे शचीसमन्वितम् ॥ हिनेलं सौम्यवदनं सिंहासनोपरि स्थितम् । आसीनं वा प्रकर्तेव्यं गजारू दमधापि वा ॥ इन्द्रमेवं समाख्यातमश्विन्यौ च प्रवक्ष्यते ।

(अंशुमदेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

इन्द्रमैन्द्रे तु मतिमास्त्रिन्द्रो बजाङ्कशोधरात् । श्यामानं तु गजारूढमप्सरोगणसंयुतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सुरराजं प्रवक्ष्येऽहमरावतसमाश्रितम् । किरीदकुण्डलधरं भुजद्वयसमन्त्रितम् ॥

१ 'वकाषुशौ दयत्' इति पाठान्तरम्।

कुिशं दक्षिणे पाणी नामहस्ते तथीस्पळम् । दिव्यरत्निक्षम् वाद्यं दिव्यचीनांशुकैर्युतम् ॥ चित्रचामरघारिण्यौ क्षियौ पार्थे प्रकल्पयेत् । सिंहासनस्थमथवा छिखेद् गन्धर्वसंयुतम् ॥ इन्द्राणी नामतस्तस्य छिखेदुत्पळधारिणीम् । दिव्यश्वक्षारसंयुक्तामिन्द्रवक्षावळोकिनीम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

ग्रुक्कश्चतुर्विषाणो द्विपो महेन्द्रस्य वजपाणित्वं च । तिर्थग्डळाटसंस्यं तृतीयमपि लोचनं चिद्वम् ॥ (बृह्तसंहितायामद्यपश्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

चतुर्दन्ते गजे सक्तः श्वेतः कार्यस्सुरेश्वरः । वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्यो तस्य भार्या शची नृप ! ॥ नीळवल्ला सुवर्णामा सर्वाभरणवांस्तथा । तिर्यम्ळळाटकस्तार्थ्यः (स्थाक्षः !) कर्तन्यश्च विभूषितः ॥ शक्तश्चतुर्भुजः कार्यो द्विभुजा च तथा शशी(ची !) । पद्माङ्कुशौ च कर्तन्यौ वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ वामे शचीपृष्ठगतं द्वितीयं वज्ञसंयुतम् । वामे शच्याः करे कार्या रम्या सन्तानमञ्जरी ॥

### प्रतिबासभूगान ।

दक्षिणं पृष्ठविन्यस्तं देवराजस्य कारयेत् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वन्नपाणिर्महाबीरस्मिहस्कन्थोऽवर्जीलधृक् । ल्लाटोरस्स्थलायामपीवरोहर्महोदरः ॥ प्रसन्नवदनश्स्यामवर्णी रक्तान्त्ररस्सुखी । किरीटकुण्डली हारकेयूरादिविभूषितः ॥ पृथुशिरोगजारूढो देवराजश्शचीपतिः । शक्रस्याकृतिरेवं तु चण्डेशस्याकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

वरं वराङ्क्षुशी चैव कुण्डी धत्ते करेस्तु यः । गजारूढः सहस्राक्ष इन्द्रः पूर्वदिशाधिपः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वहिः ।
वन्मीह वहिरूपं तु रक्तवर्णं चतुर्भुजम् ।
वरदाभयहस्तं च.....।
शक्तिस्स्यादपरे वामे विक्षणे तु सुचं घरम् ।
एकाननं त्रिनेत्रं च रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमेव च ॥
विहरूपं समाख्यातमेवं धामनि विन्यसेत् ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे एकचत्वारिंशचमपटके ॥)

कृत्वा चामिमजारूढं रक्तामं रक्तलेचनम् । शिखामिरूर्व्वगामिश्र युक्ति(कं है)शक्तिसुबं धरम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

वहेस्स्वरूपं वक्ष्यामि ग्रुद्धकाञ्चनसुप्रभम् ।

क्षर्भचन्द्रासनगतं रक्षवस्त्रविराजितम् ॥

लोहितं वा प्रकुर्वीत बालार्कसमतेजसम् ।

युक्तं यद्योपवीतेन लम्बकुर्वेन शोमितम् ॥

मेषप्रष्टस्थितं देवं मुजद्धवसमन्वितम् ।

दक्षिणे चाक्षम्त्रं स्यात् करे वामे कमण्डलः ॥

स्वाहादेवी कृता पार्श्वे कुङ्कुमेन विलेपिता ।

कुण्डस्थो वा प्रकर्तव्यो ह्व्यवाहो विचक्षणैः ।

ज्वालामिस्सप्तशीर्वेण शोममानो महाचुतिः ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिमान्निद् प्रन्थे)

रक्तं जटाघरं वर्ष्टि कारयेढ्घ्रवाससम् । ज्वाकामालाकुळं सीम्यं त्रिनेत्रं शमश्रुघारिणम् ॥ चतुर्वाद्धं चतुर्देष्ट्रं देवेशं वायुसारियम् । चतुर्मिश्च शुकैर्युक्ते वृमाचिद्वरथे स्थितम् ॥

वामोत्सङ्गगता स्वाहा शकस्येव शची भवेत् । रत्नपात्रकरा देवी बहेर्दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ ज्वालात्रिश्हले कर्तव्ये त्वक्षमास्यं च वामके । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनो ब्रह्मरूपो हुताशनः ।
प्रज्वलस्त्राह्मनज्योतिः पिङ्गलः पिङ्गलोचनः ॥
हेमकूर्याप्रसद्शस्यरूपं च शिरोव्हम् ।
तरुणादित्यसंकाशं तद्वस्तुपवीतकम् ॥
अञ्चनाला च शातिश्च दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणेऽपि च ।
व्वालामालाङ्गलं तीवं पार्श्वस्थान्य(स्थं हां !)शुमण्डलम् ॥
मेपारूढं च कुण्डस्थो योगपष्टेन वेष्टितम् ।
दक्षिणे तु स्थिता स्थाहा रस्नकुण्डलमण्डिता ॥
अग्नेराकृतिरेवं स्याच्लृणु वैवस्वताकृतिम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्वश्चपटले ॥)

बरदः शक्तिहस्तश्च समृणालकमण्डलः । ज्वालापुञ्जनिमो देवो मेषारूढो हुताशनः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैवस्वतः ।

हिमुजः कृष्णवर्णस्तु खन्नखेटकधारिणी । कराटदंष्ट्रवदनो रक्तमाल्यानुटेपनः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरोग्रथं किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

दीप्ताग्रिसदशाक्षश्च महामहिषवाहनः॥

यमस्थेवं हि पार्थस्थौ तमिल्रौ चोप्रवक्तकौ ।

चित्रगुप्तः कलिश्वेव द्वारपार्श्वे तु संस्थितौ ॥

कृष्णश्यामनिमौ तौ च रक्तवस्त्रसिता(घरा?) दुमौ ।

पीठपार्श्वस्थितौ मृत्युसहितादु(संहितौ ब्यु १)अतेजसौ ॥

नीळळोहितसङ्काशौ ह्रौ चामरधृते स्त्रियौ ।

पुरतः संस्थितौ विप्रौ धर्माधर्म समाह्यौ ।।।

यमस्सिहासनासीनो महिषारोहितस्तु वा ।

यमलक्षणमास्यातं रोहिणीलक्षणं श्रृणु ॥

(अंशुमद्रेदागमे एकोनपत्राशपटले ॥)

यमं सुदण्डहस्तं तु महिषासनसंस्थितम् । कराळं काळवर्णं च फळपळ्ळवपाणिनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिशत्तमपढले ॥)

पितृराजं प्रवस्थामि नीठाञ्जनसमच्छविम् । दण्डं पाशं धनुदोंम्यौ प्रदीप्ताप्निविद्येचनम् ॥ महामहिषमारूढं सिंहासनमथापि वा । मृखुना चित्रगुप्तेन पार्श्वयोद्दपशोमितम् ॥

१ 'धर्मशर्म समाद्वया ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

करालैः किंकरैश्वैव सुरासुरगणैस्तथा । धर्मिभिः पापिभिश्वैव सेव्यमानं निरन्तरम् ॥ (शिल्परलसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

सजलाम्बुदसच्छायस्तत्तचामीकराम्बरः ।
महिषस्यश्च कर्तन्यस्सर्वीभरणवान् यमः ॥
नीलोत्पलामां घूमोणीं(घूमोणीं?) वामोत्सङ्गे च कारयेत् ।
घूमोणीं(घूमोणीं?) द्विभुजा कार्या यमः कार्यश्वतुर्भुजः ॥
दण्डखङ्गानुमी कार्यी यमदक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
ज्वाला त्रिश्ला कर्तन्या व्यक्षमाला च वामके ॥
दण्डोपारे मुखं कार्य ज्वालामालाविभूषणम् ।
घूमोणीं(घूमोणीं?)दक्षिणो हस्तो यमपृष्ठगतो भवेत् ॥
वामे तस्याः करे कार्य मातृल्क्षं सुदर्शनम् ।
पार्थे तु दक्षिणे तस्य चित्रगुतं तु कारयेत् ॥
धापीच्यवेषं स्वाकारं द्विभुजं सौम्यदर्शनम् ।
दक्षिणे लेखनी तस्य वामे पत्रं तु कारयेत् ॥
वामे पाशघरः कार्यः कालो विकटदर्शनः ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

दण्डपाणिर्महादीसः कालाञ्जनसमच्छिनिः । महामहिषिकारूढो दीसाग्निसमलेभिनः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

### प्रतिमालक्षमानि ।

केखनी पुस्तकं धत्ते कुक्कुटं दण्डमेव च । महामहिषमारुढो यमः कृष्णाङ्ग ईरितः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

# निक्ति:।

निर्श्वतिनीं छवणस्तु द्विमुजश्च महातनुः ।

खन्नं दक्षिणहस्तेन वामहस्तेन खेटकम् ॥

पीत्तबस्त्रधरं रौद्रं कराङ्गस्यं च दंष्ट्रिणम् ।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं नानापुष्पैरङङ्कृतम् ॥

दुक्छवसनास्सर्वाः पीनोक्षजधनस्तनाः ।

मध्यक्षामातिसीन्याश्च किञ्चित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानागन्धानुङिसाङ्गा भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः ।

सममङ्गलमायुक्तास्तससङ्ख्याप्सरास्स्यताः ॥

अप्सरेश्च समायुक्तो निर्श्वतिश्च विशेषतः ।

निर्श्वतिस्त्वेवमाख्यातं वरुणस्त्वथ वस्यते ॥

(संश्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

ख्ब्रखेटकसंयुक्तं निर्भतिश्यामवर्णकम् । कराळं विश्वताकारं सिंहारूढं द्विनेत्रकम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिशत्तमपटळे ॥)

राक्षसं संप्रवश्यामि नैर्ऋते स्थितम् । नरयानसमारूढं रक्षि(क्षो !)भिर्वद्वभिश्चितम् ॥ काळमेघसमाभासं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् । पीतवस्त्रपरीधानं स्वर्णभूषाविभूषितम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

विक्रपाक्षो विवृत्ता(वृता है)स्यः प्राञ्च(प्रांशु है)दंष्ट्रोञ्चलाननः । कर्जकेशी खरस्यश्च द्विवाद्वर्मीवणाननः ॥ कर्णन कृष्णरक्ताङ्गः कृष्णान्वरधरस्तथा । सर्वाभरणवान् दंष्ट्रासङ्घेर्दण्डधरस्तथा ॥ भागीश्चतस्यः कर्तव्या देवी च निर्वातिस्तथा । कृष्णाङ्गी कृष्णवदना पाश्चहस्ता द्व वामतः ॥ (विज्युधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

राक्षसेशो विशालाक्षः पीतवस्त्रश्चतासनः । निर्ऋतिस्सुस्थितासीनः खङ्गहस्तो महोज्वलः ॥ निर्ऋतेराकृतिर्ह्वेवं वरुणस्याकृतिं शृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

खङ्गं च खेटकं हस्तैः कर्त्तिकां वैरिमस्तकम् । दंष्ट्राकराज्यदनं श्वानारूढश्च राक्षसः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

### प्रतिमावक्षपानि ।

### वरणः।

वर्षणस्युक्कवर्णस्तु द्विमुजः पाशहस्तकः । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥ पीतवस्त्रधरश्शान्तो महाबलसमन्वितः । यज्ञसूत्रसमायुक्तो मकरस्थानकासनः ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

वरुणं पाश्रहस्तं तु शुक्क्वर्णसमप्रमम् । अन्यहस्तेन वरदं सर्वामरणमृषितम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचरवारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

सप्तहंसे रथे कार्यो वरुणो यादसां पतिः । स्निग्धवैदूर्वसंकाशः वेताम्बरवरस्तया ॥ किंचित्रस्रम्बज्जरो मुक्ताहारविभूषितः । सर्वामरणवान् राजन्! महादेवश्वतुर्भुजः ॥ धामभागगतं केतुं मकरं तस्य कारयेत् । छत्रं तु सुसितं भून्नि भार्या सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी ॥ बामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या मध्ये तु द्विभुजा नृप! । उत्पन्नं कारयेद्वामे दक्षिणे(णं ः) देवपृष्ठगम् ॥ पद्मपाशौ करे कार्यो देवदक्षिणहस्तयोः । शक्कं च रत्नपातं च वामयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ॥

भागे तु दक्षिणे गङ्गा मकरस्था सचामरा ।
देवी पद्मकरा कार्या चन्द्रगौरी वरानना ॥
बामे तु यमुना कार्या क्र्मेसंस्था सचामरा ।
नीडोत्पडकरा सौम्या नीडनीरजसिना ॥
(विष्णुधमोचिरे ॥)

शङ्कुनुन्देन्दुधवछः पाशहस्तो महाबछः । केयूरकुण्डळी हारी पीतवासारसुशोभनः ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि मकरे वरुणस्स्मृतः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्देशपटळे ॥)

वरं पाशौ व्यङं कुण्डी हस्तैविंकस्क्रमाच यः । नकारुद्धः स कर्त्तव्यो वरुणः पश्चिमात्रितः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

# बाबुः ।

द्विभुजस्तु महीबीर्ध्यस्तामाक्षो घूमसनिमः ।
ध्वजं वै दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु दण्डधृक् ॥
कुश्चितभूयुतो वायुः श्वेतान्वरविभूषितः ।
नानामरणसंयुक्तः केशाह्यः केशैस्तु सुविकीर्णकः ॥
सिहासनोपरिष्ठाचु शीप्रयात्रोस्सुकः स्थितः ।
वायुरेवं समाद्ध्यातो द्वद्यद्वरणमुच्यते ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

### प्रतिमालक्षनानि ।

अनिलं धूमवर्ण तु मृगारूढं धवं (धृत १)ध्वजम् । सब्येऽङ्कुशधरं स्थामं चात्मानं विधिवद् गतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अधान्तवारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

समीरणं प्रवश्यामि सूब्रहरिणवाहनम् । पीताम्बरघरं देवं चित्ररत्नविभूषितम् ॥ वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं पताकयम् (याः) । विभाणं कुण्डलोपेतं किरीटवरधारिणम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

वायुरम्बरवर्णस्तु तदाकाराम्बरो मवेत् । काष्टप्रितचकस्तु द्विशुजो रूपसंयुतः ॥ गमनेच्छुश्चिवा मार्णा तस्य कार्णा च वामतः । कार्यो गृहीतचकाङ्गः कराम्या पवनो द्विजः ॥ तथैव देवी कर्तव्या शिवा परमसुन्दरी । व्याष्ट्रतास्यस्तथा कार्यो देवो व्याकुळमूर्वजः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कुधितस्र्युवा वायुस्तासद्य् धूम्रसनिमः । अङ्कुशेन करो वीर्यश्चम्बराम्बरसंयुतः ॥ मृगारुढो विधातव्यस्तर्वोमरणभूषितः । एवं सदागतिस्तर्वव्यापकोऽयं समीरणः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्देशपटले ॥)

### प्रतिमाळखणानि ।

वरं भ्वजं पताका च कमण्डलुकरैर्दधत् । मृगारूडो हरिद्धर्म्म(र्णः १) पवनो वायुदिक्पतिः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

घनदः ।

धनदस्सर्वयक्षेशस्सर्वाभरणभृषितः ।
तप्तकाञ्चनसङ्काशो इस्तद्वयसमन्त्रितः ॥
वरदाभयहस्तश्च गदां वै वामहस्तके ।
करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सितवासोत्तरीयकः ॥
दक्षमागे शञ्चनिधिवामे पद्मनिधिस्तथा ।
धनदस्य तु वामे तु देवी कुर्व्यात्सल्यणाम् ॥
पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु द्विनेत्रो मेघवाहनः ।
रक्ताम्बरधरस्तीम्यरशङ्कपद्मनिधिर्युतः ॥
शङ्कपद्मनिधी द्वौ च भूताकारी महावली ।
वासीनौ पद्मपीठे तु पद्महस्तौ द्विजोत्तम ! ॥
करण्डमकुटोपेतौ सितावासोत्तरीयकौ ।
धनदं ह्येवमास्त्रातं प्राग्वदुदांश्च कल्पयेत् ॥
(क्षंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाक्षपटले ॥)

यक्षेशं तु गदाहस्तं श्यामरूपं भयाबहम् । दिबाह्रं रक्तवल्लाट्यं रक्ताक्षं रक्तपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचस्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

हरमितं प्रवश्यामि द्रव्यहारविम् पितम् ।

किरीटकुण्डलयुतं खेताम्बरियराजितम् ॥

नरयुक्तविमानस्यं गदापाणि वरप्रदम् ।

महोदरं महाबाद्वं गौरवर्णं मनोहरम् ॥

अष्टमिर्निधिमिर्युक्तं द्रविणव्यप्रपाणिमिः ।

समन्ताद् गुद्धकेर्युक्तं चित्रकर्मणि लेखयेत् ॥

(शिल्यरुनसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् ग्रन्थे ॥)

कर्तव्यः पद्मपत्रामी दरदी नरवाहनः । चामीकरामी वरदस्तर्वामरणम्पितः ॥ कम्बोदरक्षतुर्वाहुर्वामपिङ्गळ्ळोचनः । आपीच्यवेषः कवची हारमारी मनोहरः ॥ द्वे च दंष्ट्रं सुखे तस्य कर्तव्ये इमश्रुधारिणः । वामेन विभवा कार्या मीळिस्तस्यारिमर्दन ! ॥ वामोत्सङ्गपता कार्या दृद्धिर्देवी वरप्रदा । देवपृष्टगतं पाणि हिसुजायास्तु दक्षिणम् ॥ रत्नपात्रघरं कुर्याद्वामं रिपुनियुदन ! । गदाशक्ती च कर्तव्ये तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ सिंहार्फळक्षणं केत्रं शिविकामपि पादयोः (१) । शक्षपमित्वी कार्यो सक्षपौ निविसंस्थितौ ॥

### प्रतिमाण्यमानि ।

शङ्खपद्माङिकान्तं वदनं तस्य पार्श्वयोः (१) । (विण्युधर्मोचरे ॥)

मकुटी कुण्डली हारी केयूरी नरवाहनः । यक्षराजः कुनेरोऽयं तसकाञ्चनसन्त्रिभः ॥ शङ्खपद्मनिषीयुक्ती गदाहस्तो निषीश्वरः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

गदानिधीबीजपूरकमण्डल्लधरः करैः । गजारूढः प्रकर्त्तव्यः सौम्पयो (१)नस्वाहनः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

# ईशः ।

ईशो वै हिमुनस्शान्तस्तर्गमरणभूषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तस्शुक्षवस्त्रपुतिः स्थितः ॥ शुक्रपशोपवीतश्च शुक्रपद्मोपिरे स्थितः । शूलं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपालं वामहस्तके ॥ ईशानमेत्रमाख्यातं ततो वै भास्कराकृतिः । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाश्चपटले ॥)

ईशानं तु चतुर्वाहं त्रिनेत्रं तु जटाधरम् । श्रृङ्गाणि दृषारूढं वरदाभयपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचलारिशचनपटले ॥)

ईशानं संप्रवक्ष्यामि शारदेन्दुसमप्रमम् । शुभं वृषभमारूढं बालेन्दुकतशेखरम् ॥ जटामण्डलमूषारूबं लोचनत्रयमूषितम् । त्रिशूलपाणि बरदं व्याधूचर्माम्बराष्ट्रतम् ॥ मणिकुण्डलभूषाद्यं नागयशोपवीतिनम् । किखेदेवंविषं देवं चित्रकं चित्रकोविदः ॥

(शिल्परलसंयोजिते करिंगश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

रपारुदो महाराजो धवलः पिङ्गलेक्षणः । त्रिशूलपाणिरीशानक्षिनेत्रो लोकशङ्करः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

वरं तथा त्रिञ्चलं च भागेद्र(१)बीजपूरकम् । विभाणो दवभारूद्र ईशानो धवलयुतिः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

# अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।



# अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।

# अश्विनीदेवते ।

प्कसिंहासनासीनाविधन्यावश्वरूपिणी ।
दाहिमीपुष्पसङ्काशानुभवी सोपवीतिनी ॥
पुद्धरक्तीव्यक्षश्ची च पीतस्वयक्षधारिणी ।
नासत्योदस्वनामोक्षण जटामकुटवारिणी ॥
करद्वपसमायुक्ती श्रीमृषणविभूषिती ।
व्यम्यं दक्षिणं हस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ॥
लंभ्वतं दक्षिणं पादं बामगुत्कुटि(क्षदुः)नासनम् ।
देवानां भिषजावेती तो चिकित्साविधायिनी ॥
तयोश्च पार्थयोगिंद्र! दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे क्रमात् ।
मृतसङ्गीविनी चैव संज्ञिती(ः) चामरोज्जृती ॥
मृतसङ्गीविनी चैव संज्ञिती(ः) चामरोज्जृती ॥
मृत्तसङ्गीविनी चैविषयी कृष्णश्चाससौ ।
मृत्तस्विव कान्नेयश्च तथैव च ॥
मृत्तरक्तिभावेती विधेयी कृष्णश्चाससौ ।
मृत्तस्वेदकहस्ती ती सर्वाभरणभूषिती ॥

१ 'नासखद्खनामाना ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

#### प्रतिमाळक्षमानि ।

अश्विनाविति विख्याती विह्नः पूर्ववदेव हि । (अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटके ॥)

नासस्यक्षेत्र दस्यक्ष अश्विनी तौ प्रकीर्तितौ । शुक्कत्रस्वधरोष्णीयौ पुस्तकाभयपाणिनौ ॥ सोत्तरीयौ सुरूपौ च शुक्कहेमनिभौ तथा । (सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टचलारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्चिनावश्वरूपिणौ । दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशावुमौ सौ सोपर्थातकौ ॥ फुछरक्तोत्पडाक्षौ च पीतस्वग्वस्वधारिणौ । करद्वयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभूषणविभूषितौ ॥ स्रभयं दक्षिणे इस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । स्रभ्यं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुरकुटि(स्कटु!)कासनम् ॥ (शिल्परके पश्चविंशपटडे ॥)

पश्चपतसवर्णामी पद्मपत्रसमाम्बरी ।

हिमुजी देवभिषजी कर्तव्यी देहसंयुती ॥

सर्वाभरणसंपनी विशेषाचारकोचनी ।

सर्यारोषघयः कार्या दिव्या दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥

वामयोः पुस्तके कार्ये दर्शनीये तथा नृप ! ।

एकस्य दक्षिणे पार्थे वामे चा-यस्य यादव ! ॥

### प्रतिसाळक्षणानि ।

नारीयुगं प्रकर्तव्यं सुरूपं चारुदर्शनम् ।
तयोश्च नामनी प्रोक्ते रूपसंपत्त्रशाकृतिः ॥
मधूकपुष्पसंकाशा रूपसंपत्प्रकीर्तिता ।
आकृतिः कथिता छोके शरकाण्डनिमा तथा ॥
रलनगण्डकरे कार्ये चन्द्रशुक्रम्बरे तथा ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

उमयोस्(यौ ०॰ यांश)सोपबीतौ तौ चूडामकुटबारिणौ। फुहरक्तोत्पठाक्षौ च पीतस्त्रक्शुक्रवस्त्रकौ॥ अश्विन्याकृतिरेवं तु सूर्योकृतिं शृणुष्वध। (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटडे॥)

# वसवः ।

घरो ध्रुवस्य सोमश्च आपस्त्वनळ एव च । व्यतिकः प्रत्युपश्चेव प्रमावस्य तथैव च ॥ वसवस्त्राष्टकास्त्वेते रक्तवर्णा द्विबाहवः । पीताम्बरधरास्सर्वे आसीनो वा स्थितोऽपि वा ॥ खद्मखेटकहस्तास्ते सर्वाभरणभूषिताः । करण्डमक्कटोपेता रौद्रास्सर्वे प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

(अंद्युमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटके ॥)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

धरो धुवस्तथा सोमस्सावित्रस्विनिजोऽनलः।
प्रत्युषक्ष प्रभावश्च सुदंष्ट्रा भीमरूपकाः॥
खङ्गखेटकहस्तास्तु कुश्चितभूसुलोचनाः।
सर्वीमरणसंयुक्ताश्चित्रवस्त्रधरास्तथा॥
रक्तवस्त्रधराः पीताः प्रोक्ता वैवस्वतास्थिह।
(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले॥)

अथातस्संप्रवद्ध्यामि वसुरूपाणि ते जय! ।
पद्माक्षमालिके तस्य दक्षवामकरद्वयं ॥
सारशक्ती दघानोऽयं धराख्यो वसुरादिमः ।
मालां पुष्करबीजोत्थां चलं शक्तिं कमण्डल्पम् ॥
दक्षाधरादितिक्येन(!) यस्य स्यस्स ध्रुवो मतः ।
सुक्ताफलकृता माला पङ्कजं शक्तिरकुशः ॥
स वसुः कीर्तितो वत्स! सोमनामेति वै बुवैः ।
सन्यवामोर्ध्वमौ यस्य करौ स्तरशक्तिसंयुतौ ॥
सीराङ्कशान्वितौ चाधः स मवेदापसंत्रकः ।
खक्षमालोपवीत्यूष्वें सृणिशक्तिकरावधः ॥
यस्य स्तरसोऽनिलाख्यस्याच्छुभदः पश्चमो वसुः ।
सुवाक्षमालिके दक्षे वामे शक्तिकपालभृत् ॥
सन्योष्वीदिक्रमाधोऽसौ नलाख्यस्तु वसुरस्मृतः ।
खद्वा(ङ्गा !) खुशधरस्तन्ये शक्तिखेटकरोऽन्यतः ॥

#### प्रतिमाखक्षणानि ।

प्रत्यूषाख्यो वसुश्वायं सतमः परिकीर्तितः । सन्यं दण्डकपाछोऽसौ वामे तु सृणिशक्तिकः ॥ शुभदः कीर्तितश्चायं प्रभासो वसुरष्टमः । एते सर्वे समाख्याता नवकाञ्चनसन्तिमाः ॥ धरो ध्रुवश्व सोमस्स्या(श्वाः)पश्चिवानिकोऽनळः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसबोऽष्टौ प्रकोर्तिताः ॥ (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

धरो धूसक्ष सोमक्ष आपश्चैवानिछोऽनछः । प्रत्यूषक्ष प्रभावक्ष वसवक्षाष्ट एव च ॥ द्विमुजाक्ष द्विनेत्राक्ष असिखेटकसंयुताः । रक्तवर्णो इमे सर्वे पीरावस्त्रसमन्विताः ॥ सर्वामरणसंयुक्तास्मिन्धकुन्तल्मूर्चजाः । वस्नामाकृतिर्धोवमस्त्रम्स्योकृति शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्वश्चपट्छे ॥)

नागदेवः । त्रिनेतं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं रक्तामं सितवाससम् । अभयवरदोपेतं परहस्ते तु नागधृक् ॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतं नागं पश्चफणान्वितम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ (अंशुमङ्गेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

#### नागाः

नागानां बदयते रूपं नामेरूप्वं नराकृतिः । सर्पाकारमधोमागं मस्तके भोगमण्डलम् ॥ एकं फणात्रयं वापि पश्च वा सप्त वा नव । द्विजिद्धास्ते विधातव्याः खङ्गचर्मकरैर्युताः ॥ (शिल्परले पश्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

श्वतदेहश्च कर्तव्यस्फुरन्मीक्तिकसिकाः ।
रक्ताङ्गस्विद्धावेषितस्तुतेजास्तक्षको गहान् ॥
रक्तपद्मिकोरिकः कण्ठे शुक्लरेखात्रयान्वितः ।
रक्तपद्मिनमः पद्मः शिरदशुक्तसिवृह्मः ॥
शङ्कवर्णो महापद्मो मस्तके कृष्णशूळ्षृक् ।
हेमामदशङ्कपाळस्त्यात् सितरेखाधरो गळे ॥
कुळिको रक्तदेहस्तु चन्द्रार्थकतमस्तकः ।
हिजिहा बाहुबस्सप्तफणामणिसमन्विताः ॥
सक्षस्त्रधरास्तवे कृण्डिकापुन्छसंतुताः ।
एकमोगाक्षिभोगा वा हातज्ञातास्तुतादयः ॥
(मयः ॥)

#### साध्याः ।

साध्याः पद्मासनगताः कमण्डल्बक्षस्त्रिणः । धर्मपुत्रा महात्मानो द्वादशामरपूजिताः ॥ (त्रद्वाण्डपुराणे ॥)

#### प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

#### असुराः ।

किरीटकुण्डलोपेतास्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्र भयानकाः । नानाशस्त्रघराः काक्षा दैलास्सुरगणद्विषः ॥ दानवा विक्रताकारा भुकुटीकुटिलाननाः । करिमेन(!) च कुम्जेन मण्डितास्त्रस्त्रपाणयः ॥ दंष्ट्राकराल्यदना भुकुटीकुटिलेक्षणाः । नानारूपा महाकाया नानाशस्त्रघरास्तथा ॥

(शिल्परले पश्चविशाध्याये ॥)

# अप्सरसः ।

रम्भा च बिपुळा चैव ठथेशी च तिलोत्तमा । मध्यक्षामसमायुक्ताः पीनोद्दवधनंस्तनाः ॥

(सुप्रमेदागने अष्टचत्वारिशत्तमपटले II)

दुःभू व्यसंनीस्तर्थीः पीनोरुजधनस्तनाः । मध्ये क्षीवादिवर्णीय(१)तिसीम्याश्च किंचित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥ नानाछङ्कारसंयुक्ता भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः । समभङ्गसमायुक्तास्सप्तसङ्ख्याप्सरो(१) स्मृताः ॥ (शिस्परत्ने पश्चविद्यपटळे ॥)

# पिशाचाः ।

उद्यर्वकृशकायास्ते चर्मास्यस्नायुविग्रहाः । इस्वकीर्णशिरोजास्यः पिशाचाश्चित्रकर्माणे ॥

## प्रतिमाख्यणानि ।

# वेताळाः ।

ईंद्रका(शाः) एव वेताला दीर्घदेहाः क्रशोदराः । कपोलैः पूर्वजैर्युक्ता लेखनीया मनीविभिः॥

(शिरुपरते पञ्चविशाष्याये ॥)

# पितरः ।

वितरः पीतवर्णाभाः बृद्धास्ते केशवन्धिताः ।

यइस्त्रसमायुक्ता द्विसुजाः श्वेतवाससः ॥

नानाभरणसंयुक्ता मस्पोद्ध्छितविप्रहाः ।

सितदन्तसमायुक्ताः सौम्यदक्पातनान्त्रिताः ॥

फलके भद्रपीठे वा पितरस्तु महात्मनः(१) ।

वामजानूपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्विताः ॥

स्ची दक्षिणहस्ते तु पितरस्त्रय उच्यते(१) ।

पितरस्तु समाख्याताः शृणु वैवस्ततं ततः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटछे ॥)

पिता पितामही चैव(हश्चेव है) प्रापितामह एव च । पितरस्त्तृयमानास्तु तेषां वै छक्षणं शृष्टु ॥

सुंदबा पीतक(व १)णीस्तु छत्रदण्डधरास्तथा ।

शुक्रवंद्धैः परिष्ठात्राः कीर्तिताः पितरस्रयः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

#### प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

पितरः पीतवर्णीमा दिशुनाः श्वेतवाससः । यञ्जस्त्रसमायुक्तास्सौम्यद्यवदनान्विताः ॥

फड़के मद्रपीठे वा त्रपस्तु सहिताननाः(सनाः !) ।

(शिल्पराने पश्चविश्वपटले ॥)

कुशपदाविष्टरस्थाः पितरः पिण्डपात्रिणः ।

(विष्णुवर्मीत्तरे ॥)

# सप्तर्वयः ।

श्रवयः पीतवर्णास्तु नानावर्णान्विताम्बराः ।

इद्धाश्च द्विभुजाश्शान्ता जटामकुटमण्डिताः ॥

विश्वका हृदयान्ताश्च उपवीतसमन्त्रिताः ।

मस्मना च त्रिपुण्ड्रास्यास्त्यानका वासनास्तु वा ॥

दण्डं दक्षिणहस्ते तु छत्रं वामकरे घृतम् ।

छत्रदण्डं विना वापि सञ्यं वै ज्ञानमुद्रिका ॥

वामजान्परिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्विताः ।

मनुस्त्वगस्त्य इत्युक्तो वसिष्ठो गौतमस्तया ॥

छङ्गिरास्स्याद्विश्वामित्रः भरद्वाज इति स्मृताः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटछे ॥)

एते वै सप्त ऋषयः कीर्तिताश्च विशेषतः ॥

#### प्रतिमाखसुणानि ।

मृगुबैन वसिष्ठम पुळस्यः पुळहः कतुः । काश्यपः कौशिकबैन अङ्गिरा मुनयस्तिने ॥ सुवस्कळा जटायुकास्सुमुखा दंशहस्तकाः । कट्या च मण्डिताकाराश्त्रुक्षत्रस्वथराश्युमाः ॥ पिङ्गळार्स्ने सुनेत्रास्त पल्नयस्सस्त कीर्तिताः ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे अष्टाचत्वारिशचमपटछे ॥)

व्यगस्यस्य पुरुस्यस्य विश्वामित्रः पराशरः । जमदक्षिस्य वाल्मीकी सनस्कुमारस्य सत च ॥ शुक्रवस्त्रधरास्सर्वे शुक्रयश्चेपवीतकाः । शुक्रवस्त्रोचरीयास्य जटावश्करसंयुताः ॥ कमण्डस्वस्त्रहस्तास्य दीर्वश्मश्चसमन्त्रिताः । ऋषीणामाकृतिः प्रोक्ता अधिन्याकृतिकृत्यते ॥

(वूर्वकारणागमे श्रयोदशपटले ॥)

# कौशिकः ।

अगस्यवस्कौशिकं च स्थापयेल्थापकोत्तमः।

# स्यः।

स्गुः शुक्रनिमस्शान्तरशुक्रवश्चघरस्तया । करण्डमकुटोपेतो इस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥

# प्रतिमालश्रुणानि ।

क्षमयवरदोपेतस्सर्वामरणभूषितः । स्थानकं वासनं वापि पद्मपीठे मृगुरखुषिः ॥

# मरुद्रणाः ।

मरुद्रणा धूमवर्णा द्विमुजाव्यन्तसुन्दराः ।

केशभारसमायुक्तास्तर्वाभरणभूषिताः ॥

दुक्वक्सनास्सर्वे नानापुष्पैरङङ्कृताः ।

षभयवरदोपेता टङ्कशूलसमन्यिताः ॥

स्थानकाः पद्मपीठे तु ग्रुष्टवस्त्रधरारग्रुभाः ।

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटळे ॥)





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